

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 3.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research," and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. &c. Now, the success of a medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered; we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such ascriptions are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will sufficiently convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its creative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SWEETLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-pyretic and powerful agent, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious sweating; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but efficient perspiration will be kept up, and, in every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of saline evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constipation, it does not raise a "biliousness" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever cured by ever will be cured unless by medicine which produces the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, and that the various members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears. It is a system which we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found to be invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a preference in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease with which flesh is heir to." The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM—Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dyspnoea and Hypocondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Constipation; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; Ulcers and Sores of every description; Hysteria; Weak Nerves; Loss of Sleep; Spasms; Also—Lancinations, Monstrous; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.

By the Author of "Letters on the Hudson River."

NUMBER IV.

"O that I were as in months past!"—Job xxix.—2.

There is much in this plaintive and beautiful ejaculation of the afflicted but patient Job, which corresponds with our feelings and experience. In our circumstances and situation in life, there are numberless contingencies and events, when, a feeling of despondency comes over our spirits, which seeks relief—but seeks, we had almost said, in vain. It is at such times, we feel as did the author of the text, when he expressed the wish—"O that I were as in months past."

Behold yonder bier, bearing to the silent residence of the dead the remains of a husband and father, followed by the affectionate wife of his youth, and the innocent, helpless, but unconscious pledges of their union and love. Hear the deep and solemn knell,—and now the funeral chant vibrates on the ear—and all around seems but the appendages of departed nature! Drowned in grief, the pale mother, emaciated, with watchings and tears—the once happy wife—returns with slow and silent step to her desolate home. Every thing on which the eye rests, but reminds her of departed days—and with them, and him she loved—departed peace and joy. "Then, in the unutterable anguish of her soul, she breathes forth her complaints—"O that I were as in months past."

There are less sorrowful events which awaken in human hearts a similar feeling. The young man, full of energy and ardor, who leaves his paternal home, in quest of science, wealth, or fame, oftentimes, while memory wakes, to remind him of the sports of infancy—the happy companions of his boyhood—the affectionate father—the tender mother, sighs, and almost involuntarily adopts the sentiment, if not the language—"O that I were as in months past."

But there is a more melancholy reason for expressing the wish,—one before which all others are as nothing. It comes to the spirits accompanied with a feeling bordering on despair. It is when Conscience enthrones itself in the human heart, and convicts man of ingratitude to God,—ingratitude to his fellow man and all that train of vices which drown as it were the soul in perdition. But we turn from the picture—we dare not lift the curtain from the dying bed of such an one. We would hope that it is but the workings of our imagination. Happy, thrice happy, the being, who can with confident composure review his life, and mark the improvements, as well as the flight of time. How few, alas! while examining their present feelings and practice, and contrasting them with the pure feelings and sentiments of their youth—the scrupulous caution with which they abstained from the very appearance of evil—and from those indulgences which debase and unfit the mind for communion with God, can refrain in the bitterness of remorse from exclaiming—"O that I were as in months past!"

Let us then, while we live, to avoid an unpleasant state of mind when death comes, "Keep innocency and take heed to the thing that is right for that will bring a man peace at the last."

For the Quincy Patriot.

REMINISCENCES.

CONTINUED.

Extracts of the early settlement of our Country, collected from authentic authors, augmented with late observations, and adorned with maps and sculptures, by John Ogilby, Esq., his Majesty's Cosmographer, Geographic Printer, and Master of the Revels in the Kingdom of Ireland. London, 1671.

Roxbury. The seventh, Roxbury, situated between Boston and Dorchester, watered with cool and pleasant springs issuing from the rocky hills, and with small freshets watering the valleys of this fertile town. The form of it resembleth a wedge double pointed, entering between the two above mentioned towns; and in the room of those swamps, or tearing bushes

which were there before, they have now goodly fruit trees, fruitful fields and gardens.

Lynne. The eighth is Lynne, or (according to the Indian name, Saugus) situated between Salem and Charlestown, near a river, whose strong freshet at the end of winter fills all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents itself into the sea. This town is almost square, consisting many years ago of above a hundred dwelling houses, having also an iron mill in constant use. The church being on a level land, undefended from the north west wind, is made with steps descending into the earth.

Water-town. The ninth is called Water-town, anciently Pigsgusset, situated upon one of the branches of Charles River, watered with many pleasant springs and small rivulets, running like veins throughout her body. This town began by occasion of Sir Richard Saltingstall, who arriving with store of cattle and servants, wintered in these parts.

New-town. In the year 1633, there was erected between Charlestown and Watertown a place called Newtown, and by the Indians, Amongangen, since named Cambridge, (Harvard College,) being the tenth in order. It is in form like a list of Broadcloth, reaching to the most southerly part of Merrimack River. It hath comely and well ordered streets and two fair Colleges; the first called Harvard College, from Mr. John Harvard who at his death gave a thousand pounds to it; to the other Mr. John Harnes was the chief benefactor. This town was appointed to be the seat of government, but it continued not long.

Ipswich. The eleventh called Ipswich, or Savacutac by the Indians, is situated on a fair and delightful river, issuing forth from a very pleasant pond, and afterwards breaking its course through a hideous swamp of large extent. It lies in the Sagamoreship, or Earldom of Agawam, now by the English called Essex.

Newbury. Twelve miles from Ipswich, near upon the streams of Merrimack River, is situated the twelfth, called Newbury.

Hartford. The people of New-town or Cambridge, upon their removal of the plantation of Canectico, passing up the River, built a town, which they called Hartford, the thirteenth in number, divers others coming in the room of those that departed from Cambridge.

THE TRIUMPHS OF LABOR.

We have rarely seen the mighty results of the labor of man more strikingly elucidated, than in the following extract from an address by Henry Coleman, of Massachusetts, to several Agricultural Societies of that State, assembled at their annual festival, last October. We find it in the New England Farmer.

Two years since, I traversed the great Erie canal from one end to the other; I floated on the waters of the Ohio canal; and I returned to the sea-shore by the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania canal and railroads. What a magnificent excursion! What mighty triumphs of art and labor are here! What a moving of the affection! What an expanding of the imagination! How many beautiful and splendid visions have floated before the mind, which were here surpassed by the great realities. Here were mountains levelled and valleys filled. Here were deep basins excavated, and noble and long-stretching embankments—which rivalled the neighboring hills. Here were rivers, hundreds of miles in length, flowing at man's pleasure, and in channels formed by his hands. Here were streams crossing streams on beautifully arched aqueducts. Here were mountains of granite pierced through and through, and a passage opened through the heart of adamantine barriers for vehicles freighted with human life. Here were deep inland oceans mingling their waters with the mighty sea that sweeps from pole to pole; and bearing upon their quiet tides ten thousand floating and deeply laden arks; myriads of human beings, active in the pursuits of business or pleasure; accumulation of wealth from the deep and tangled recesses of the forest, now springing into life under the touch of civilization, from the glittering fields of polar ice, and from the shores of the Western Ocean; accumulations, whose growing extent defies all calculation. All this, too, is the work of a little animal of the ordinary height of sixty inches, with only two feet and two hands, and of an average duration of life less than twenty years. His mighty implements in these great exploits, were only a kind of Robinson Crusoe assortment, a hoe, a pickaxe, and a spade. Such are the great results of intelligent, concentrated, persevering labor; achievements of our own times, and scarcely a quarter of a century old.

These results are wonderful. They are no miraculous creation. They are the fruits of the labor of individuals, applied in its most minute forms, and at successive times. When De Witt Clinton first struck a spade little bigger than a man's two hands into the ground; and said, "This shall bring the mighty waters of Lake Superior into the ocean, and the vast, and as yet unimagined treasures of the great West shall float upon their descending current," few minds could believe that this was any other than "such stuff as dreams are made of." But the prediction was accomplished and in his day. The thundering cannon never sent a more electrifying appeal, than when his successive exclamations along the whole bright line announced that the nuptial union between the vast lakes of the north, and the beautiful Atlantic, was consummated. Never was a gladder note poured into the patriot's ear since the Declaration of 1776, than the assurance which then fell upon it, that these internal communications, these glittering silver bands

were to form the strong bonds of friendly union and sympathy with those distant territories now brought into such near conjunction; territories before scarcely known to each other by name, now shaking hands with each other as next door neighbors." Such are the great results of Labor.

DREAMS.

Dreams can be produced by whispering in the ears when a person is asleep. One of the most curious as well as authentic examples of this kind, has been referred to by several writers. I find the particulars in a paper by Dr. Gregory, and they were related to him by a gentleman who witnessed them. The subject of it was an officer in the expedition to Louisiana, 1768, who had this peculiarity in so remarkable a degree, that his companions in the transport were in the habit of amusing themselves at his expense. They could produce in him any kind of a dream, by whispering into his ear, especially if this was done by a friend with whose voice he was familiar. At one time they conducted him through the whole progress of a quarrel, which ended in a duel; and when the parties were supposed to be met, a pistol was put into his hand, which he fired and was awakened by the report. On another occasion, they found him asleep on the top of a locker, or bunker, in the cabin, when they made him believe he had fallen overboard and exhorted him to save himself by swimming. They then told him that a shark was pursuing him, and entreated him to dive for his life. He instantly did so with such force as to throw himself entirely from the locker upon the cabin floor by which he was much bruised, and awakened of course.

After the landing of the army at Louisiana, his friends found him asleep in his tent, much annoyed by the cannonading. They then made him believe that he was engaged, when he expressed great fear, and showed an evident disposition to run away. Against this they remonstrated, but at the same time increased his fears by imitating the groans of the wounded and dying; and when asked, as he often did, who was down, they named his particular friends. At last they told him that the man next himself in the line had fallen, when he instantly sprung from his bed and rushed out of his tent, and was roused from his danger and his dream together by falling over his tent ropes. A remarkable circumstance in this case was, that after these experiments, he had no distinct recollection of his dreams, but only a confused feeling of oppression or fatigue; and used to tell his friend that he was sure he was playing some trick upon him.

A singular fact has often been observed in dreams which are excited by a noise, namely, that the same sound awakens the person, and produces the dream, which appears to him to occupy a considerable time. The following example of this has been related to me: A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last carried out for execution. After all the usual preparations a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in an adjoining room had produced both the dream and awakened him.

Dr. Gregory mentions a gentleman who, after sleeping in a damp place, was for a long time liable to a feeling of suffocation whenever he slept in a lying posture, and this was always accompanied by a dream of a skeleton, which grasped him violently by the throat. He could sleep in a sitting posture without any uneasy feeling; and after trying various experiments, he at last had a sentinel placed beside him with orders to awake him whenever he sunk down. On one occasion he was attacked by the skeleton, and a severe and long struggle ensued before he awoke. On finding fault with his attendant for allowing him to lie so long in such a state of suffering, he was assured that he had not lain an instant, but had been awakened the moment he began to sink.

WHALE FISHERY.

The first attempt at the whale fishery in Massachusetts, was made from the South Shore on the Island of Nantucket, by persons who went out in small boats, killed their whale and returned the same day. This limited plan of operation was suitable to the small demands of the infant population of New-England. But the whales were soon driven from the coast; the population increased, and the demand for the product of the fisheries proportionably augmented. It became necessary to apply larger capital to the business. Whale-ships were now fitted out at a considerable expense, which pursued this adventurous occupation from Greenland to Brazil. The enterprise thus manifested awoke the admiration of Europe, and is immortalized in the well known description by Burke. But the business has grown, until the ancient fishing-grounds have become the first stations in a modern whaling voyage; and capitals are now required sufficient to fit out a vessel for an absence of forty months and a voyage of circumnavigation. Fifty thousand dollars are invested in a single vessel; she doubles Cape Horn, ranges from New South Shetland to the coast of Japan, cruises in unexplored latitudes, stops for refreshments at islands before undiscovered, and on the basis perhaps of the capital of an individual house in New Bedford or Nantucket, performs an exploit which sixty or seventy years ago was thought a great object to be effected by the resources of the British Government. In this

branch of business, a capital of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars is invested. Its object is to furnish us a cheap and commodious light for our winter evenings. The capitalists, it is true, desire an adequate interest on his investment; but he can only get this by selling his oil at a price at which the public are able and willing to buy it. The "overgrown capitalist" employed in this business is an overgrown lamplighter. Before he can pocket his six-per-cent, he has trimmed the lamp of the cottager who borrows an hour from evening to complete her labor, and has lighted the taper of the pale and thought-worn student who is "out watching the bear" over some ancient volumes.—Gov. Everett's Address.

ASHES.

Of all things to make grass grow, ashes beats; this you may depend upon, for I have tried it often, and it has never failed. Just collect as much of it together as you can, the more the better—and spread it over your grass ground, and see if I am not correct in my assertion. It is said by some people, that it is the potash which is in it that produces the effect, and I strongly suspect they are right in this matter; for two years ago suspecting that to be the case, I procured some potash from an apothecary; which cost five cents a pound; and dissolved it with water, and put it over the ground with a watering pot, just for an experiment; and you would be surprised to see how luxuriantly the grass grew where it was put. Now I should like some of the intelligent farmers, who take your paper, to try an experiment with potash this spring, and inform your readers of the result through the press. Some say it is excellent for Indian Corn. My object is to make grass grow; for I find, if we can do that, we can accomplish everything we desire in agriculture, because with that we can feed stock, and by that means make manure. What cannot be done by industrious and intelligent farmers? I say industrious and intelligent because without these two qualities a man had better quit farming at once, and try to find out some business soon, that can be carried on to profit without these indispensable qualifications to a farmer; and when the discovery is made I hope it will be communicated through your paper.—Farmer's Cabinet.

SORREL.

Among the pests to which the farmer is subject, there is none more annoying or vexatious than sorrel. While, it exhausts the soil and impedes the progress of healthful and cleanly culture, it is utterly unfit for all purposes of food. It is however fortunate for the husbandman that there is a remedy. Lime is its certain destroyer. We say this from experience, having tested its efficacy. We had a few acres infested with it much to our inconvenience; on a part of this we spread sixty-six bushels lime to the acre, on the balance we spread two hundred bushels of ashes. The sorrel on the lime part has nearly disappeared, while of the portion on which ashes were spread, it is as thick as ever. We believe that thirty bushels of lime to the acre, judiciously spread, would sweeten and neutralize the acids of any soil sufficiently to prevent the growth of this pest.—Farmer and Gardener.

DISTINCTIONS OF COLOR.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the petitions of Arline Augusta Chase and 785 ladies of Lynn; of Polly W. Howland, and 169 women of Brookfield; and of S. P. Sanford and 210 females of Dorchester; and of Phoebe Cotton and 150 ladies of Plymouth; in relation to distinctions of color—considered the memorial with the respectful attention due to any and all requests emanating from such sources, and with the mature deliberation required by the importance of the subject, submitted the following report.

Fourteen hundred females have exercised the right, no less clearly defined than sacredly guarded by the Constitution, "to request of the legislative body by the way of addresses, petitions, and remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the evils they suffer." No light cause should draw the matrons and maidens of Massachusetts from the retirement of the homes they bless with their virtues and adorn by their graces. Their appropriate sphere has heretofore been in the domestic circle, where there is still space ample enough for the exercise of the gentle charities which make life happy. The necessity for the interposition of their powerful influence to resist oppression, or to avert some pressing social or moral evil, while it must demand would fully justify their appearance in the halls of legislation. In such exigency, as they would be compelled by duty to encounter the unenviable notoriety of public exhibition, they might well brave the misconception of motives and the ungenerous reproach to which they would be subjected. Even if they come uncalled, before the representatives of the people, respect for their sex should ensure for them the common courtesy of a patient hearing. Whether the request of the ladies of Lynn, Brookfield, Dorchester, and Plymouth, is perfectly consistent with feminine delicacy, it is not requisite to decide. Undoubtedly, the fathers, brothers, and lovers of the fair memorialists, have reflected on the subject, and advised their daughters, sisters, and those more dear than either, that it was proper for them to solicit redress of wrongs, real or imaginary. It is to be lamented that the light of chivalry has grown so dim over this ancient Commonwealth that not one of its brave men has lent his name, to aid the prayers of a thousand fair women; and it is to be regretted, that among the friends

of those women, there were none to whom they could have confided the vindication of matrimonial privileges, and entrusted the unpleasant task of demanding reformation in particulars which cannot be investigated without raising a blush on the cheeks of that sex in whom modesty is not the highest of the virtues.

It is the province of the committee to decide on questions of law and not of propriety. They have directed their inquiries towards the expediency of the changes of the statutes which are indicated by the memorials.

The petitioners unite, with the exact similarity of printed forms, in asking the immediate repeal of all laws of the State which make any distinction among its inhabitants on account of color.

Counsel learned in the law, and eloquent in the exposition of its provisions, volunteered to sustain the request of the ladies of Lynn. They pointed to two distinctions as resting on the diversity of complexion, one in regard to marriage, the other relating to military duty. The first only, as the Committee conceive, is derived from the authority of the Legislature of Massachusetts; the last is established by the Congress of the United States.

The fifth section of the seventy-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes, reaffirming an act of 1786, declares, that "no white person shall intermarry with Indian, negro or mulatto." The first section of the chapter next following that quoted, pursuing the policy of the restriction imposed, enacts that all marriages forbidden by reason of near consanguinity, close affinity, or the obligation of prior alliance—those of parties unable to form valid contract for want of mental capacity—and those between white person, negro, or mulatto, if solemnized within the Commonwealth, shall be absolutely void without a decree of divorce. More effectually to restrain incestuous and unnatural connexions, a penalty is imposed on the magistrate or minister who shall celebrate the rites of unlawful wedlock.

Such are the provisions of the laws which the ladies of Lynn, and their sisters of Brookfield, Dorchester and Plymouth, demand should be abolished forthwith.

Since the spirit of the Revolution broke the chains of slavery in Massachusetts, no inequality of civil rights has here existed. The man of color may exercise the elective franchise, to the fullest extent, in the choice of his rulers. If possessing intelligence and integrity to secure the confidence of his fellow-citizens, no restraint, save that of prejudice, prevents him from seeking the highest honors and holding the most elevated offices of church or state. No written rule excludes him from filling the seat of the chief magistrate, reclining on the cushioned basis of the senator, occupying the bench of the judiciary, or holding any post of civic or municipal distinction. His property is sacred; his house is walled about with the legal ramparts of the castle home; his offspring enjoy the common benefits of education with the children of other races. If he be deprived of any of the privileges of freedom, of any excitements of ambition, of any of the enjoyments of social happiness, it is by a power beyond that of the laws.

Knowing this equality of the inhabitants of the State, it was not unreasonable, although it might be ungallant, to suppose, that the fair memorialists might not have understood precisely what they wanted; or to believe that they acted under misapprehension; or were influenced by misrepresentations. There are, unfortunately, territories of the Union, where heavy disqualification oppress one portion of the population. It was suspected, that petitions prepared for the meridian of slavery or disfranchisement, printed and imported into the free latitude of the north, might have been ignorantly subscribed, without fully comprehending their terms and effect.

The compliment to the modesty, at the expense of the legal skill of the females, was declined. The learned counsel of the ladies of Lynn, denied that they desired to change, in practice, the rights of marriage. They were described and believed to be as amiable, intelligent, and virtuous, as they undoubtedly are beautiful: persons who, if every restraint were removed, would refuse to form impure alliances or countenance licentious connexions. Many of them, it was asserted, might not have known the particular and prominent subject to which their words necessarily applied, but felt conscientiously bound to protest against any distinction, if any should be discovered, which was founded on false principles. They intended to ask, not that red, black, and white might be mingled together, but that no citizen should be degraded, branded with inferiority, or prevented from associating with every other as equal.

For others, it was passionately denied, that those who came to instruct the Legislature in its duties, were ignorant of their own. It was represented, on the presentation of their petition, in substance, but not in terms, that they were accomplished politicians in petitions, deeply skilled in jurisprudence, and desirous of vindicating alike the rights of men and women. Infinitely more was claimed for them than they could possibly have desired to assert for themselves.

All demanded that their requests should be considered with deliberation, and declared that they were worthy of the gravest attention of the representatives of the people, as involving foundation principles of government.

The ladies of Lynn contended, that the restriction on the marriage of white, black, and

red, was against the Constitution of Massachusetts, and wholly void. They must be aware, that the argument on the constitutionality of an existing law, belongs to the judicial and not to the legislative department. Either of them, whose taste may lead to the alliance with one of a different color, by forming such connexion, may present the question to the courts established as interpreters of the Constitution and laws. Their own preference to resort to the Legislature as the fountain of right, cannot confer the jurisdiction bestowed on another tribunal.

To show the expediency of repealing the portion of the law of which they complain, they declare that it is unequal, branding one class with infamous disqualifications. The Committee have been unable to perceive the soundness of the objection, even with the light thrown over it by the eloquence of the advocate. The law declares, that the white shall not intermarry with the colored; that the colored shall not be joined to the white. It extends to all citizens, without discrimination. Neither by expression nor implication, does it make the slightest superiority in one race or inferiority in another. If it had forbidden one to enter into connexions which were left free to another, there would have been reason to charge unjust preference and wrongful partiality. While the law applies to all colors, to all races, spreading its protection for morality and purity over every member of the community, it should not be denounced as unequal.

Some arguments urged by those who presented the petitions or sustained the demands of the ladies, are of a character quite too delicate to be extensively examined. The law, in its effects, was said by one to consign the females of the colored race to prostitution, and the males to vice. It would be slanderous to suppose that virtue is limited by shades of color. The Indian, or negro, surely, may as honorably and worthily sustain the relations of domestic life with the partner of his own complexion, as if his selection were enlarged by choice through the whole circle of the rosy daughters of Europe. If it be true that he sinks into profligacy, the fault must be with the defect or neglect of the means of moral and religious instruction, which the kind sympathy of the memorialists might be usefully employed in supplying or remedying. Another argument of equally equivocal propriety for the advocates of females, was publicly advanced. It claimed that the law should be repealed, because the children of white and black parents, whose union is peremptorily forbidden, were subjected to the disqualifications of illegitimate birth. The same unhappy consequences are visited on the offspring of those incestuous marriages forbidden by divine and human laws alike. The policy of those penalties, preventive of sin and crime, imposed by the necessities of a moral community, if it can be discussed at the tea tables of the petitioners, cannot be conveniently explained in any other place, except the lecture room of the physiologist.

The power of the Legislature to regulate marriages, has been held unquestioned through more than half a century, and has been confirmed by a long series of judicial decisions. If it impairs the licentiousness of choice for individuals, its exercise is for the promotion of the general happiness and welfare. The restriction on the matrimonial alliance of those closely connected by the ties of kindred, derived from a source higher than human authority, is liable to every exception urged by the memorialists against the restraint to which they object. Resorting to a thread-bare and thousand times repeated question, they have asked whether the Legislature could prohibit marriages because the parties had red, black, or light hair? It may be replied, that the power, which they acknowledge to exist of prescribing the form of the celebration of the contract of marriage, determining the ages of those who may enter freely into the holy state of matrimony, or ascertaining the degrees of affinity, depending on the blood, which forbid its bans, may prescribe other conditions. Whenever the common good shall require further provisions for the promotion of that happiness which has its best security in public virtue, they may doubtless be applied to other circumstances than those of years, complexion, degrees of blood, or shades of color.

The repeal of the law which the ladies seek to abolish, preventing the marriage of black and white, would be construed to be the declaration of the Legislature, not only that the restraint should be removed, but that the union heretofore prohibited was fit and proper, and would give the sanction of legislation to unhallowed nuptials.

The law was established by the fathers and founders of the Commonwealth in early time, and has held its guardianship over licentious passions, until recently, without one murmur rising against its operation.

It recognises the distinctions impressed on the families of the human race by that Infinite Wisdom, which nothing but the insanity of fanaticism dares to arraign. They exist independent of human enactments. Not even the supremacy of the Constitution, declaring all men to be free and equal, has force to make them of the same complexion. No statute can annul the law of nature, and bleach the skin of the Ethiopian. The ladies of Lynn, if they do not respect the salutary acts of the legislation of a century, may have regard to the ordering of that Providence which has impressed marks of separation, that it seems a violation of a beneficent though mysterious ordering, to blend together by the union they may have contemplated.

A law long established should not be repealed except for the purpose of remedying an existing evil, or introducing some probable improvement. The ladies consider that no law on the subject is needed. They agree, that respect for public opinion and for decency, would for the present, impose such prohibition on the

union of the white wife with the black husband, that it could seldom happen. They disclaim, for themselves, and for their relatives, and friends, any desire, to derive indulgences from the relaxation of the strictness of the law. Another party, as much interested as the ladies who signalize their benevolent disposition before the Legislature, refuse to aid their requests. Intelligent persons of color, while they have been restrained by shame, and by a sense of gratitude for good intentions, however misdirected, from presenting remonstrances on the subject, freely declare that they would reject the alliance with those of the white race with abhorrence. There would seem to be no pressing necessity for the immediate repeal of a law expressing so perfectly the prohibition which each declares should be rigidly enforced.

If no regulation of the intermarriage of those of different colors had been placed on the statute book, it might be doubtful at least, whether its pages should be encumbered with any provision on the subject. Whether the blue-eyed daughters of the Anglo-Saxon lineage shall mate with the dark African, or the red Indian, is perhaps as much matter of taste as of legislation. Except from the evidence furnished by the petitions, it might be supposed, that the whole could safely be left to the moral sense of the community. With that testimony, it may be desirable to retain still longer provisions restraining unhappy connexions.

Another supposed distinction of color made by the Legislature of Massachusetts, was pointed out as existing in the militia law. On this point the Committee were favored with a written argument, equally elaborate and ingenious, on the effect of the laws of the State and nation, and the construction of the Constitution of the Commonwealth and of the Union.

The fifth section of the twelfth chapter of the Revised Statutes, embodied in the new military code, provides, that every able bodied white male citizen, unless exempted by age or other specified exception, shall be enrolled in the militia and be subject to its duties. This is but the recital, in terms, of the act of Congress, supreme law of the land, which, by silent exemption, releases the colored citizen from the burden of service in the lines of martial service.

If every word was stricken from the statute of Massachusetts, which relates to enrolment, the obligations of her citizens to do military duty would remain unimpaired, for they depend upon the authority delegated to and exercised by the Legislature of the Union.

If the Legislature of the Commonwealth, should attempt to hold the colored citizens to service in the militia, they would still be exempted from duty by the act of Congress. Although their names might be inscribed on the rolls of the companies, their appearance to bear arms must be voluntary; they could not be subjected to discipline when embodied, and the requisition would be nugatory and idle. Obedience to orders would depend upon their own pleasure, and the absurd condition would exist of a military force subject to no lawful command and able to disperse at their own will.

The ladies of Lynn, who seem at first to have entirely overlooked or forgotten the origin of the exemption of which they complain, attempt boldly to cut the knot which cannot be untied. They declare, that the act of Congress, in this particular, is unconstitutional and void.

It is greatly to be regretted that the opinions of the stateswomen of Lynn should be in direct opposition to those of the statesmen, soldiers, and jurists, who have recently made a careful revision of all the laws, both state and federal, relating to the militia, and to those of all the justices of the supreme judicial court.

The ladies deny, that Congress can discharge the colored citizens from military service, and ask, would it be constitutional "to omit the enrolment of any class on account of occupation, as merchants, or mechanics, or on account of their size, or the slowness of their disposition," or by reason of the dark shade of their hair, or the hue of their eyes?

"It was most manifest," say the Commissioners, "that Congress, as incident to the power of organization, might include a greater or less class of citizens from time to time, and at different times in the law of enrolment, and that it might also exempt from duty, by classes, or description of offices, by enumeration of persons, or by reference to occupations, such as might fall within a general rule of comprehension."

The court have considered, "whether there would be any difference in principle, between an act of legislation designating persons to be exempt by their ages, and that of designating them by other descriptions. The existing laws," say they, "exempt large classes of citizens, designating them by their offices, their occupations, and their religious professions, and as a question of power we cannot perceive any difference between this and designating them by their age."

It must be entirely unnecessary to examine the structure of an argument, however beautifully built, when the foundation upon which it rests, is so defective that it cannot stand.

The Committee are of opinion, that the power of enrolling the citizens in the militia belongs to the United States, and not to the state sovereignty; and that the enlargement of the numbers and classes included by Congress rests alone with that body. The memorialists must resort to that body for the remedy by law of the grievances they imagine, or to the judiciary, for a revision of their decision.

One remark, the Committee feel bound to make in vindication of the law, which the memorialists misrepresent as consigning the colored citizen to infamy, by the silent omission of his name, and associating him only in exemption with those discharged from the line by reason of crime or idioy. The same law which exempts the negro and Indian, excepts the Vice President, and the judicial and executive officers of the United States, the Lieutenant Governor, various high officers of the ex-

ecutive and judiciary of the State, clergymen, professors of colleges, the society of the friends, and other classes of the most honored of the land. The ladies must be wonderfully fastidious in their taste to complain of being placed in such company.

Among the documents referred to the Committee, was a paper purporting to be a memorial of Phillis Hathaway, and other "ladies of color," against the petition of Miss Aroline Augusta Chase. On inspection, it is evident, that the names subscribed are false and fictitious signatures: on perusal, that with neither wit nor wisdom, it was designed as a scurrile jest, insulting to the House and the people whom it represents.

Of the proficiency and accomplishments in penmanship of those who describe themselves as women of Brookfield, there was no opportunity to judge; nor of the authenticity of their signatures; for the names borne on the list of subscribers were all written by the same hand, if not by the same pen.

The petition of Samuel Curtis and one hundred and ninety-two others, praying that a special act may authorize those of the memorialists who are of lawful age to marry with Indian, negro, or hottentot, can only be considered such expression of ridicule of the object of the petitions, as might suit the license of the last hours of revelry, but is unfit for sober citizens to address to their Legislature.

On the memorials of the females, are names of children of tender age, who, as they cannot be supposed to have understood the provisions of the law, should be acquitted from the disgrace of soliciting the repeal.

The right of petition, made sacred by the Constitution, as the great remedy for the redress of civil wrongs, is violated as much, when the legitimate exercise is abused by the citizen, as when its very existence is denied by the government. When this right is no longer devoted to the public good, but perverted to frivolous and unworthy purposes, the value of the high privilege is debased, and the instrument, powerful, when rightly used, for the correction of errors, is debased to worthlessness. It is abused most dishonestly, when the names of children are obtained and made to pass for those of persons whose judgment should have influence; and wantonly prostituted, when made the medium of ribald jest, licentious principle, or frivolous trifling. It is scarcely less profaned when inconsiderately used by those who do not know even the subject for which it is employed.

The substance of the petitions and memorials presented, is inscribed upon the records,—if they become the foundation of any change of the laws, they are preserved among the archives of the Commonwealth. He who shall explore the vast masses of documents daily piled on the tables of the legislative departments, until their accumulating masses threaten to rise even above the flags floating over the capitol, while he may wonder that it should ever have been necessary to enact decency by statute, will be surprised to discover that the mothers, and daughters, and sisters, of a virtuous people should have demanded the repeal of that statute of decency. Let future historians should form an erroneous estimate of the manners and morals of the age, it is desirable to afford those persons styling themselves ladies, an opportunity to reconsider their opinions on matrimonial and constitutional rights, and to remove their names from the rolls on which they are written.

As the committee believe that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject referred to them, they recommend that the ladies of Lynn, Dorchester, Brookfield, and Plymouth, have leave to withdraw their several petitions, and that any member who has presented a false and fictitious memorial on the subject of color, may be permitted to take the same from the files of this House.

By order of the Committee:
WILLIAM LINCOLN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

READ AND PONDER.

Are ardent spirits useful as a drink? Is it right for man to use them himself or to furnish them for others as a drink? Can a man by using ardent spirits as a beverage do more work, either in body or mind, than he who entirely abstains from them? Does not the use of ardent spirits, even when taken temperately as a drink, impair the mind and weaken the body? Does not a temperate use of them create an appetite to use them excessively? Were not all drunkards once temperate drinkers? Should we therefore encourage or discountenance the practice of using spirituous liquors as a beverage. Every man, who has given any attention to the subject of the temperance reform, is already prepared to answer these questions, and with decision. He knows, from the testimony given us by chemists and physicians, that the alcohol contained in ardent spirits is poisonous to the constitution of man—that it does not digest like water, but passes through the whole system as it enters the mouth, *alcohol*. Hence it effects the reason, more or less, according to the quantity taken. It makes the man in accordance as he dips at the bowl, talkative, silly, cross, quarrelsome or senseless. It injures the body as well as the mind. It disturbs the digestive organs; creates a craving artificial appetite, and after the unnatural excitement caused by drinking it is over, languidness and debility follows. Thus the physical powers are injured. Has man any right to injure either his physical, intellectual or moral powers—those powers which his Creator gave him to cultivate and improve. If not, is it not a duty which he owes to God, to himself, to his children, to his country, and to the world, to abstain entirely from the common use of all articles, that are baneful to his nature. Is it his duty to furnish such articles for others. Can he be justified? By no means.

What then shall we say of a town that has on its record a vote, passed in 1839, allowing to its *paupers* a temperate use of ardent spirits. Must it be so said of Quincy, the nursery of great, good and worthy men. Too true, it must. And such a vote would have been coming in the days of Morton and his unprincipled associates, who revelled on Merry Mount, to the annoyance of their more respectable and pious neighbors, than at the present stage of the temperance reform. Our sister powers view it as a reproach upon the good character of the town. And so it is. I hope, therefore, measures will soon be taken by the friends of temperance, the minority, to have a meeting called for the purpose denouncing in just terms such an injudicious vote.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1839.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Boston, April 4, 1839.

Thursday last being the annual "Fast," there was on session of the Legislature.

On Friday, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a confidential message was received from the Governor, in which the non-members present were all ousted, the doors carefully closed and locked, and the House with all possible privacy went into secret session. As the injunction of secrecy was not yet removed, I must bid adieu to the subject.

In the afternoon, the House proceeded to the consideration of the *supposed* coal mines in the State, particularly in Bristol County. From a careful examination into the subject, the Committee to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of the State's aiding in these researches, recommending an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised of course by "scrip." The bill was after some discussion indefinitely postponed. I have seen various specimens of coal from Mansfield. They were of good quality and burnt well. It is not impossible that coal may exist in Quincy, as slate quarries with vegetable impressions on the slate, indicate its presence. The slate taken out of the quarries near Squantum often has these impressions.

On Saturday, in Convention of the two Houses, Charles Hudson, Lemuel Pomeroy, Robert Rantoul, Jr. and John Howard were elected by ballot on the part of the State, Directors of the Western Railroad. There were fifty different persons voted for, and no less than twenty-eight of them were honored by a single vote apiece. During the last hour and a half only one hundred and fifty members out of the Council of five hundred, were on their posts, as they ought to have been. A vast number of bills and resolves however, were acted upon and passed on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, all of which will be promulgated in due season. I hope in your weekly. Some twenty or thirty members have asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session, but the House has refused their reasonable request.

On Monday, in consequence of the election in the fourth Congressional District, and many other town meetings in the State, the House was very thin in numbers, but had two sessions, did much business, and set until after six o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday was an interesting and busy day in legislation. Another secret session was held of an hour of which the members are still as mute as the marble statue of Washington under us.

A pointed Bill to regulate Fire Departments uniformly throughout the State, has just been diffused. It is interesting and I will briefly notice some of its features. The selectmen are to appoint annually in the month of April, as many engineers as they think expedient, not exceeding twelve. The selectmen shall duly notify them of their appointment, and direct a meeting to be called, at which time the said engineers shall choose a chief engineer, clerk, etc. The said engineers are to take the place of, and act as firewards; and they are to appoint all of the engine men. The board of engineers have great powers. They are to have the care and superintendence of all the public engines, hose, fire hooks, ladder carriages and ladders, in their respective towns, together with the buildings, fixtures, &c. The board of engineers may at any meeting thereof establish such rules and regulations as they may judge proper, to prohibit or regulate the carrying of fire in any manner openly in the streets or roads, and to prohibit any owner or occupant of any building within such town or such part thereof as the said board may designate from erecting or maintaining any defective chimney, hearth, oven, stove or stove pipe, fire-frame or other fixture, deposit of ashes or any mixture or other material, which may produce spontaneous combustion, etc. But no act hereafter passed establishing a fire department shall take effect unless approved by the inhabitants at a town meeting.

Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. This bill has passed to a third reading.

The report of the Committee on the removal of the seat of Government from Boston is before me. By it, we learn, that the State House was built in 1795, and the land or site, formerly called Governor's Pasture, was purchased for twenty thousand dollars. The State House and land is now estimated at a half million dollars. A splendid new State House can be built for three hundred thousand dollars. Cost of the present one about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The Committee have reported in favor of the removal.

The long agony is over respecting the license question. Mr. Buckingham's bill, alluded to in my last letter, was rejected by a large majority. And the real test question, submitted this afternoon, whether the law of 1838 should or should not be repealed, was decided by yeas and nays; by fifty-nine majority against the repeal!! Such is the grand finale, that the Massachusetts Legislature of 1839 have arrived to, after a session of ninety-two days. It rolls back to the sovereign people with all its merits and demerits; and it is for them to Judge at the next autumnal elections, whether such an extraordinary law as that passed April 19, 1838, respecting spirituous liquors, has promoted the great cause of temperance or otherwise. Believing that the temperance reform, needs no co-ercive or prohibitory, but simply regulatory laws to advance its noble objects, I have uniformly opposed the fifteen gallon law. Time will show the wisdom or

folly of my views. I now take leave of this vexed subject.

The Hon. William Parmenter was re-elected to Congress in District No. 4, on Monday last. This is truly auspicious for democracy in Massachusetts.

The great question of Rail-way privilege was settled today in the House. The Seokok Branch of Railroad is now allowed (if the Senate concur) to run their cars (by paying for the same) over the Boston and Providence Railroad. A triumph over monopoly, and in favor of competition. I am fearful the legislature will not rise until the eleventh of April.

AN IMPORTANT WORK. Ous, Brouders & Co., of Boston, have lately published a work of peculiar merit, which forcibly treats of a very prevalent habit, highly injurious to the mental and physical system. Its intrinsic value can only be fully appreciated by a thorough and serious perusal of its instructive pages. The many evils of this self-deceiving vice are legibly delineated, and its certain consequences clearly developed. Why this subject has not elicited more attention, so closely as it is connected with our health and happiness, has always seemed a mystery to us. No family ought to be destitute of this treatise, for many will acquire much desirable knowledge, which may consequently tend to lessen sensual gratifications and prevent general debility. It is published under the sanction of many eminent medical gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned, Dr. Lewis of Boston and Dr. Woodward of Worcester, the latter of whom states that he has under his charge, at the Lunatic Asylum, twenty-two cases caused solely by an indulgence of the animal propensities. If individuals be deprived of their reason and health by such a practice, ought not its evil tendency to be brought visibly before the reflective mind. We have scarcely glanced at the work, but upon a more general perusal of it, we may again revert to the subject, in order to exhibit the dangerous and inevitable results to the calm consideration of the community. Its author, Deslandes, is learned in medicine and of extensive experience, consequently fully competent to the task he has undertaken.

MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. This very important and highly essential mercantile work will appear about the first of May. It will be published monthly, and each number contain eighty octavo pages of valuable matter. Nearly one thousand subscribers have been procured in the city of New York, and the editor and publisher, Freeman Hunt, Esq., is at present on a visit to Boston for the purpose of extending its circulation in the "Literary Emporium." Several mercantile associations have unanimously commended the project, and many eminent individuals—Mayor Aaron Clark, Hon. N. P. Tallmadge and C. C. Cambreleng—have expressed their entire approbation of the enterprise and liberally extended their patronage. We shall be happy to receive subscriptions and forward them to the deserving publisher.

BOSTON PILOT. This paper has recently passed into the hands of Patrick Donahoe, Esq. its first proprietor, who has greatly improved it in mechanical appearance as well as added much to its worth by his judicious and interesting selections, and his chaste and graphic editorial contributions. He ably and eloquently contends for the rights of his native land against the tyranny of English wealth and nobility, and warmly exposes the cause of his unhappy countrymen who are driven into voluntary exile to seek a home and subsistence beneath the genial sky of American freedom. May his philanthropic efforts be crowned with abundant success.

PHRENOLOGY. L. N. Fowler, who so successfully examined numerous heads in this town to entire satisfaction, has taken a room, for a limited time, in the rear of the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. Those who wish their characters fully delineated by the bumps on their heads, according to the principles of Phrenology, will lose no time in calling on Mr. Fowler, who is admitted to be thoroughly and practically acquainted with this wonderful science.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS. The temperance party in Boston seem determined to enforce the "fifteen gallon law," and have chosen a vigilance committee of twenty-five in each ward, to ferret out and prosecute all violations of that law. This movement, no doubt, will create great excitement among the votaries of Bacchus.

FRANCE AND MEXICO. The Mexicans have finally succumbed to the superior power of France, and have not only yielded to all the demands which were originally made, but have agreed to pay the expenses of enforcing them. France, herein follows the example of the allied powers, who made her pay the expenses of the war, growing out of the return of Napoleon from Elba. After all, France, probably is not near as well off as she might have been by settling the affair with Mexico by amicable negotiation without any resort to arms. So says the Boston Times.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. The whigs have succeeded in this State by a large majority. Six whig members of Congress are elected. Governor Ellsworth is re-elected by three thousand majority, and two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House are whigs. The following is the vote for Governor, Ellsworth (w.) 22,676; Niles (dem.) 19,957; Phelps (conser.) 945.

GES. SCOTT. A notice for a meeting of "democratic electors," friendly to the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency of the United States, has been held at Rochester. The call was signed by between eighty and ninety persons.

FOURTH DISTRICT. The political contest in the Fourth Congressional District has terminated in the election of William Parmenter, the present democratic member. According to the whig returns, his majority is only nine votes. The democratic papers say his majority is ascertained to be twenty-eight. Whole number of votes, 9916; necessary to a choice 4947; Parmenter has 4975; Brooks 4432; Scattering 512.

WANDERING PIPER. Graham Stuart, commonly called the wandering piper, died in Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, having previously made his will, and thereby bequeathed all his property for the uses and purposes of the said hospital.

COMMON SCHOOLS. A National Convention, for the purpose of discussing the great topics connected with elementary education, has been proposed to be held in Philadelphia in November next.

EASTERN CORRESPONDENT.

Our Capital is now in a state of calm and repose—the turmoil of military hushed, and the cloud that shrouded melted away before the genial rays of tranquility. Such a termination of hostilities though not anticipated by most of us, met with unequivocal demonstration. A large portion of the soldiers have and in a few weeks there will be no more being a civil force raising in line or unarmored, as may be necessary to fascinate, demolish and destroy, and peruse all speculators in State power, never hereafter come together with intentions. There is not the "shadow" of our part, even so much as the diadem.

AN ASTONISHING CASE. A little years, at Lynn, accidentally drank a potash water, which injured her stomach she has taken no solid nourishment occasionally drank a little milk, but at the time she has subsisted only on often she has passed whole weeks without eating. The longest time she has been passing into her stomach is at the time of writing this, she has days without any nourishment, she swallows of water. It is now one year, since she has been in this case. milk she is able to run about and pleases she pines away, and after an absence three weeks, she can only rock her. We gather this information from an honest Traveller.

LARGE COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. been arrested in Burlington, Vermont counterfeit notes. At the time of his arrest, and offering a counterfeit to officers, caused suspicion, and information the Sheriff, who immediately proceeded of the pedlar, and examined his trunk only a few pieces of soiled linen, lumps of maple sugar. The Sheriff, such matters, proceeded to appropriate a part of the spoils, and, on breaking in the inside a large roll of bills with his examination, he found several secreted in the same manner. The counterfeit was examined and committed.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION. We learn the exhibition will take place some evening of Rev. J. B. Dods, preceptor of an Academy, thus remarks through the Methodist Church in Provincetown, a Mr. Beale, a clergyman of that church. If any ask, what object is to be gained? I answer that it is the most secure the only one to become master of the art thus far is equally profitable to female. They must learn how to express the emotions of the human soul, or far more than drawing readers. And it makes them acquainted with their own thirst for education, gives security, in their movements not only when ad adence, but before any company.

KENTUCKY LICENSE LAW. The Kentucky have exclusive jurisdiction the retail of liquor, and in order to diminish the number of shops, some of them have severe penalties, the selling of the liquor at more than one cent per gallon. This their doors at once.

UNITED STATES BANK. Nicholas B. resigned his office of President of the Bank—an office which he has filled for years—and the Directors of the institution chosen in his stead Thomas, formerly one of the cashiers of the Bank.

RESIGNATION. Adam Eckfeldt of Philadelphia has been for more than forty years cashier of the United States Mint, has resigned his office, and has been succeeded by Washington, as continued in office by the successive Presidents.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE. The location of buildings by the late earthquake is estimated at twenty millions severe and France. There were but eight standing at Port Royal out of seventeen hundred lives were lost and many persons.

TOWN MEETING. Mr. Charles A. was elected by eight votes majority a lawyer, democrat, on Monday last, to fill the Board of Selectmen occasioned by the death of Lemuel Spear. Politically speaking, he is a democrat. Doings of the town meeting.

HALF CENTURY. Ex President Adams the invitation of the New York Historical Society to pronounce before it an address on the twentieth anniversary of the inauguration as the first President of the United States.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT. A Court of held at Philadelphia, commencing in this month, at the request of Commodore Elliott, on this station have been to attend it.

OLD AGE. Des. John Whitman water has completed his one hundred and

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Allen of Provincetown, to Miss Polly place.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Mary Kilborn, nee Brantree, Mrs. Sarah, widow of Paul Litchfield of Carlisle, Mass., aged

To Let.

A HOUSE containing a session given immediately in this office or to

Quincy, April 6.

ABRAM

Eastern Potato

FOR sale by Curtis, White & Co.,

Canal.

Quincy.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

August, April 2, 1839.

Our Capitol is now in a state of comparative quiet and repose—the turmoil of military preparations is hushed, and the cloud that shrouded our horizon has melted away before the genial rays of returning tranquillity. Such a termination of hostile movements, though not anticipated by most of our citizens, has met with unequivocal demonstrations of approval.

A large portion of the soldiers have returned home, and in a few weeks there will be no militia in arms, there being a civil force raising in lieu thereof, "armed of whorem," as may be necessary, to expel, confiscate, demolish and destroy, and otherwise so disperse all speculators in State property, that they never hereafter come together with similar nefarious intentions. There is not the "shadow of turning" on our part, even so much as the diameter of a hair.

AN ASTONISHING CASE. A little girl, aged three years, at Lynn, accidentally drank a few swallows of potash water, which injured her stomach so much that she has taken no solid nourishment since. She has occasionally drunk a little milk, but for a large portion of the time she has subsisted only on water. And often she has passed whole weeks without even drinking that. The longest time she has gone without any thing passing into her stomach is twenty-one days. At the time of writing this, she has gone nineteen days without any nourishment whatever, not even a swallow of water. It is now one year and seven months since she has been in this case. When she drinks milk she is able to run about and play, but when she fasts she pines away, and after an abstinence of two or three weeks, she can only rock herself in the cradle. We gather this information from an article in the Boston Traveller.

LARGE COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. A fellow has been arrested in Burlington, Vermont, for uttering counterfeit notes. At the time of his arrest he was a pedlar, and offering a counterfeit to one of his purchasers, caught suspicion, and information was given to the Sheriff, who immediately proceeded to the lodgings of the pedlar, and examined his trunk. It contained only a few pieces of soiled linen and several large lumps of maple sugar. The Sheriff, having a taste for such matters, proceeded to appropriate to his own use a part of the spoils, and on breaking a lump, discovered in the inside a large roll of bills. Proceeding with his examination, he found several hundred dollars slaved secreted in the same manner. The ingenious counterfeiter was examined and committed for trial.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION. We learn that a School Exhibition will take place some evening during next week. Rev. J. B. Dods, preceptor of an Academy in Provincetown, thus remarks through the Barnstable Patriot concerning a school exhibition in the chapel of the Methodist Church in Provincetown, managed by Rev. Mr. Beale, a clergyman of that church.

If any ask, what object is to be gained by public speaking? I answer that it is the most successful way, if not the only one to become master of the art of reading, and thus far is equally profitable to females as to males. They must learn how to express the various passions and emotions of the human soul, or fail to become any more than drawing readers. And more than all, it makes them acquainted with their powers, gives them a thirst for education, gives suavity, ease, and grace to their movements not only when addressing an audience, but before any company.

KENTUCKY LICENSE LAW. The County Court in Kentucky have exclusive jurisdiction over licenses for the retail of liquor, and in order to do away with the multitude of shops, some of them have prohibited under severe penalties, the selling of the ardent at a higher rate than one cent per gallon. This is said to close their doors at once.

UNITED STATES BANK. Nicholas Biddle, Esq., has resigned his office of President of the United States Bank—an office which he has filled for the past twenty years—and the Directors of the institution have unanimously chosen in his stead Thomas Dunlap, Esq., formerly one of the cashiers of the bank.

RESIGNATION. Adam Eckfeldt of Philadelphia, who has been for more than forty years chief coinier in the United States Mint, has resigned his situation. He was first appointed by Washington, and has been continued in office by the successive Presidents.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE. The loss in the destruction of buildings by the late earthquake at Martinique is estimated at twenty millions seven hundred thousand francs. There were but eighteen buildings left standing at Port Royal out of seventeen hundred. Four hundred lives were lost and many persons injured.

TOWN MEETING. Mr. Charles A. Brown, who was elected by eight votes majority over Billings Bailey, democrat, on Monday last, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Selectmen occasioned by the death of Mr. Lemuel Spear. Politically speaking, democracy is defeated. Doings of the town meeting next week.

HALF CENTURY. Ex-President Adams has accepted the invitation of the New York Historical Society, to pronounce before it an address on the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT. A Court of Inquiry is to be held at Philadelphia, commencing in the last week of this month, at the request of Commodore Elliott. Several officers on this station have received summons to attend it.

OLD AGE. Dea. John Whitman of East Bridge-water has completed his one hundred and fourth year.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Gideon Allen of Provincetown, to Miss Polly Brown of this place.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Mary Kibborn, aged 36. In Braintree, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Rev. Paul Litchfield of Carlisle, Mass., aged 82.

To Let.

A HOUSE containing four rooms. Possession given immediately. Apply to this office or to

ABRAM PRESCOTT.

Quincy, April 6.

Eastern Potatoes.

FOR sale by Curtis, White & Co., head of Quincy Canal.

Quincy, March 23.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy hereby give notice, that they will be in session, at the Hancock House, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from the hours of four to seven o'clock, until further notice, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.
A lecture will be delivered at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock, by B. F. Hallett, Esq. of Boston.

The choice of Officers for the Democratic Association will take place at the close of the lecture. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.
A meeting of the Quincy Universalist Institute will be held in the Vestry, under the Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, (April 7th,) at six o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the debate.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Are the works of Nature more pleasing to the eye than the works of Art?
JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

A quarterly meeting of the Common School Association of this town will take place next MONDAY EVENING, seven o'clock, at the Centre School Room.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.
The Quincy Point Debating Society will meet agreeably to adjournment, at the School Room in the District, THURSDAY EVENING, (April 11th,) at seven o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the debate.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.
Does Woman have more influence over Man than Money?
Are the numerous changes of Fashion in Dress more benefit than injury to the community?
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

Parish Meeting.
A MEETING of the First Congregational Society, in Quincy, will be held, at the Quincy Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment of the annual meeting.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Parish Clerk.
Quincy, April 6.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do, of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Colours, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH.
Quincy, April 6.

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, Apr. 1, 1839.

A. Grace Allen, William Lott, Jacob Abbott, Messrs. M. & P. Lane.
B. Miss Mary V. Blanchard, Minot Newton, Eliphaz Belcher, Ezekiel Newton, Eyrus Roworth, John H. Porter, Miss Lucy E. Boynton, William Bates, Alvan Pratt, Josiah Pratt, Isaac W. Page, Miss Lucy Pratt.
C. Kineman Chamberlain, Joseph C. Corlew.
D. Benjamin Dyer, William H. Dunbar, Zachariah Damon, Jr., T. F. Hatherly Foster, Noah Tirrell, Charles Thomas, Jason Tirrell, Ezra Tirrell, J. Thayer.
H. Zachariah Hunt, Burrell & Holbrook, Luke Hall.
J. William H. Jones, 2.
K. AUGUSTUS WHITTEMORE, Asst. P. M. Weymouth, April 6.

Almshouse Keeper Wanted.

WRITTEN proposals will be received, by either of the subscribers, until THURSDAY next (April 11th) at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, for a Superintendent of the Quincy Almshouse establishment to April 1st 1840. By a recent vote of the annual meeting, the board of the superintendents and his wife are to be furnished at the expense of the Town; and the proposals will be presented with that understanding. Satisfactory references will be required for character and capacity.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Overseers of the Poor in Quincy.
JAMES NEWCOMB, CHARLES A. BROWN, 1w
Quincy, April 6.

Wanted Immediately.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

To Let.

A LOT of LAND situated on Washington and Elm Streets, near the houses of Ebenezer Bent and Josiah Baxter. Apply to

WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, April 6.

Lemuel Spear's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

LEMUEL SPEAR, late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

VELERA SPEAR, Administratrix.
Quincy, April 6.

To be Let.

THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which, will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, April 6.

Ox Wagon for Sale.

A LARGE thorough made OX WAGON and a CART BODY. The above are in very sound state, having been but little in use, and will be sold low if applied for soon, on the farm at Germantown, to

J. SULLIVAN.
Quincy, March 30.

Breast Pin Lost.

LOST on Monday last, in Quincy, a gold BREAST PIN, set with glass and hair. Whoever may find the same and will leave it at the store of the subscribers shall be suitably rewarded.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, March 30.

Eastern Wood.

FOR sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal.

Quincy, March 30.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested immediately to settle their accounts, as he has relinquished business and intends to remove elsewhere in a short time.

THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.
Quincy, March 23.

To School Committees.

THREE young ladies, who are well qualified and can obtain undoubted recommendations of their qualifications as teachers, wish to obtain School in Quincy or vicinity. For further particulars, inquire of Rev. Bradley Miner, Neponset Village, Dorchester.

Dorchester, March 23.

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are informed that a Dividend will be paid to the owners of Stock on the first day of April next.

Per order of the Directors,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, March 30.

Notice.

WHEREAS, Mary, my wife, has conducted in a disobedient manner, and on the fifth day of February last, absconded from my bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as no debts contracted by her will be liquidated by me.

LEMUEL FURNALD.
Quincy, March 23.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my husband, Lemuel Farnald, has forbidden all persons trusting me on his account; he need be under no apprehension on that part for I presume no one could get trusted on his account were they so disposed. As to board, he has not provided anything worthy that name, for me nor my children, for many years. As to bed, that I earned with my own hands. From these facts, the public may judge of the merits of the case.

MARY FURNALD.
Quincy, March 30.

Administrator's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE IN QUINCY.

WILL be sold by virtue of a license granted by the Honorable Probate Court of the County of Norfolk, by public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the Real Estate of General Thomas Taylor, late of Quincy, in said County, Esq., deceased, intestate, heretofore described, as will raise the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents, for the payment of his debts and the charges of administering his estate, to-wit:

About ten acres of WOODLAND, in said Quincy, with a fine grove of Hard Wood standing thereon, bounded westerly on land formerly of James Clark, easterly on land of George Vezzie, southerly on land of the heirs of Edward B. Adams, and northerly on land of William Pierce.

Also—A certain other parcel of WOODLAND, in Milton, in said County, containing eight acres, and bounded northerly on land of William Wadsworth, easterly on land of Alexander Vose, southerly on land of the heirs of Edward B. Adams, and northerly on land of William Pierce.

Also—A certain other parcel of WOODLAND, containing five acres, in said Milton, bounded northerly on land of William Wadsworth and the heirs of John Young and on land of Edmund Pope, easterly on land of Oliver Billings, southerly on land of said Billings and the heirs of Benjamin W. Glover, westerly on land of Dyer William.

Also—A certain other parcel of WOODLAND, containing three acres, bounded northerly on land of Zephaniah Spurr, easterly on land of the heirs of Benjamin W. Glover, southerly on land of the heirs of John W. Glover and on land of William Wadsworth and the heirs of Joseph Vose, westerly on land of James Humphrey and William Wadsworth.

The above parcels of land will be sold in order as above arranged.

On THURSDAY, 25th of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

THE FARM adjoining the residence of George W. Beale, Esq. in Quincy, and near the mansion house of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, containing about one hundred and ten acres of MOWING and PASTURE-LAND, with a good house, a barn one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and other buildings standing on the same. The land is of the first quality; and the location of the farm renders it a very desirable situation. There is a never failing spring within a few rods of the house, and a never failing brook which runs around the house and directly through the farm.

Also—On the same day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following Real Estate, to-wit:—about sixty acres of land with the buildings thereon, in said Quincy, and bounded northerly on the road leading to Squantum and on land of George B. Billings, easterly on the ocean and on land of the heirs of James Clark, southerly on land of the heirs of Jonathan Rawson, westerly on land of Ezra Glover and Thomas Adams. This Farm is well known as the "Hill Farm," and is situated on a very desirable situation. There is a never failing spring within a few rods of the house, and a never failing brook which runs around the house and directly through the farm.

Also—Five acres of SALT MARSH, on Rock Island, (so called,) bounded southerly by upland and marsh of Seth and John Spear, as the fence now stands, westerly on marsh formerly belonging to Eliphaz Sawin, deceased, northerly on a Creek, easterly on land of Micah White.

Also—One acre and half of SALT MARSH, bounded westerly on land of Samuel Spear, easterly on land of the heirs of David Holbrook, southerly on land of the heirs of David Holbrook, and northerly on land of David Holbrook.

Also—Another piece or parcel of LAND, called Great Hill, situated on the said Neck, containing about thirty-five acres, and bounded as follows, beginning at the corner of a Farm owned by the heirs of Eliphaz Spear, thence westerly on said Spear's Land and on a Dead Pond, as the fence now stands, to the water and so on to low water mark, thence around the shore at low water mark to the first mentioned bounds. This Farm is one of the best in Quincy, the soil is of the first quality, and of the same is about fifty Acres. It is the choicest kind. There is abundance of Sea Mar-nure which is very easy of access. The above mentioned Hill for Grass and the sweetness of the same is not surpassed by any land in this section of the country. This Farm will be sold together or in separate lots as will best suit the company when assembled.

For information respecting the above property, inquire of the undersigned or to the subscriber.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Administrator.
Quincy, March 30.

Cash Store.

EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of

EBENEZER BENT & Co.

who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

Quincy, March 23.

Quincy Private Academy.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS respectfully informs the public, that he is erecting suitable buildings in the pleasant village of Quincy, where he intends opening a private Academy for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen, in the various branches of English education. A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board in his own family.

The first term of three months will commence on MONDAY, April 1st, 1839. Terms \$5.

Quincy, Jan. 12.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Nathaniel F. Safford,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office near Milton Bridge.
Milton, Feb. 9.

Rubber Overshoes.

MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 19.

A Natural Remedy.

APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about in the blood, is disease in its latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this and to remove the impure matter from the system, the body is thrown into a violent fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the common be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with, it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD TO THEIR POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable PILLS, No. 128 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.
All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 128 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIELEY & CARTER.
Boston, Dec. 1.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to

JOSIAH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 23.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French and American, BROADCLOTHS—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dabbie, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-selles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Carriage Manufacture.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggie WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES " "
25 " CHAISE HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co., and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET,
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken a part of the building, recently erected, between the houses of the Rev. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Sumner, in School Street, where he will be ready, at all times, to attend to MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING Watches, Clocks and various kinds of Jewelry.

His work will be well executed and warranted. He has on hand, Clocks, Watches, Belt Buck

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE MARTYR.

BY REV. DANIEL WISE.

Lowly, he bowed in silent devotion;
And his spirit breathed forth its hallowed request.
Though in bonds, his heart was calm as the ocean,
When the sunbeams beguile it to silence and rest.

The scaffold was high, and the axe, and the block,
The priest, and the soldier—all, told of his doom;
And still he was calm, for he stood on the Rock,
And smiled stern defiance at Death's deepest gloom.

What recked he of death? His home was the skies;
No link, but was broken, that had chain'd him to earth.
His spirit breathed softly its holiest sighs,
For its speedy escape to the land of its birth.

His chains were knocked off by a ruffian band,
As the glancing spears gleamed brightly around him,
And roughly and rudely, that warrior band
Mid the rabble's din to his death-spot dragged him.

The proud pumperd priest, with his nose-book, drew
nigh,
And demanded his choice of submission or death.
'Give me death! give me death!' was the martyr's
reply,
'To my Lord I'll be true with my life's latest breath.'

His head pressed the block, and the axe drank his
blood,
As a soft sigh escaped him, his pure spirit fled,
So joyous and buoyant, beyond the dark flood
Where he shines, a bright star, 'mid the Lord's
martyred dead.

SLANDER.

Let goot, and stone, and spleen by day,
Conspire to show me fouler play
Than e'er did go to goose or gander;
Let pains rheumatic and the itch
Deform my skin, my muscles twitch,
But save me from the tongue of slander.

Let ghostly visions haunt my sleep,
And drive me headlong down the steep,
Or bare through nettles make me wander;
Let devils blue, and grey, and black,
Ride me and lash my reeking back,
But spare me from the tongue of slander.

Let doctors vex me with their skill,
And freely use their art—to kill;
I'll not refuse to be trepanned, or
With powders, pills and plasters plied,
Pukes, patches, poultices beside,
If plagued with the disease of slander.

This is the midwife of the soul,
Forever marring joy's control—
This is the misbegotten pander,
Who raises to our forced embrace
Foul shame and infamous disgrace—
This is the fiendish work of slander.

It is the solemn knell of all
Our noblest hopes—it is the call
Bidding the desperate heart to wander
O'er wastes which it both never known,
Until its all of life has flown
At the invidious touch of slander.

ANECDOTES.

A FELLOW. A surgeon and a lawyer had very little good feeling towards each other, and the following occurrence took place: 'I', asked the surgeon, 'a neighbor's dog destroy my ducks can I recover damages by law?' 'Certainly,' replied the lawyer, 'you can recover. Pray what are the circumstances?' 'Why, sir, your dog, last night, destroyed two of my ducks.' 'Indeed; but you certainly can recover the damages; what is the amount?' 'I'll instantly discharge it.' 'Four shillings and sixpence,' chuckled the surgeon. 'And my fee for attending and advising you is six shillings and eight pence,' responded the attorney, 'and unless you immediately pay the same, my conduct will be suitable.'

LAZINESS. One fiery day, a farmer went forth to his mowing lot, where he had hired half a dozen hands to cut down the grass. He came upon them suddenly, and found them all lying down under an apple tree. 'Well,' said the indignant farmer, 'I'll give an extra half dollar to the laziest fellow amongst ye.' All jumped upon their feet, to claim the donation, but one man, who laid still. 'Ah!' said the farmer, 'that fellow has won the prize. Here, my lad, take your money.' To which indolence answered—'No! you please put it in my pocket!'

"AINT I A FELLOW OF FLOCK." The old bachelor of the Claremont Eagle is forever jibing poor fellows, who have got jilted. He says that a fellow who had been "blinking up" to a young lady, was finally dismissed, when he became so much affected—so wrothy in fact, that for some time he could not stir from the door, but stopped to "argue the matter with her." "Answer me one question, Miss—now, aint I a fellow of flock, that's all?" "Certainly—you have, a calf's head and pluck always go together," "I'm satisfied."

WELL PAID. At a hotel a short time since, a servant girl acquired of a gentleman at the breakfast table if his cup was out. "No," said he, "but my coffee is." The poor thing was considerably confused, but determined to pay for her own coin. While at dinner the stage drove up, and several coming in, the gentleman asked, "Does the stage dine here?" "No sir," said the girl, but the passengers do."

BIBLICAL LORE. At a discussion on some points in biblical history, it happened to be remarked that there was no account of the death of Eve. Nor of Adam either, said one of the company. "I beg your pardon," replied a religious lady, who began to think there was too much skepticism in these remarks. "If you read your Bible carefully, you will find it stated that Adam was gathered to his forefathers!"

CASE OF QUARREL. "I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world," said Bob. "Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world," said Ned. "How could you feed them?" asked Bob. "I'd turn them into your pasture," said Ned. "No you wouldn't." "Yes I would." "No you wouldn't." "Yes I would." "You shan't!" "I shall!" "And then came the difficulties—and O! how they did fight!"

LOOSE. "How is it," said one to an incipient wag— "How is it that the homely women have the clearest heads?" "Why (said he) it is according to the rule laid down by St. Paul, to the pure all things are pure, even so to the plain all things are plain."

THE SAGACIOUS QUACK. "I suppose," said a quack while feeling the pulse of his patient, "that you think me a fool." "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse."

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 203 Washington Street, opposite 204, on stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbuckled Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons afflicted with a descent of the rectum can ride to horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any other kind: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the diseases of the groin, and the various cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA. NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the commencing of the climate, and the various diseases of the tropics, and their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either traveling at home, or need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. Burleigh of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country, containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one has survived.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits: their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthily appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form, and excessive quantities which are so much advertised, and take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unswerving opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory character. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptation to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. I know from experience upon myself, that their operation is a *cathartica* system, not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a sensitive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

New Ribands.

SUSANNA S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, takes this method to inform the public that she has just received a good assortment of new and fashionable Fall and Winter RIBANDS, a general assortment of Satins and Furs, good Black silk and low priced, do, Silk Velvets, Merinoes and Plaid for children, Widows' Veils and Cypresses Handkerchiefs, and all other articles for mourning, Fancy and Straw Bonnets of all descriptions, Caps, Gapes, Collars, etc., all of which she offers as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in Boston, and is now selling remnants of rich Silks, suitable for aprons, very cheap. Also, a lot of Gamut Ribands at reduced prices.

Quincy, Oct. 6.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Codding Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek domestic enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

First rate OYSTERS, in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

To Let.

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3.

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quinians and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH G. WHITON.

Quincy, Feb. 23.

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Quincy, March 16.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtue of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFREDS. MARSH.

DRAPER & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provision at the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5.

New Establishment.

Now open and ready for business.

THE subscriber again respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the CELLAR under Mr. Price's new building, near the house of Mr. Cornell, in School street, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of OYSTERS, the City affords, and other refreshments.

It is hoped that a faithful discharge of duty will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

ELIJAH GOSSOM.

Quincy, Dec. 1.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$4.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Philological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Building Lots.

ON MONDAY, the 11th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, twenty lots of Land, situated in the Town of Quincy, on the new road, near Willard's quarry, being part of the Crane place.

The land is in the immediate vicinity of the best granite quarries in Quincy, and very eligibly situated for dwelling houses. Sale on the premises. Conditions liberal.

Plans of the lots may be had and further information given by applying to—

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, March 16.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and dispatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Missing.

TAKEN from the store of the subscribers, by mistake or otherwise, one figured Mouselin de Lane Dress Pattern. Whoever will return said Dress Pattern, or give information so that it may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Feb. 9.

Indian Purgative Pills.

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present,

when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than *foreign* medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is 'a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research'; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of a medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the *trappings* in which it is discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its *creating* there are no imitations superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proof of this *superiority*, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a *stomachic*, one a *diuretic*, and one a *cathartic*. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purification and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 15.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRACK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Worcester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Braintree.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Abington.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY, Hingham.
JAMES L. BAKER, South Scituate.
HON. S. A. TURNER, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. R. OSBORNE, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.

By the Author of "Letters on the Hudson River."

NUMBER V.

"In the world ye shall have tribulation."—John xvi, 33.

"Man is born to sorrow as the sparks fly upward;"—but the causes of his grief are principally to be found in the tumult of his ungoverned passions, and the irregularities of his life—he complains of sorrows which he has diligently labored to create. He drinks deep of dissipation's cup—he indulges himself in every excess—till his moral capacities are become seared—his intellectual powers deranged—and his physical energies disordered—and then laments in the bitterness of his soul, the loss of that peace and tranquility which he possessed in the days of his innocence, ere his soul had been burdened with the accumulated guilt of the profligate life. But why complain of evils, the cause of which must be attributed to ourselves? Is life, indeed, a scene of uninterrupted and protracted sorrow, without one ray of cheering hope—one emotion of heartfelt joy? Are there no comforts—is there no peace; no happiness this side the paradise of God? Oh, yes!—there is peace—and bliss—such too, as the world can neither take nor give. Reader, dost inquire, where it is to be found? Think ye, that the votaries of pleasures, sensual, sinful pleasure—the sordid miser—whose heart never felt for the widow and the fatherless—whose hand was never extended to aid a poor distressed brother—think ye, it dwells in such bosoms? Oh, no!—its residence is not there. Ask thine own heart:—for there dwells in every bosom, a talisman, to point to man the way of life and immortality—consult that talisman, for it will unfold to thee the path of happiness—it will direct thee to Him, who 'spake as never man spake,' for that knowledge, which alone is able to make thee wise unto salvation. Hear then the conclusion of the whole matter—He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.

THE COUNTRY WEDDING.

"I would rather share His lowliest lot, walk by his side an outcast; Work for him, beg with him; live upon the light Of one kind smile from him, than wear the crown The Bourbons love."

No event in the juvenile history of the young men and women who people the delightful country of New England, stands out in bolder and brighter relief than that which commemorates the lawful union of their hands and hearts. How often do we hear the elder portion dating events to 'a year before we were married,' as the case may be. All holidays, and even such as 'Fasts' and 'Thanksgivings,' dwindle into utter insignificance in the scale of comparison. The writer hereof hath spent both summer and winter in the 'farmer's circle,' and so far as observation concerns this present story, is amply qualified for the telling.

The young Mr. Hopeful has twice called on Miss Julia Simperkin. She is all sweetness, and keeps her hands in a squeezable condition. Whether intentionally or inadvertently, we are unable to describe, but the fact was soon notorious throughout the vicinity that these callers have been made on the significant evening of Sunday and Thursday—and at the table of the next tea party it was very quaintly remarked that 'some folks had something more in their heads than every body was aware of.' Whereupon 'Do tell,' 'I want to know,' 'How you talk,' 'You don't say so,' and 'I should not wonder,' was heard from all sides of the table; and after a little conversation upon the point, it was settled that 'They say it is true.'

In less than twenty-four hours from this material session, it has become what they call a 'town talk.' It has already been hinted to Miss Julia as being a good match, and young Hopeful has been more than once told that 'she's a smart likely gal.' She blushes at the compliment—and he replies, 'what every body says must be true.' The old women all declare

it to be 'one of those matches that are made in Heaven,' and, in fact, the desire for one of those country carnivals, called 'a wedding,' is so universal, that not only those who expect an invitation—and all within two leagues's circumference, without distinction of blood, class or condition, are usually invited—encourage the courtship; but every body from the cowboy upwards praise the parties to each other, and endeavor, by every species of hint and wink, to hasten the consummation so 'devoutly to be wished.' Even the disinterested and sober looking shepherd of the pastoral flock—he in whose heart every body says, 'there is no guile'—takes occasion, genteelly to joke Miss Simperkin on her good fortune; and to her face incidentally pays a flattering compliment to the good judgment and correct taste of the promising son of the faithful Deacon Hopeful.

That 'they are engaged,' falls from the lips of every spectacle-nosed matron that surrounds the table at the next tea party—'Well,' said Mrs. Reserve, since there was no other secret in the matter to guess out, I think he's a plenty good enough for her.' 'And,' replied Mrs. Equity, who liked to see all things as square as a brick, 'I think she's a plenty good enough for him.' 'Don't you think they have had a very short courtship?' enviously asked the sapient Miss Singleton, whose maiden charms were already in the 'sere and yellow leaf,' and whose virgin blushes had passed off in the common current of departed things. 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,' was the significant reply of Miss Fastidious, who in the course of fifteen years of 'single solitude' had been so many times courted without effect. 'Well,' added old mother Rattle, whose forte always lay in capping the climax with something smart, 'I can tell them just as I have told all my sons and darters. If they make their bed hard nobody will be to blame, for they must lay on it themselves. That's all I've got to say.'

These ambiguous remarks, with numerous others of a similar character, lead to a conclusion in the opinion of the good old coterie, that the 'match' is at best a suspicious one. The opinion takes wing, and before another revolution of the earth takes place, it becomes subject matter for common peddling—a part of the current gossip. You may next day see Mrs. Rattle sipping a cup of sou'wester at the hospitable residence of Mrs. Social, and as she holds her saucer on the tips of the fingers of her right hand, and moves it round and round in a circular motion, until her worshipped beverage becomes as cold as ice-water, she is earnestly telling her inquisitive hostess all about the conversation of yesterday—the most distinct and emphatic passage of which narrative is 'She-she' and 'Sez-I,' and then she-she' and then sez-I.

Gossip has been busy. And it has become a common rumor that neither of the parties, 'are any better than they should be.' Every body says, 'she was too hasty—and he too inconsiderate.' Mrs. Caution thinks it an essential part of poor policy to 'catch a bird before you have a cage to put it in,'—and Mrs. Flutter-gut revolts at the horrible idea of marrying a professor of orthodoxy to a believer in universal salvation. She says it is sacrilegious, and every minister that would do it ought to be 'church'd.' Indeed it has become a settled opinion, within the all powerful and not-to-be-disregarded 'tea circles,' that the match is 'no great thing.' Counter influences are therefore put in requisition *vi et armis*. Young Hopeful has been told by one who didn't want any thing said about it, that Julia had a private regard for another—and in turn she had heard something exceedingly prejudicial to his character. Both of which can be traced no farther back than to Miss Tattle, who on being closely interrogated respecting the source whence she derived her information, says, they say so—and that's all I know about it.

But matters had gone too far to be easily obstructed in their flow towards a happy consummation. Knowles tells truth when he says:—

"You know not when A woman gives away her heart's at times She knows it not herself. Insensibly It goes from her! She thinks she has it still— If she reflects—while smoothly runs the course Of wooing! but if haply comes a check—

That 'check' had come with Julia; and not until that moment did she feel that Cupid had knit their hearts together so firmly that all the old women in Christendom could not sunder the tender ligatures of Love.

The breeze only gave additional speed to the hymeneal car. The night of the wedding was forthwith selected. We say *night* for no one ever knew a wedding in a New England country town to come off on any other than a full and fascinating moonlight evening. Compliments were 'sent round' two weeks in advance of the nuptials, by the smartest little urchin in the neighborhood, who felt himself highly honored by being selected for the service, and from the day of paying these compliments, to the night of wedding, no neighborhood on the face of the earth approached nearer to the much hoped for Millennium than that. The only speck in the cup was the lamentable fact that one pure obscure woman who lived upon picking 'greens' for the neighbors did not receive an invitation until the last day antecedent to the wedding.

This fortnight of probation is a gay one. There is a wood-market, and a repository for the sale of produce, about ten miles distant, and trade is unusually brisk with the merchants there. Captain Simperkin is determined to have one of the greatest times that have ever

occurred since the memorable feast of Belshazzar. He says that 'Julia shall have a good setting out'—and now for the note of preparation. He wants a barrel of four, a few pounds of best 'Havana brown' and a little 'loaf,' and all must be [A] No. 1: He is one of our old fashioned farmers, and could not for a moment entertain the cold thought of getting along without a jug or two of 'Old W.' for himself, and some 'brandy for the boys,' and there must be some strong 'Old Port' for the temperance folks, and a little sweet Muscat and Sicily Madeira for the girls. A pound or two of Young Hyson is indispensably necessary, as also raisins, and a variety of spices, with which to enrich the bridal cake. But as for plump pigs, fat calves, poultry, beef, pork, pumpkins, cider, apples, vegetables, nuts and sundry *etceteras*, you must know that the cellar and crib of Captain S. are pregnant with the best that is or any other country affords. Nor is he the only patron of the merchants on the occasion. All he *invites* must contribute their quota to the enlightenment of trade, by purchasing 'a few little knick-knacks to wear to the wedding'—and a load of wood, or potatoes, or hay, or corn, may be seen driving off to the market from each and every farm-house, for the purpose of obtaining them.

The happy evening has come. The thickening shades of evening are throwing a mantle over the shoulders of departing day. If you have ever been to a Methodist camp-meeting you may perhaps get a faint idea by comparison of the horses and wagons and carriages of almost every description that stand along in front of the large two story house of the Simperkins.

The house is literally full. 'Old men and matrons, young men and maidens,' all are there seated around on the temporary benches that have been expressly constructed to entertain the numerous company. At one end of the 'great room' sits the man of the house, with a smile of joy and complacency upon his face, while he nods assent to every thing that falls from the lips of the parish parson with whom he is conversing, and who with a wondrous knowing look, sits there cross-legged, leaning back in the 'great chair,' supporting his chin on his right thumb, and his right elbow with his left hand. Meantime all the old ladies are congratulating the lady of the house on her daughter's good fortune—while the lads and lasses are throwing and receiving shy glances reciprocally. Go even to the kitchen, and you will there see every thing in perfect preparation—and looking as neat as a pin. You will there see all the colored people of the neighborhood grinning with pride of the honor conferred on them by the invitation.

'It is about time to proceed to this agreeable business,' said the parson as he turned to Mrs. Simperkin with a smile, whereupon the old lady sprang with the activity of a lass of sixteen and ran up stairs to inform Julia that the happy moment had arrived. A few moments of the greatest anxiety and eagerness ensued. There was a general rush for the most eligible places from which to witness the interesting ceremony:—and it was with the utmost difficulty that the 'bride and groom' (as the parson called them) with their attendants—which consisted of two couples to 'stand up,' as a sort of honorary guard—could force a passage to the post selected for them. The concourse was immense—and even the widows were darkened by the ebony faces of the sons and daughters of Africa, who had at this juncture left the kitchen to peep in from the outside.

All things are ready. The elder with indescribable solemnity rose from the full cushioned 'great chair,' and with a long and measured step marched out before the trembling yet happy candidates. After a few 'hems' and a corresponding number of 'haws,' he proceeded to ask them a question, and made them promise to 'nourish, cherish and provide for each other both in sickness and in health'—and then with great gravity, pronounced them *one* by the laws of God, and 'man and wife' by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A good degree of calmness ensued, and the next half hour was devoted to waiting on the married pair, or rather to the rendering of that popular courtesy more commonly known by the simple appellation of 'kissing the bride.' Rather a mechanical operation it must be confessed—but nevertheless a time honored usage which has gathered a good degree of favor from its antiquity.

Then came the supper—one of our old fashioned feasts—to which all sat down without foolish formality. The parson at the head of the table, the groom at the foot. A large roast pig for the centre of light, and smoking poultry and luxurious condiments for surrounding luminaries. 'Don't be afraid,' shouted the generous old host with a broad grin, and the play of the knife and fork was forthwith commenced by each and every one on his own hook. There was none of your waiting half an hour, at the pleasure of a lazy servant—no imposing upon one man all the duty of carving. 'Do help yourselves,' said the old lady—and right well was the order obeyed.

At length the striking of the clock reminded the parson that his wife was at home alone—and after announcing his intention to retire, gave them all his blessing and withdrew into 'tother room' closely followed by the groom and the mother of the bride—when a half eagle was slyly slipped into his hand.

'Welcome,' said the groom. 'I got that half eagle on purpose for you, Elder—for if I had

given you a bank note there is no telling that it would be worth anything to-morrow morning but to light your pipe with.

'That's a fact very thoughtful, my young friend, very—but now you are married, Mr. H. you will want a *whole* pew in my church. You must not crowd the old folks. And between you and me, I have an eye on one for you,' said the parson with a very significant point of the forefinger of the left hand.

The fact of the parson's deriving all his support from the rent of the pews in his church might lead the cavalier on things sacred, to the suspicion that there was something selfish in the latter remark—but all who know Elder Humbrum will be satisfied on this point.

About this time the old lady had the parson by one of the lower button holes of his velvet coat, (which, by the way, I believe, she *worked* herself), and after bidding her new son-in-law law to supper, thus whispered in his ear:—

'Elder, I have taken the liberty of putting a loaf of wedding cake into your saddle bags, (the Elder always carries his saddle bags to weddings) 'it is the very best kind—you may depend.'

'My dear madam, you are *too* kind,' he said taking up the bags, 'but how am I to carry this? The loaf is on one side, and on the other—if I had something about the weight and size of a cheese to balance 'em, they would ride better: wouldn't they, my dear Mrs. Simperkin?'

'Why didn't I think of it afore? I have got one of the best sage cheeses that ever was made and you shall have it!'

And the old lady ran into the dairy room, brought it forth, and placed it in the other side of the parson's saddle bags, while he was constantly telling her that it was the weight of the cheese that he asked for and not the cheese itself.

'O, la! Mr. Humbrum don't say another word,' said she, 'you know you are always welcome to any thing I have on 'arth.'

The parson's horse was at the door, fully compared, saddle bags, contents and all—when the good matron reminded him before starting on so long a ride, he was in duty bound, both to himself and to the large congregation whose welfare depended on his health, to take a little warm sling, to prevent his catching cold, and so saying, handed him a full 'mblor of which the good man liberally partook.

'It was rather too sweet,' said the parson, as he handed back the glass.

'You good old saint, you,' rejoined the matron, 'if it were all molasses it would not be too nice for you.'

The parson gone, nearly all the old folks followed—the young lads and lasses, inspired by the vivifying of a merry chat and rosy wine, were ripe for sport. The room was cleared of chairs, benches, tables and the like, and Nigger Jack with his high strung banjo, was called out of the kitchen, stuck up in one corner, and ordered to discourse. A touch of his monotonous quality produced graceful movements 'on the light fantastic toe,' by a part of the company, and the remainder occupied another room, playing plays—such as walking round in rings, and singing:

'Come Philander, let's be marching,
Every one for a true love searching, etc.

and ever and anon most unceremoniously tasting of each other's lips.

'The Country Wedding' was kept up until 'all the lights burnt out,' which was not until some time after the midnight hour, when the joyous company returned to their respective homes, saying:—'THAT WAS A MOST EXCELLENT MATCH AFTER ALL.'

TEMPERANCE MEASURES.

Extract from a report of a Committee of the Bangor Temperance Association, on the existing laws, regulating the trade in Spirits.

The folly and absurdity of *licensing* men to sell poison, as a drink, may be set forth easily and in a strong light. The subject is fair game for ridicule and argument, and any other kind of missiles, which a christian man could desire to use. *Licenses* men to feather their own nests, and fill their pockets by fleecing and corrupting the community! *Licenses* men to debauch and brutify their fellow creatures, and destroy them at the rate of thirty thousand a year, only within these United States! *Licenses* men, to fill the land with widows and orphans, with paupers and felons, with maniacs and walking scare-crows, to be picked up and taken care of at the public expense!

Let us look at the system, as it operates in this good city of Bangor;—and we would commend what we are about to say, to the special consideration of our venerable board of Aldermen, if it should chance ever to meet their eye or ear.

The citizens of Bangor have been at the expense of building a house and warming it to put drunkards in. It is used for this purpose continually, and for almost nothing else. They are at the expense of appointing and paying a sufficient number of men to patrol the city, pick up the drunkards, put them into the said house, keep them there till they are sober, and then let them out again. And to crown the whole and keep all parts of the system in motion, they are *licensing* quite a number of men to sell spirits, and furnish a regular supply of drunkards!

Or to present the subject in another light. The citizens of Bangor have generally taxed themselves to provide and furnish a house for the benefit of paupers. They have deputed and are paying a number of individuals, to look

up these paupers, oversee them and take care of them. At the same time, they are *licensing* another class of men to sell spirits and make paupers in abundance!!

Or to place the stool, the tripod, on three other legs; for there is enough of them. The citizens of Bangor (as a part of the community to which they belong) have taxed themselves to institute courts for the trial of criminals, and prisons for their confinement and punishment. They are paying a large number of civil magistrates, judges, jurors, sheriffs, constables, jailors, etc, to try these criminals, commit them, and take care of them. And then they are *licensing* another class of men to deal out poison, to turn the heads of deluded wretches, inflame their passions, instigate them to all sorts of wickedness, and in this way to make them criminals!!

We surely do not wish, in itself considered to set forth the absurdities of any system of public action. We feel no pleasure in making three legged stools, for ourselves, or others to sit upon, that we may be the laughing stock of all who behold us. Nor do we suppose the city of Bangor to be more deeply involved in these absurdities, than perhaps every other city in the land. But are not these the *facts* of the case—absurd and monstrous as they appear—just as we have stated them? And is it not high time that these facts were *exposed*;—and so exposed, that those who have almost no eyes may see them, and the very dead may feel the force of them. How long, we ask, is this most preposterous system of things to continue? How long are these absurdities to be persisted in, in the face of a shrewd, discerning and intelligent people? How long will our industrious tax-payers consent to have their public expenses doubled and trebled upon them, and their hard earnings filched from them in this way? How long shall it be, before persons might as well think of obtaining a license to pick locks, or rob hen roosts, or set houses on fire at midnight, as a license to deal out liquid fire, to be poured down the necks of their fellow beings?

NOBLE CONDUCT.
The generous character of a sailor is proverbial, but seldom more vividly illustrated than in the affecting incident related below.

A poor widowed woman, who occupied two rooms in a house since the death of her husband, has been compelled to earn a living for herself and a family of small children, by taking in washing, and with all her industry and economy, her quarterly rent became due before she could scrape together sufficient to discharge it. Unfortunately, her landlord was one of old Crumb's school, cold and calculating, mercenary and unfeeling. His sole business was to collect his rents, and all his recreation seems to be to distress the virtuous. She begged of him to grant her time. He gave her two days—she asked for more, and he refused, stating that unless her rent was paid at a stated period, every stick of her furniture should be put out of doors. The time arrived, when agreeably to his promise, his lackeys were sent down, and the threat was begun to be put in execution. The poor woman prayed the unfeeling landlord to desist from his purpose, but her prayers were in vain. At length giving up entirely to despair and pride she seated herself upon her forlorn bed, with her little children crying around her. At this crisis, two jolly American tars happened by, and espying the work going on, the door open, and the wretched woman and her children weeping, immediately stopped their course, and began to reconnoitre.

'I say shipmate,' cried one, 'there's some foul play going on in these waters—let's overhaul the craft.'

'Aye, aye, Jack,' replied the other, 'the young'oman by the bed has hoisted signals of distress.'

The tars called the woman to them, and from her soon learned the whole story. 'Well now shipmate, if the land pirate hadn't ought to be lathered with hot tar, scraped with a rusty hook, and then keel-hauled, for laying his grapping iron on the few loose spars that are scattered about this wreck. Never mind my good 'oman, keep your spirits up, and we'll set you in the right course, with plenty of ballast and provisions. I say you landlubbers, just delay there upon them things, and we'll be 'sponsible for the damage.'

How much do you owe this land pirate?

The woman told him the amount, when Jack took from his wallet the sum in hard currency, and paid the bill, made the woman a present of a handful of silver, while his shipmate in the mean time, went to a butcher's shop near by and brought back a large joint of meat, for the dinner for herself and poor children. They left after receiving the poor woman's blessings, and went whistling through the streets as tho' nothing had happened.

THE YANKEE BOY.

An American brig, belonging to Portsmouth, N. H. was once in Demarara, discharging her cargo, when she was boarded by a boat from a gun brig lying at anchor at no great distance. The crew were mustered, and their protection examined—and one New Hampshire boy, of a noble and fearless spirit, and though young in years, of a vigorous frame, was ordered into the boat. He preposterously refused to obey the order. The officer, in a great rage, collared the youthful seamen, but was instantly laid sprawling by a well directed blow of his fist. The boat's crew rushed to the assistance of

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1839.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, April 12, 1839.

Wednesday last, at ten minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon, was witnessed the expiring moments of the January session of the Massachusetts Legislature for A. D. 1839. The Secretary of State entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and in the usual form, communicated the Governor's pleasure, that the Legislature was prorogued to the first Tuesday in January next. Among the members there was evidently a sadness in separating, with very many never to set eyes on each other more. The kind interchange of feeling by the cordial grasp of the hand, the invitation "to call and see me without fail if you come our way"—the reciprocal wishes for each other's happiness and prosperity—and the solitary tear that here and there, so unwelcome showed itself, all portrayed the truth, that the mingling of men daily with each other, but for a few brief weeks, will be followed by a miniature representation of that kindness, regard and affection, that does or should enliven the family circle every where. Despite of all that is said of poor, frail human nature, there is much in man that is kind and noble. In no way do his good qualities shine so conspicuous, as in his love and attachment for his fellow men around him, in his fondness for their society and the congeniality of his feelings, whether "in weal or woe" with theirs. As the members slowly and silently withdrew from the Hall, with many, never more to enter its walls, the poet's expression was evidently depicted on many of their countenances of "a longing, lingering look behind."

GADDING, GOSSIPING, ETC.

"Busy bodies, in other men's matters" were reproved as mischief makers by Saint Paul, who recommended that women be "keepers at home." It is a trait of character common to Yankees, to be inquisitive; such as inquiring a stranger's name, place of abode, place of destination, business, occupation, circumstances, prospects, and many other things, which do not concern them, and a knowledge of which could be of no possible use. This impertinent curiosity, so vexatious to strangers, is now repudiated by all well informed people of New England, and is confined chiefly to the uninformed and ill bred. This impertinence however, is comparatively harmless, when exercised in ascertaining facts of any kind, and ending in mere curiosity. It assumes quite a different aspect, and a far more malignant character, when employed in gadding from house to house, collecting and retailing neighborhood gossip, and prying into the private concerns of others, for the sole purpose of making them the subject of dark insinuations, misrepresentations and slander. "Idleness is the mother of mischief;" and this evil practice of collecting and retailing gossip, arises from a vitiated taste, an empty head, and depraved heart; and is the legitimate offspring of idleness, ennui, or the want of mental exercise. No person, who is properly employed, has any relish for gossip or tattling. A well stored mind is never idle, never afraid of self-communion, or being left alone, but enjoys an hour of solitude, as the greatest luxury. A tattler in a neighborhood, is like a bear in a cornfield, or a wolf among sheep, and should be avoided as a dangerous animal. Any other subject of conversation is more safe than that of the character and conduct of private persons; and those who evince an inclination to this subject, may be set down as envious, malignant, and mischievous.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The last lecture for the present season, was delivered before this institution a week ago last Wednesday evening by Rev. Mr. Lunt. It was my pleasure to hear it. The subject was *Martin Luther, the reformer*. It was well chosen. The lecturer gave a very graphic and impartial description of this great Apostle or rather father of the reformation. The style was fine, the oratory good, and the lecture, as a whole, and in all its parts, calculated to benefit the community in a high degree.

As one who has enjoyed the privileges of the Lyceum the past winter, I feel greatly obliged to the Directors for the unvaried exertions they have manifested to procure lecturers and give an interest to this beneficial institution. They have spared no pains, but have labored indefatigably, and with good success, for the cause. It is believed the whole Lyceum feel under great obligations to them. May their successors in coming years follow their laudable example, and thus from year to year give increasing interest and zest to a system of communicating information and feasting the reason so worthy their patronage.

FIRE. On Wednesday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the dwelling house, situated on the Neponset Turnpike, in this town, belonging to the heirs of the late Richard Beale, was entirely destroyed by fire. It commenced on the roof, and is supposed to have caught by a spark from the chimney. Three families resided in the house. Mr. Robert W. Lougee and Mrs. Reed who lived in the second story lost their furniture, and clothing—Mr. Eliza Watson, who occupied the lower part, saved the principal portion of his furniture, etc. We trust our citizens, so distinguished for their liberality, will lose no time in extending a helping hand to the sufferers.

TO CELEBRATE NUPTIALS. In the New York Journal, published in 1790, it is stated that an individual in honor of his daughter's marriage, sent to cheer the hearts of the sick in the almshouse, and the hapless debtors in jail, one hundred and fifty loaves of bread, three hundred pounds of beef, one hundred and thirty pounds of cheese, three barrels strong ale, and three barrels of apples.

TO READERS. Proceedings of the Town Meeting—Address to our Readers, and other interesting matter, unavoidably omitted.

their officer, and the spirited American was finally overpowered, pinioned, thrown into the boat, and conveyed on board the British brig. The Lieutenant complained to his commanding officer of the insult he had received from the stalwart Yankee, and his battered face corroborated his statement. The commander at once decided that such insolence demanded exemplary punishment—and that the young Yankee required, on his first entrance into the service, a lesson which might be of use to him hereafter.

Accordingly the offender was lashed to a gun, by the inhuman satellites of tyranny, and his back was bared to the lash. Before the blow was struck, he repeated his declaration that he was an American citizen, and the sworn foe of tyrants. He demanded his release—and assured the Captain in the most solemn and impressive manner, that if he persisted in punishing him like the vilest malefactor, for vindicating his rights as an American citizen, the act would never be forgiven—but that his revenge would be certain and terrible. The Captain laughed at what he regarded an impotent menace—and gave signal to the boatswain's mate. The white skin of the young American was soon cruelly mangled, and the blows fell thick and heavily on the quivering flesh. He bore the infliction of his barbarous punishment without a murmur or a groan; and when the signal was given for the executioner to cease, although the skin was hanging in strips on his back which was thickly covered with clotted blood, he showed no disposition to falter or to faint. His face was somewhat paler than it was wont to be—but his lips were compressed, as if he was summoning determination to his aid, and his dark eyes shot forth a brilliant gleam, showing that his spirit was unsubdued, and that he was bent on revenge, even if his life should be the forfeit.

His bonds were loosened, and he arose from his humiliating posture. He glared fiercely around. The Captain was standing within a few paces of him, with a demonic grin upon his features, as if he enjoyed to the bottom of his soul the disgrace and tortures inflicted on the poor Yankee. The hapless sufferer saw that smile of exultation—and that moment decided the fate of his oppressor. With the activity, the ferocity and almost the strength of a tiger, the mutilated American sprang upon the tyrant, and grasped him where he stood, surrounded by his officers, who, for the moment seemed paralyzed with astonishment—and before they could recover their senses and hasten to the assistance of their commander, the flogged American had borne him to the gangway, and then clutching him by the throat with one hand, and firmly embracing him with the other, despite his struggles, he leaped with him into the turbid waters of the Demarara? They parted to receive the tyrant and his victim—then closed over them, and neither were ever afterwards seen. Both had passed to their last account.

"Unanointed, uncalled,
With all their imperfections on their heads."

But a brighter day has dawned upon the British navy. The odious system of impressment is abolished—never again, I hope, to be adopted.—*Boston Cultivator*.

THE HUSBAND.

The fond, protecting love of a devoted husband, is like the tall and stately oak, that rears its graceful foliage beside some happy cot, to which its leafy honors afford reviving shade; while its spreading branches shelter the melodious songsters of the verdant grove, who, within its hallowed precincts nurture their callow brood, unmolested by school-boy pranks. Oh! 'tis the Egean shield, which casts far and wide, its bright, defensive rays around the timid, shrinking form of the best, most tenderly beloved object of his warm heart's pristine love and veneration.

The hallowed affection of such a husband, is the far off goal to which the adoring wife's most ardent wishes fly, borne upon the strong untiring pinions of woman's faithful, never ending love. Cheered by the smile of such a faultless being, the envious summer's parching heat, the ruthless winter's pinching cold, to her impart no pangs; they pass unheeded by her well defended head, light as the fleecy cloud; unregarded as the zephyr's balmy breath. Supported by his manly form, what sorrow can assail, what anxious care invade her bosom's soft repose; serene as the smooth surface of the glassy lake, unfurled by the storm's rude blast, her peaceful hours speed on pleasure's wings.

How beautiful is such a union! Oh! 'tis a sight that angels might delight to fix their lingering gaze upon, lost in mature rapture and admiring awe. Mutually giving and receiving strength, the blissful pair tread life's thorny path, on 'light fantastic toe,' gaily tripping on unmindful of us all, of care or woe; his powerful arm each dangerous brier removes; her delicate fingers present to his refreshed senses each beautiful flower that sheds its perfume on their illumined way.

THE SUN FLOWER.

The Sun Flower is a plant of much greater value than is generally known. Instead of a few being permitted to grace a parterre, and considered only as a gaudy flower, experience warrants my saying it should be cultivated by every planter and farmer as a part of his provision crop. It can be turned to a profitable account on all our plantations; for certain purposes it is more valuable than any other grain known to us; inasmuch as it can be made to yield more to the acre in exhausted soil, with little labor, and with greater prospect of success.

Its seed are wholesome nutritious food for poultry, cattle and hogs, and very much relished by them.

From the seed an oil is obtained with great facility, as delicate, it is believed, as that of olives.

They are also pectoral. A tea made of them is quite as effective as flaxseed, or any other in catarrhal affections. On one occasion, this tea sweetened with honey, was of so much more service to me than the prescriptions of my physician, that I attributed my early restoration to health to its agency alone. Certainly a favorable change did not occur until I used this tea, which I did upon the recommendation of a citizen of one of the upper counties of North Carolina.

Its leaves and stalks, in the green state, are preferred by cattle to any other provender. I have thrown green grass and fodder in one heap, and sun flower leaves in the other to try the cattle, and they have commenced eating the latter first; this I have tried often with the same result. The whole plant, cut up in the green state, and boiled with cotton seed, or a little meal, affords a delicious food for cattle and hogs. To be convinced of this, let one taste the bruised leaves or stalk of the plant; will find its flavor aromatic like that of the parsnip, with more sweetness;—*Southern Agriculturist*.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

An old gentleman having occasion for a footman desired his nephew to look out for one. The nephew after much examination not being able to find any other whom he thought would answer the purpose, desired his own servant Robert to hire himself to his uncle. Robert quitted the service of his young master with reluctance, but concluding it might be advantageous to his future arrangements, he repaired to the old gentleman who being confident that his nephew would not recommend him an improper person, only asked him if he understood the sequences.

"I do not know, sir," replied the man, "but if you will be pleased to explain yourself, I hope I shall be able to give you satisfaction." "I mean," said the old gentleman, "that when I order you to lay the cloth, you should understand by it all things connected with it, as the knives, forks, salt, spoons, &c. &c. And so on all occasions, not to do barely what you are bid by the word of mouth, but to think of the consequences, sequences, or dependencies of any one thing upon another."

The man assured him that he had not the least doubt of pleasing him; accordingly he was hired, and for some time they agreed perfectly well; but at last his master finding himself suddenly ill one morning, sent him to get a nurse as soon possible. Instead of returning with speed he was absent for several hours; and the moment he came into his master's presence he severely reprimanded him for having staid so long away, when he had been sent on business that required despatch. The arch fellow waited till the old gentleman's passion was abated, and then proceeded to justify his conduct in the following manner:

"That he went and found the nurse, who was below; that as the consequence of a nurse might be an apothecary, he had been for one, who was below; that knowing a doctor always followed an apothecary, he had likewise engaged a physician, who was in waiting. A surgeon was often, he said, the sequence to a doctor, and an undertaker the consequence of all; he had, therefore, brought them, and hoped he had thoroughly understood his orders."

The old gentleman was so pleased with the humor of the man, that he ordered him to fetch a lawyer to make a codicil in his will, by which he left him a valuable legacy.

SINGULAR FACTS.

About the year 1820, an individual in the vicinity of Danbury, Conn., was convicted upon a charge for assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a small fine and cost. The precise amount of the whole was inconsiderable. The amount not being paid, he was committed to the county jail, where he remained eighteen years! As the law has stood during that period, he could be discharged from his imprisonment, only upon either paying the fine and cost, or giving his note for the amount. This he ever steadily refused to do. The Judges of the County Court, the Sheriff, and State's Attorneys have all endeavored to get rid of him, and to persuade him to execute the note, for without the note, neither one nor all of them had any authority to release him. But all has been in vain and he has remained a tenant of the prison.

During the session of the Legislature of May last, a representation of these facts was made to that body; and a resolution passed ordering him to be forthwith released, unconditionally. Even then he refused to leave the jail, and was forcibly turned out! He returned to his native place; but his friends and acquaintances, with only a few exceptions, had disappeared. Some had removed and others were no longer among the living; and he found their places occupied by another generation of men; He was a stranger in the land of his fathers, and sighed for his former habitation within the walls of the Prison. He wandered about for a few months, and at last returned to the jail and sought admission. The jailer received him and there he now is, occupying one of the cells of that jail, and paying the keeper two dollars per week for his entertainment.

GOD SEEN IN ALL THINGS.

It is a poor philosophy, and a narrow religion, which does not recognize God in all things. Every moment of our lives, we breathe, stand, or move in the temple of the Most High; for the whole universe is that temple. Wherever we go, the testimony of His power, the impress of his hand are there. Ask of the bright worlds around us, as they roll in the everlasting harmony of their circles and they shall tell you of Him, whose power launched them on

hundred inhabitants, the increasing ratio to be twenty-four hundred inhabitants. The militia bill of abominations was defeated on its passage to be enacted. The bill to repeal the State pauper bounty, luckily for the interior towns of Massachusetts, shared after a hard battle the same fate. As you propose to publish all of the acts and resolves I will say no more relative to them.

Mr. Editor, I now take my leave of you and the kind patrons of your paper in the capacity of a legislative correspondent. I have written you since January 6th fifteen long letters, many of them by the midnight lamp. Imperfect I know they have been, in grammar, orthography and clearness; defects which have laid me open to the merciless criticism of the literary. Their silence has spared me these acute pangs for which I am grateful. On all political subjects I have ever spoken candidly and undisguisedly. This is the cardinal lesson of democracy. If I have afforded any instruction or amusement, or drove one weary moment from the minds of the readers of your weekly sheet, I am amply compensated.

SINGULAR CONTEST. It is stated that two ladies of distinction meeting in their coaches in a narrow street in Paris, and there not being room to pass each other, there was a necessity for one to put back to give the other room to pass, which neither would be persuaded to do, so they remained firm in the same place from six o'clock in the morning till noon, when they sent their servants for hay and corn for their horses and ordered their dinners to be brought into their coaches. The novelty drew a number of gazers, every one being curious to see what would be the issue of such punctilious. At length a cart load of wine coming to a merchant who lived in that street, and finding it could not for their obstruction get to his house, either one way or the other, about four o'clock in the afternoon, went to the Commissary of the Quarter to desire him to remedy the evil. The Commissary observing the ladies obstinately resolved not to give way and not being willing to affront them, out of respect to their husbands found out an expedient to settle the affair without obliging either; this was, to make both coaches put back at the same time, and that neither of them should drive into that street again. The accommodation was accepted, and performed to the extremity of niceness; and the ladies, being weary of the trouble they had run themselves into by standing on their punctilious, quietly retired, each with the satisfaction of having preserved her honor.

HEAVY CLAIM. It is stated in the New York Sun, that a poor journeyman printer, now a resident of Tennessee, has instituted in the United States Circuit Court of the District, a claim to an immense estate in that city. His action is brought against "the ministers, elders and deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, and others;" and the estimated value of the property he claims is about twenty-five millions of dollars. He makes his claim as heir at law, in a direct line, to a tract comprising about sixteen acres bounded by Broadway, Maiden Lane, Fulton, Nassau and John streets. He has engaged Messrs. Graham, Hoffman, and Sanford, to prosecute his claims.

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"He displays a brilliancy and power of thought and style, which, regularly developed, promises to America a philosophical writer of the first order."

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CAUTION. A case is reported in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, of the amputation of the foot of a lady, (rendered necessary to save the life of the patient) who trod upon a cambric needle, which entered half its length into the heel, although the needle was extracted entire, and she was able to keep about her household work for two days before the pain arising from the puncture compelled her to send for medical assistance.

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THE INFIDEL LEADER. Abner Kneeland, as we learn from a late number of the Investigator, has left Boston for good, and is now on his way to the far west.

LANE TAVERN. The following expression, relative to the legislative boarder hotel, is taken from the Boston Republic: Old Norfolk in numbers, exceeds all that is well represented, in talent and jest. Our old vet'ran hero, (not Jackson I mean) But Thayer of old Braintree, among us Hays's Richardson, Peters and French's Hays's Richardson, a trim little fellow And good natured, Daniels, and Clew And Pickering and Newcomb afford us But alas we lament for one worthy man Whom Death has just severed from his Lane; But still we'll remember in our old song Our much loved companion, I mean Mr. Lane.

BOUNTIES PAID FOR WHEAT. From reports prepared by the Secretary of State's Legislature, it appears that the number of the bounty on Wheat under the act of 1833 was 3633; the number of bushels raised and the amount allowed \$9,421.92.

AGRICULTURE. The second Report of the Massachusetts, by Henry Colburn, for the Agricultural Survey, has it forms a pamphlet of about two hundred statistical tables, correspondence, &c.

SLAVES AT THE SOUTH. A public sale recently took place at Montgomery, Ala., of a hundred and eighteen sold for \$61,471; of the average price was \$755. On the credit being for one and two years, the sum was \$834.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. We see in paper, a sure remedy for corns. They feet in the ashes at night after the fire is let them remain till morning. This will cure for the corns if the ashes be hot and them—try it.

DEATH OF HEZEKIAH NILES. This individual, late of Baltimore, well known as a prior for many years of Niles's Register of the most efficient advocates of the Abolition last week at Wilmington, in Delaware.

SILK BOUNTY. Since the passage, in the act authorizing a bounty on Silk, the 22 has been allowed. Amount of \$6100.9 pounds; pounds of silk reeled, thrown, 296,14.

THE AGE OF CONVENTIONS. A paper published in England for a "General Convention," for all quarters of the city to be held in London, in May, 1840!

SCHOOL EXHIBITION. We learn that a exhibition will take place next Wednesday at the Centre School Room, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing till 4 o'clock. Constables will be present for the purpose of ordering out and arresting boys who are in the street for public places to make a disturbance. Rev. J. B. Dods, preceptor of an Academy, thus remarks through the Bazaar concerning a school exhibition in the Methodist Church in Provincetown, Mass. Mr. Beale, a clergyman of that church.

If any ask, what object is to be gained by it? I answer that it is the most successful, the only one to become master of the art of thus far is equally profitable to females. They must learn how to express the varied and emotions of the human soul, or fail to make them acquainted with their powers, a thirst for education, gives sniveling, ease, their movements not only when addressence, but before any company.

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The Selectmen of Quincy hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Hancock Hotel, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 1 to 7 o'clock, on the 14th inst. for the purpose of receiving applications for the extension of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

A meeting of the Quincy Universalist I be held in the Vestry, under the University TO-MORROW EVENING, (April 14th), six o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to anticipate in the debate.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Ought any man's oath to be disallowed of justice on account of his disbelief in the Bible? JONATHAN PHELPS.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell Long to Miss Harriet A. P. Gilman. In Milton, Mr. Levi E. Folsom of this town to Miss Cox of Dorchester. In Randolph, Capt. Charles Fuller to Miss Tina L. Alden.

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In this town, James Glover, youngest son of William B. Duggan, aged 13 months. Mr. Samuel Frederick of Lowell, aged 47. In South Weymouth, Samuel Bailey, Esq. In Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Adeline T. Eels. David Holbrook, Esq., of Braintree, aged 36.

List of Letters

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A. John Adams.	H. George Harwich.
B. Thomas Adlington.	J. Josiah Hunt.
C. Daniel Barn.	J. L. Josselyn.
D. Amos F. Blood.	K. James Johnson.
E. Abiram Barnes.	M. Margaret Kelley.
F. Abner M. Buckman.	N. Edmund Linnell.
G. Rev. Joseph Banfield.	O. John E. Leighton.
H. Miss Hannah Brown.	P. Josiah Balcock.
I. Adoram Clapp.	Q. Capt. Wm. G. N.
J. Levi Carter.	R. George W. Nutt.
K. Capt. Jacob Cook.	S. P. D.
L. M. S. Susan Dexter.	T. Frederick Price.
M. Charles Davis.	U. Capt. Hiram Pitt.
N. Miss Laurinda Diamond.	V. R. John Rand.
O. F. Miss Mary E. R.	W. S. Messrs. Solomon.
P. Asa Fitts, Jr.	X. John Smith.
Q. Mrs. Mary Exton.	Y. Cyrus K. Sanborn.
R. Edmund Fitzgerald, Jr.	Z. Samuel C. Thor.
S. J. M. Glover.	DANIEL FRENCH, Ed.
T. Horatio Glover.	Quincy, April 13.

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LAND TAVERN. The following extract of an effusion, relative to the legislative boards at this famous hotel, is taken from the Boston Republic. Old Norfolk in numbers, exceeds all the rest—is well represented, in talent and jest. Our old veteran hero, (not Jackson I mean.) But Thayer of old Brintree, among us is seen. Hiram Richardson, Peters and French in the jam, And Stetson of Walpole, a trim little man; And good natured Daniels, and Cleveland are here, And Pickering and Newcomb afford us good cheer. But alas we lament for one worthy man, Whom Death has just sever'd from his friends at the Lamb; But still we'll remember in our ag'd coming year, Our much lov'd companion, I mean Mr. Spear.

BOUNTIES PAID FOR WHEAT. From official documents prepared by the Secretary of State, by order of the Legislature, it appears that the number of claimants for the bounty on Wheat under the act of March 2, 1838, was 3633; the number of bushels raised, 97,195 1/2 and the amount allowed \$9,421.92.

AGRICULTURE. The second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey, has been received. It forms a pamphlet of about two hundred pages, relative chiefly to the County of Berkshire, with valuable statistical tables, correspondence, &c.

SLAVES AT THE SOUTH. A public sale of slaves recently took place at Montgomery, Ala. when one hundred and eighteen sold for \$61,471; or at an average of \$524 each. On the second day, and at a credit sale, the average price was \$755. On the third day, the credit being for one and two years, the average price was \$834.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. We see in an exchange paper, a sure remedy for corns. They say, put the feet in the ashes at night after the fire is raked up, and let them remain till morning. This will prove a sure cure for the corns if the ashes be hot enough to "pop" them—try it.

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REV. J. B. DODS, preceptor of an Academy in Provincetown, thus remarks through the Barnstable Patriot concerning a school exhibition in the chapel of the Methodist Church in Provincetown, managed by Rev. Mr. Beale, a clergyman of that church.

If any ask, what object is to be gained by public speaking? I answer that it is the most successful way, if not the only one to become master of the art of reading, and thus far is equally profitable to females as to males. They must learn how to express the various passions and emotions of the human soul, or fail to become any more than drawing readers. And more than all, it makes them acquainted with their powers, gives them a thirst for education, gives suavity, ease, and grace to their movements not only when addressing an audience, but before any company.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy hereby give notice, that they will be in session, at the Hancock House, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from the hours of four to seven o'clock, until further notice, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

A meeting of the Quincy Universalist Institute will be held in the Vestry, under the Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, (April 14th,) at half past six o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the debate.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought any man's oath to be disallowed in our courts of justice on account of a disbelief in the Bible?

JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. John Long to Miss Harriet A. P. Gilman.

In Milton, Mr. Levi E. Folsom of this town, to Miss Persis Cook of Dorchester.

In Randolph, Capt. Charles Fuller to Miss Clementina L. Alden.

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Mr. Samuel Frederick of Lowell, aged 47.

In South Weymouth, Samuel Bailey, Esq., aged 81.

In Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Adeline T. Pele, daughter of David Holbrook, Esq., of Brintree, aged 31.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Apr. 1, 1839.

A. John Adams, George Harwick, Thomas Adlington, Josiah Hunt, B. Daniel Bean, L. Josselyn, Amos F. Blood, James Johnson, Abiram Burns, Margaret Kelley, Abner M. Buckman, I. Brockway, Rev. Joseph Banfield, Edmund Linnell, Miss Hannah Brown, John E. Leighton, Josiah Balcock, M. Capt. Wm. C. Miner, George W. Nutter, 2, P. Capt. Jacob Cook, Frederic Price, 3, Capt. Hiram Prior, R. Mrs. Susan Dexter, Charles Davie, Miss Laurinda Diamond, F. Mrs. Mary E. Faxon, Edmund Fitzgerald, Jr., G. Miss Mary E. Robbins, H. J. M. Glover, John Smith, Horatio Glover, Samuel C. Thompson, I. DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, April 13.

At Auction. WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, May 24, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz:—

One double House two stories high, and one House one story high, both well situated on Washington Street, Quincy Point.

Also—Several House Lots pleasantly situated on Washington and South Streets, at Quincy Point.

Also—One yoke of Oxen, two Cows, two Hogs, two Ox Waggons, one Ox Cart, two Horse Waggons, two Horse Carts, a number of large Blocks, and other articles.

Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct. Quincy, April 13.

Grass Seed. HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 13.

Asa Hunt's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of ASA HUNT.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ASA HUNT, Executor. Weymouth, April 13.

Notice. LOST on Monday last from the Baggage Wagon of the subscriber, on the South Boston Turnpike, between Harding's Store and the Toll House, a Bag containing 100lbs. English 8d WROUGHT NAILS. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded. CYRUS GOSS. Quincy, April 13.

Columbia Engine. THE members of the Columbia Engine, No. 1, are hereby notified that a meeting of the Company stands adjourned to MONDAY, 15th inst. at sunset, to transact all such business as may then come before them.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE, Clerk. Quincy, April 13.

Executor's Sale. WILL be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 17th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the late residence of Asa Hunt, deceased, in Weymouth, the following personal property belonging to his estate, viz:—1 Horse, 2 Cows, English and Fresh Hay, 2 Swine, 1 covered Wagon, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture, with numerous other articles. Conditions at the sale.

ASA HUNT, Executor. Weymouth, April 13.

New Bonnets. JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do., of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH. Quincy, April 6.

List of Letters. Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, Apr. 1, 1839.

A. Orace Allen, William Lund, Jacob Abbot, Messrs. M. & P. Lane, B. Miss Mary V. Blanchard, Minot Newton, Eliphalet Belcher, Ezekiel Newton, Epyrus Bosworth, John H. Porter, Miss Lucy E. Boynton, Alvan Pratt, William Bates, Josiah Pray, Kinsman Chamberlain, Isaac W. Page, Joseph C. Corlew, Miss Lucy Pratt, D. Benjamin Dyer, Bradford W. Stetson, William H. Dunbar, Minot Sewell, Zachariah Adams, Jr. E. Noah Tirrell, 3, F. Charles Thomas, G. Jason Tirrell, H. Ezra Tirrell, I. Thayer, J. Charles A. Wright, John R. Woodman.

WILLIAM H. JONES, 2. AUGUSTUS WHITTEMORE, Asst. P. M. Weymouth, April 6.

Veils. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article. Quincy, March 19.

To the Afflicted. DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERRY WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Boston; W. S. Spring, Brintree; Holmes & Saville, and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Brintree.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Lemuel Spear's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of LEMUEL SPEAR.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to VELERA SPEAR, Administratrix. Quincy, April 6.

To be Let. THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE. Quincy, April 6.

Powder. J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality. Quincy, March 16.

QUINCY PATRIOT. Eastern Wood. FOR sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal. Quincy, March 30.

Particular Notice. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle their accounts, as he has relinquished business and intends to remove elsewhere in a short time.

THOMAS O. SYLVESTER. Quincy, March 23.

Quincy Stone Bank. THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are informed that a Dividend will be paid to the owners of Stock on the first day of April next.

Per order of the Directors. IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier. Quincy, March 30.

Notice. WHEREAS, Mary, my wife, has conducted in a disobedient manner, and on the fifth day of February last absconded from that part for I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as no debts contracted by her will be liquidated by me.

LEMUEL FURNALD. Quincy, March 23.

Notice. WHEREAS, my husband, Lemuel Fernald, has need be under no apprehension on that part for I presume no one could get trusted on his account were they so disposed. As to board, he has not provided anything worthy that name, for me nor my children, for many years. As to bed, that I earned with my own hands. From these facts, the public may judge of the merits of the case.

MARY FURNALD. Quincy, March 30.

Ox Wagon for Sale. A LARGE thorough made OX WAGON and a CART BODY. The above are in a very sound state, having been but little in use, and will be sold low if applied for soon, on the farm at Germantown, to J. SULLIVAN. Quincy, March 30.

Administrator's Sale OF REAL ESTATE IN QUINCY. WILL be sold by virtue of a license granted by the Honorable Probate Court of the County of Norfolk, by public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the Real Estate of General Thomas Taylor, late of Quincy, in said County, Esquire, deceased, intestate, hereinafter described, as will raise the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents, for the payment of his debts and the charges of administering his estate, to wit:—

About one acre of WOODLAND, in said Quincy, with a fine growth of Hard Wood, standing thereon, bounded westerly on land formerly of James Clark, easterly on land of George Vezzie, southerly on land of the heirs of Peter Boylston Adams and John Bass, westerly on land of William Pierce.

Also—A certain other parcel of WOODLAND, in Milton, in said County, containing eight acres, and bounded northerly on land of William Wadsworth, easterly on land of Alexander Vezzie, southerly on land of Edward H. Robbins and the heirs of Oliver Billings, westerly on land of John Young and land of Edmund Pope.

Also—A certain other parcel of WOODLAND, containing five acres, in said Milton, bounded northerly on land of William Wadsworth, easterly on land of John Young and land of Edmund Pope, southerly on land of Oliver Billings, southerly on land of said Billings and the heirs of Benjamin W. Glover, westerly on land of Dyer Williams.

Also—A certain other parcel of WOODLAND, containing three acres, bounded northerly on land of Zephaniah Spurr, easterly on land of the heirs of Benjamin W. Glover, southerly on land of the heirs of Benjamin W. Glover and on land of William Wadsworth and the heirs of Joseph Vise, westerly on land of James Humphrey and William Wadsworth.

The above parcels of land will be sold in order as above arranged.

On THURSDAY, 25th of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, THE FARM adjoining the residence of George W. Beale, Esq., in Quincy, and near the mansion house of the Hon. John Q. Adams, containing about one hundred and ten acres of MOWING and PASTURE LAND, with a good house, a barn one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and other buildings standing on the same. The land is of the first quality; and the location of the farm renders it a very desirable situation. There is a never failing spring within a few rods of the house, and a never failing brook which runs around the house and directly through the Farm.

Also—On the same day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, following Estate, to wit:—About sixty acres of land with the buildings thereon, in said Quincy, and bounded northerly on the road leading to Squantum and on land of George B. Billings, easterly on the ocean and on land of the heirs of John Young and land of Edmund Pope, southerly on land of Jonathan Rawson, westerly on land of Ezra Glover and Thomas Adams. This Farm is well known as the Quarry Farm, and on it contains a lodge of SLATE which is known to be very valuable throughout the State for grave stones and other purposes. It is very easy of access as vessels can come up within a few rods of the ledge. This Farm is subject to the dower (which has been set off) to the widow of John Billings, deceased.

On FRIDAY, 26th of April next, on the premises, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:—

The Farm known as the Read Farm, situated at Hough's Neck, (so called,) in said Quincy, containing about fifty acres of upland with the buildings thereon, and bounded westerly on land late of Samuel Spear, northerly on land late of Seth Spear, easterly on said Samuel Spear, and partly on land of William Spear, deceased, and on land of Ebenezer Harmon, southerly on land of David Holbrook.

Also—Five acres of SALT MARSH, on Rock Island, (so called,) bounded southerly by upland and marsh of Seth and John Spear, as the fence now stands, easterly on marsh formerly belonging to Eliphalet Sawin, deceased, northerly on a Creek, easterly on land of Micah White.

Also—One acre and half of SALT MARSH, bounded westerly on land of Samuel Spear, easterly on land late of Eliphalet Sawin, southerly on the said Sawin and partly on land of the said David Holbrook.

Also—Another piece or parcel of LAND, called Great Hill, situated on the said Neck, containing about thirty-five acres, and bounded as follows, beginning at the northeast corner of a Farm owned by the heirs of Elijah Spear, thence westerly on said Spear's Land and on a Dead Pond, as the fence now stands, to the water and so on to low water mark, thence around the shore at low water mark to the first mentioned bounds. This Farm is one of the best in Quincy, the soil is of the first quality, and on the same is about fifty Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds. There is abundance of Sea Manure which is very easy of access. The above mentioned Hill for Grass and the sweetness of the same is not surpassed by any land in this section of the first quality. This Farm will be sold together or in separate lots as will best suit the company when assembled.

For information respecting the above property, inquire of Dea. William Spear or to the subscriber.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Administrator. Quincy, March 30.

Cash Store. EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage of his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of EBENEZER BENT & Co.

who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. Quincy, March 23.

Quincy Private Academy. CHARLES A. CUMMINGS respectfully informs the public, that he is erecting suitable buildings in the pleasant village of Quincy, where he intends opening a private Academy for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen, in the various branches of English education. A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board in his own family.

The first term of three months will commence on MONDAY, April 12th, 1839. Terms \$5. Quincy, Jan. 12.

Feathers. LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Nathaniel F. Safford, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Milton, Mass. Office near Milton Bridge. Quincy, Feb. 9.

Rubber Overshoes. MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 19.

A Natural Remedy. APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as the system keeps open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either purifies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this the blood is always directed her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be her chief task, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL as the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE must YIELD to their POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for the sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTER. Boston, Dec. 1.

For Sale. A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to JOSIAH SAVIL. Quincy, March 23.

Cassimeres and Sattinets. A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 14.

Woolen Goods. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dublin, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SLK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4.

Boston Crown Glass. NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings, BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Carriage Manufactory. The store or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufacturers of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

ON HAND—12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure WAGONS, New York style. 5 " Buggy WAGONS, " 2 " SULKY SEAT. 25 " CHAIRS HARNESSSES. 25 " Wagon " 15 second hand CHAIRES, straight and C springs—50 new CHAIRES, unfinished. 15 " WAGONS 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken a part of the building, recently erected, between the houses of the Rev. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Sumner, in School Street, where he will be ready, at all times, to attend to MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING Watches, Clocks and various kinds of Jewelry.

His work will be well executed and warranted. He has on hand, Clocks, Watches, Belt Buckles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Hair Brushes, Thimbles, Razors, Knives, Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, etc., etc.

Also—A good assortment of COMBS and PERFUMERY. He would be happy to have those wishing to purchase articles in the line of his business, call and see, and he hopes by diligence and constant attention to his profession to merit a share of patronage.

FREDERIC WETTERGREEN. Quincy, Dec. 22.

To Sell or Let. THE House, with one to ten acres of Land, lately occupied by William G. Appleton, and situated on Washington Street, opposite the residence of John South-cr, Esq. The House has been built but a few years, is pleasantly situated, and will be sold on favorable terms.

POETRY.

MARSEILLES HYMN IN MAINE.

Ye sons of Maine! wake! wake to glory!
The war-cries echo bold for blow!
New-England's sons, so fam'd in story,
Again must meet her hostile foe.
A haughty despot, mischievous breeding,
With hireling hosts, a knavish band,
Plunders and desolates the land,
Our claims and rights alike unheeding.

To arms! to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On Treaty-rights or death.

Now! now, the storm is onward rolling,
Which Britons have conspired to raise—
The cloak of liberty is tolling—
Oppression kindles to a blaze—
And can you tamely view the cause?
See usurped power with hasty stride,
Claim domination far and wide,
Prostrating Justice, Rights, and Laws?

To arms! to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On Treaty-rights or death.

Prompt to repel th' invaders, fly!
Preserve entire our EASTERN LANDS—
March boldly on, and shout the cry,
Maine claims her LINE with warlike hands!
Our citizens we've calmly viewed,
Drag'd from our soil with haughty spite,
Nor sought revenge—but still our right
To gain, dominion renewed.

To arms! to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On Treaty-rights or death.

THERE'S SOMETHING IN A KISS.

There's something in a kiss,
Though I never can reveal it;
Which never comes amiss—
Not even when we steal it?
We cannot taste a kiss,
And sure we cannot view it,
But is there not a bliss
Communicated through it?
I'm well convinced there is
A certain something in it—
For though a simple kiss,
We wisely strive to win it.
Yet, there's something in a kiss;
If nothing else would prove it,
It might be proved alone by this—
All honest people love it?

ANECDOTES.

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE. A temperance man who was very anxious to have a neighbor sign "the pledge," thus accosted him:—"I wish you would sign your name to it." "I'll consider it over. It isn't best to be rash you know, and to stop so suddenly." But now is the very time, and your name will go so far, and have so great an effect." "Well, now the fact is, I can stand it without liquor tolerably well during the summer, but in winter it is no use—I'm so much in the habit of it. However, seeing it's your, and to help along, you may put me down for six months."

RESERVED RIGHTS. "John," said a gentleman to his coachman, "go to the well and get a pitcher of water." "Excuse me, sir," said John, "it is not my business." "True! true! I had forgotten. Harness the horses and put to John, and bring the coach to the front door." "Yes, sir." The coach is brought. "Thomas, take the pitcher, get into the coach, John will drive you to the gate, get a pitcher of water, and let John drive you back again to the door, and he may then put up."

NIGGER GENTILITY. "Look here, Sambo, you got dat quarter dollar you owe me?" "La! Cuff, no. Money so scarce, so many staterages in Mobile—there ain't no money in circulation." "O sho! Sambo, what de nashun you got to do wid Mobile? Nigger pay up, pay up." "Well, look here, Cuff—me hear massa tell more than twenty men same tale; and I haint seen no gentleman treat him like you treat me. Act like a gentleman if you is a nigger." "No gentleman is a gentleman if him haint got no money."

A COURTEOUS REFUSAL. A gentleman having prevailed upon a young lady to whom he was engaged to give him a miniature, promising him in return, as soon as he could find a good artist. The lovers meantime had quarrelled. The gentleman desirous of making his peace, said, "I have just seen a fine miniature by the celebrated E. . . mine shall be executed next week if you say so." "It is a matter of equal indifference to me," she replied, "which is executed, you or your miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE OF A DOG. "I say stranger," said a cottage urchin to a Yankee pedlar, "don't whistle that are dog away." "Why, he aint no use, no how: he's too ugly." "O, but he saves heaps of work." "How?" "Why, he always licks the plates and dishes so clean, that they never want washing; and mammy says, she would 'ot part with him no how, for our new dog aint got use to mustard yet."

A SHARP RETORT. "Make way, gentlemen," once cried a Massachusetts representative to the populace who were crowding him out of his place in the procession on election day, "make way, we are the representatives of the people." "Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves."

HAPPINESS ENJOYED. A captain in the navy, meeting a friend, boasted that he had left his whole ship's company the happiest fellows in the world. "How so?" asked the friend. "Why, I have just flogged seventeen, and they are happy it is over: all the rest are happy they have escaped."

FISHING. "They say trout will bite now, father," said a sporting youth. "Well, mind your work, then, and you'll be sure they won't bite you," was the consoling reply.

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effective remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They are worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss. Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also manufactures Trusses for Morbid Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of the others. He has on hand: Dr. Hull's; Read's Spinal; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. Jy

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, weakness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to remove those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, April 8. Jy

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country, containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including romances, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, and published by Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. Jy

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. Jy

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, they may be tried with confidence, and will, in every case, obviate headache, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in moderate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Recovery, however, they may not create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unsolicited* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have experienced more relief and more rapidity in my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837. SAMUEL BOWLES.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartics. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a *costive* state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837. FREEMAN HUNT.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2. Jy

New Ribands.

SUSANNA S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, takes this method to inform the public that she has just received a good assortment of new and fashionable Fall and Winter RIBANDS, a general assortment of Satins and Fancy Silks, good Black Silk and low priced do., Silk Velvets, Merinos and Plaids for children, Widows' Veils and Cypress Handkerchiefs, and all other articles for mourning, Fancy and Straw Bonnets of all descriptions, Caps, Capes, Collars, etc., all of which she offers as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in Boston, and very cheap. Also, a lot of Gaudy Ribands at reduced prices.

3m* Quincy, Oct. 6.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, &c., &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. Jy

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddington Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

First rate OYSTERS, in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14. Jy

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. Jy

To Let.

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3. Jy

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Querrymen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH G. WHITTON.

Quincy, Feb. 23. Jy

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Quincy, March 16. Jy

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered, and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1825, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c., &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. Jy

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals, and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17. Jy

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. Jy

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, &c., &c.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5. Jy

New Establishment.

Now open and ready for business.

THE subscriber again respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the CELLAR under Mr. Cornell's new building, near the house of the Rev. Mr. Price, in School Street, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of OYSTERS, Lady's Book, and other refreshments.

It is hoped that a faithful discharge of duty will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

ELIJAH GOSSOM.

Quincy, Dec. 1. Jy

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, &c., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Philosophical Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29. Jy

Building Lots.

ON MONDAY, the 11th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, twenty lots of Land, situated in the Town of Quincy, on the new road, near Willard's quarry, being part of the Crane place.

The land is in the immediate vicinity of the best granite quarries in Quincy, and very eligibly situated for dwelling houses. Sale on the premises. Conditions liberal.

Plans of the lots may be had and further information given by applying to—

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, March 16. Jy

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. Jy

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. Jy

Missing.

TAKEN from the store of the subscribers, by mistake or otherwise, one figured Mousselin de Laine Dress Pattern. Whoever will return said Dress Pattern, or give information so that it may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Feb. 9. Jy

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unparalleled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; this one tells us that his medicine is a newly discovered and entirely new compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time when it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its *curative effects* are incalculably superior to those of any other medicine now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a *sudorific*, one a *diuretic*, and one a *cathartic*. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-prutegent and deobstruent medicine, such as EFFICACIOUS and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatly extended to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a *Universal Remedy*, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the *urinary excretories*, it will act as a diuretic; if in the *bronchial vessel* pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 16.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

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No disease, however, or ever will be cured unless the medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed; and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine. Hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir." The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine. Hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Next, at ten o'clock, the President of the Convention, Mr. J. B. Smith, rose and addressed the assembly. He said: "The Convention has just opened, and I am glad to see so many of our friends here. We have a great many interesting subjects to be discussed, and I trust we shall be able to do so in a satisfactory manner. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. Smith."

After the President's address, the Convention proceeded to the election of a Secretary. Mr. J. B. Smith was elected Secretary of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned until the next day.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive payments and to procure subscriptions:
JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.
HON. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

VARIETY.

CALIFORNIAN POLYGAMY. These people have their marriages, but they consist of no other ceremony than the consent of the parties, and they are only binding till they disagree or choose to part. They have no other mode of cancelling a marriage than by using the phrase, "I throw you away." It is nevertheless true that we found many couples, both young and old, who lived in great unity and peace, esteeming their children, and their children them. Parentage or relationship forms no obstacle to their intermarriages. It is very common for the wife to urge her husband to marry her sisters, and even their mother; and the common custom is, when a man first marries, that he takes the whole of the sisters for wives. These many wives of one husband live without jealousies or disputes, each looking on the whole of the children as if they were their own, and the whole living in one house.—*Forbes' California.*

TURKISH PROVERBS. A small stone often makes a great noise. A foolish friend, is at times, a greater annoyance than a wise enemy. You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying honey. If a man would live in peace he should be blind, deaf and dumb. Do good and throw it into the sea; if the fish know it not the lord will. Who fears God need not fear man. If thy foe be as small as a goat, fancy him as large as an elephant. They who know most are the ofttest cheated. A man who weeps for every one will soon have lost his eyesight. More is learned from conversation than from books. A friend is of more worth than a kinsman. He rides seldom who never rides any but a borrowed horse. Trust not to the whiteness of his turban; he bought the soap on credit.

GARDENING. Be not in haste to plough or spade your garden. Generally there is not any thing gained by casting seed into the ground, till the earth is warm. Planting should always take place as soon after the earth is moved or turned by ploughing or spading, as possible; because the movement occasions a fermentation, which is indispensable to the vegetation of seeds. Never move the ground till it falls light, and crumbles easily on being turned. Be cautious too how you sow or plant seeds soon after a rain, whilst the ground is wet and clammy. The earth then is pressed like mortar about the seed, which confines it from the air and, as it becomes hard, makes it difficult for the infant plant to penetrate it.—*Maine Cultivator.*

TOAST AND WATER. An infusion of toasted bread and water is one of the most salutary drinks that can be taken by the sick and valedictorian. Dr. Hancock gives his experience in its favor as follows:—He cut a large thin slice of bread, toasted it carefully and thoroughly, without burning; put it, hot from the fire, in a pint of cold water, allowing it to stand awhile, and then sat it on the fire till it was as hot as tea is generally drank. He found that five or six cups of this water, with or without sugar, were more refreshing, and sooner took off any fatigue or uneasiness, than any strong wine, strong ale, small beer, warmed coffee or tea, (for he had tried them all,) or any other liquid that he knew of.

WALKING. Walking is the best possible exercise.—habituate yourself to walk very far. The Europeans value themselves on having subdued the horse to the use of man, but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by the use of that animal. No animal has occasioned so much the degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in the day for a long journey as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and he will tire the best horses. A little walk of half an hour in the morning, when you first rise, is advisable. It shakes off sleep and produces other good effects in the animal economy.—*Jefferson's Memoirs.*

LAUGHTER. Physiologists and physicians have demonstrated that laughter in proper quantities, improves digestion, facilitates circulation and regulates the functions of various viscera. In this way it promotes health, cheerfulness, and vivacity; inspires benevolence, and all the kindly feelings of the heart. In itself a pleasure, it adds to that of others by sympathy, and drives away the wrinkles of care and the sullen frown of habitual moroseness. Shakespeare, who seemed to know all sciences by intuition, in his Julius Caesar, makes the great Captain distrustful of the lean Cassius, who never laughed.

TO WASH WOOLEN GOODS. This art of washing woollen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with a satisfaction we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods, should be washed in very hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleaned immerse it in cold water; let it then be wrung and hung up to dry.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
LACONIC PREACHER.
By the Author of "Letters on the Hudson River."

NUMBER VI.
"And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her, and said unto her, 'Weep not,'"
St. Luke vii.—13.

The brief but beautiful and affecting narrative of the widow of Nain, given by the sacred penman, affords the most conclusive evidence of what the prejudiced Jews who were present were compelled to confess, "That a great prophet had risen up among them, and that God had visited his people;" or, that Jesus was indeed that Messiah who was to come into the world. And it not less displays the wisdom and benevolence of Him who "spoke as never man spoke," and who, intent on the philanthropic design of his mission, emphatically "went about doing good." Imagination never portrayed a more pathetic and truly affecting narrative than this. The tender and affectionate mother is following to the silent mansions of death the cold and lifeless remains of an only son—all that was left to awaken in her memory the happiness of domestic love and social enjoyment—the son on whom she leaned for all she had lost in a beloved husband and friend—the only hope and solace of her declining days. She weeps with unconsolable grief at the thought that she shall see his face no more. Bereft of her husband and son—of her every earthly tie—her only hope is in the deliverance which death must bring. Indeed so affecting was the occasion, that an immense concourse had assembled to sympathize with the afflicted widow. The Savior, whose ear was ever open to hear, and whose power was ever ready to relieve, witnessed the scene, and his soul was moved with compassion. He drew near and touched the bier—and they that bare it, struck with the moral grandeur of his person, stood still. When, lo! he who had before wept over a friend's grave, and who doubtless had dropped the tear of sympathy with this woman, now with power from on high commands the lifeless body to live—and he that was dead heard the voice of the Son of God, and arose, and was delivered in all his former health to his parent. Interesting and sublime must have been the scene. Spectral indeed must have been the unbelieving spectators. Hard the heart on which the event left not an impression death only could have power to obliterate.

By the direction, in the last clause of our text, "Weep not," the Savior did not intend to convey the idea, that his religion forbade the generous flow of sorrow at human suffering. He did not mean to advance the unfeeling sentiment, that we should view with Stoical insensibility the various ills which "flesh and blood are heir to," for we have already intimated, and on the authority of holy writ, that "Jesus wept;" and an apostle, taught of him, hath confirmed what was before, but the dictate of our nature that we should "weep with them that weep," as well as "rejoice with them that do rejoice."

But he told her not to weep, because he was about to restore to her bosom the cause of her sorrow. It is in this sense, that religion exhorts her votaries not to weep. For the various trials of life will find repose in the grave; when the disembodied and immortal spirit of the creature shall ascend to the bosom of the Creator. For then shall the prophecy of Israel's poet be verified—"He that goeth on his way weeping and beareth forth good seed, shall doubtless come again with joy and bring his sheaves with him." For "they that sow in tears, shall reap in joy." But we turn to that more sure word which hath brought prophecy, as well as a future state and immortality, to light, for the assurance, that these light afflictions are but the presage of a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory in those mansions, where all "tears shall be forever wiped away."

For the Quincy Patriot.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

As the season is approaching for the setting out of fruit and ornamental trees, I would suggest the following to your patrons, (new beginners in life in Quincy, as there must be many, from the great number of new houses now building there, and in the vicinity,) as among the most desirable.

Apples—Early Harvest, Benoni, Porter, Williams' Favorite, Fameuse, Lyscom, Baldwin, Yellow Bell Flower, Danvers Winter Sweet, Pomme d'Api, Rhode Island Greening, Ladies Sweeting.

Pears—Beauty of Summer, Green Chissell, Jargonelle, Mouth Water, Williams Bon Chretien, E' Chassery, Laaise, Bonne, Julienne, Burgmestre, Fredrick, Cushing, Gores Heathcot, Sakel, Petre, Henri Quate, Dix, Quince, Portugal.

Peaches—Early Anne, Malta, Teton de Venus, Cooledge's Favorite, Early Royal George, Jacques' Yellow Rarripe, Noblesse, President, Hyslop's Clingstone, Heath Clingstone.

Plums—Bingham, Coe's Golden Drop, Diamond Plum, Green Gage, Royale de Tours, Princes Imperial Gage, Bolmar's Washington, Diapree Rouge, Huling's Superb, Red Queen Mother, Wilmot's Green Gage, Sharp's Emperor.

Cherries—Davenport May Dake, Downer's Red Heart, Knight's Early Black, Black Heart, Gridley, Black Mazard, Belle Et Magnifique, Black Tartarian.

The above contains but a small portion of the best fruits, but are sufficient for a small garden, being selected for variety, season of maturity, hardiness, growth and yield. The last week in this month will be soon enough to transplant.

SCANDAL.

"Now let it work. Mischief, thou art a fiend,
Take what course thou wilt."

In the village of Hallowell, Maine, whose inhabitants, like the good people of Athens, were much given to "either tell or hear some new things," lived 'Squire P., a factious, good-natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of village record, and have been retold, through various editions, from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister, a maiden lady of about fifty—she went to all the meetings—kept a regular account of every birth, death, and marriage, with the dates—doctored all the babies, and knew every yard in the neighborhood—showed all the young married women how to make soap, and when they had bad luck, made every child in the house sit cross-legged until the luck changed. In fine she was a village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with "the way of transgressors is hard;" "poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case was) I pity her from the bottom of my heart," or some such soothing reflection. Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to the time or place, "the state of their minds, how they enjoyed their minds, etc." These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbors and friends; but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own fair reputation, or the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering her society agreeable.

On a warm summer's afternoon, as the 'Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe and ruminating on the news of the day, Aunt Lizzy was passing with great speed, but the 'Squire brought her to, as the sailors say, with "What's your hurry Aunt Lizzy—walk in." The old lady, who never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, and the following dialogue was commenced.

"Well, 'Squire P., I have been thinking this forenoon what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversations, as the good book says, and become a serious man—you might be an ornament to both church and state, as our minister says."

"Why, as to that, Aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart—and you know what the bible says on that subject—"When ye fast be not as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; but anoint thy head and wash thy face, (Aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that thou appear not unto men to fast."

"Now, there 'Squire—that's just what I told you—see how you have the *scripter* at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in our church, if you would only be a doer as well as hearer of the word."

"As to that, Aunt Lizzy, I don't see that your professors, as you call them, are a whit better than I am, in private. I respect a sincere professor as much as my name; but I know enough of one of your church, whom you think a great deal of, to know that *she is no better than she should be*."

At these innuendoes, Aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle; she sat down beside the 'Squire in order to speak in a little lower tone—spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff-box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of "scandalum magnatum," she commenced fire—

"Now, 'Squire, I want to know what you mean by one of our church?—I know what you mean—trotter—I didn't like so many curls about her head, when she told her experience."

The 'Squire finding curiosity was putting his boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels, for the old lady had one in her head that was worth both of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by the expression "in private." This was a dear word with Aunt Lizzy.

"Now, Aunt Lizzy, will you take a bible oath that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you, to living being, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret?"

"Yes 'Squire, I declare I won't never tell nobody nothing about it as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a bible oath on it, there, sartin as I live, 'Squire, before you or any other magistrate in the whole country."

"Well, then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago."

"Yes, yes, 'Squire, and I know who went with you, too—Sussey B. and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence."

"Never mind who went with me, Aunt Lizzy—there was a whole lot of passengers—but, but—"

"None of your buts, 'Squire—out with it—if folks will act so—a trotter!"

"But, Aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into the scrape—"

"I've told you over and over again, that nobody never shall know nothing about it, and your wife knows I ain't leaky."

"My wife! I wouldn't have her know what I was going to say for the world—why, Aunt Lizzy, if she should know it!"

"Well, don't be afraid, 'Squire, once for all I'll take my bible oath that no living critter shall never, as long as I live, know a lip of it."

"Well, then—if you must know it—I slept with one of the likeliest of your church members nearly half the way up!"

Aunt Lizzy now drew a long breath—shut up her snuff-box, and put it in her pocket, muttering to herself—"The likeliest of our church members! I tho't it was Sussey B.—likeliest—this comes of being flattered—a trotter. Well one thing I know—the way of transgressors is hard; but I hope you'll never tell nobody on't 'Squire, for sartin as the world, if such a thing should be known, our church would be scattered abroad, like sheep without a shepherd."

In a few moments Aunt Lizzy took her departure, giving the 'Squire another caution and a sly wink, as he said good by—let me alone for a secret.

It was not many days before 'Squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church, and many of the parish, at the south conference room, in order to settle some difficulties with one of the church members, who, in order to clear up her character, requested 'Squire P. to be present.

The parson, who was a very worthy man, knew the frailty of some of the weak sisters, as Aunt Lizzy called them, and as he was a particular friend of 'Squire P. jr, requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife. But the 'Squire took the hint, and telling his wife that there was to be a parish meeting requesting her to be ready at two o'clock, and he would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came—the whole village flocked to the room, which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the 'Squire and Sussey B.—Mrs. P. started, and Sussey B. looked as though she had been crying a fortnight. The parson, with softened tone, and in as delicate a manner as possible, stated the story about Sussey B., which, he observed, was in every body's mouth, and which he himself believed not a word of—and 'Squire P. being called to the stand as a witness—after painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had been infested, and particularly the church, called on Aunt Lizzy, in presence of the meeting, and before the church, to come out and make acknowledgments for violating a bible oath! Aunt Lizzy's apology was, that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife on't—and she took an oath, that she wouldn't never tell nobody else on't. Deacon Snipe's wife had, it appears, sworn Roger Toothaker's sister never to tell nobody on't—and so it went through the whole church—thence through the village.

The 'Squire then acknowledged before the whole meeting, that he *had*, as he told aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member, half the way up to Boston, and that he believed her to be one of the likeliest of their church members, inasmuch as she never would hear or retail slander. All eyes were now alternately on Sussey B. and 'Squire P's wife. Aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of diabolical triumph, which the 'Squire no sooner perceived than he finished his sentence by declaring that the church member to whom he alluded, was his own lawful wife!

Aunt Lizzy drew her head under a huge bonnet, as a turtle does under his shell, and marched away into one corner of the room, like a dog that had been killing sheep. The 'Squire as usual, burst out into a fit of laughter, from which his wife, Sussey B., and even the parson, could not refrain from joining—and parson G., afterwards acknowledged that 'Squire P. had given a deathblow to scandal in the village, which all his preaching could not have done.

THE MILITIA CAPTAIN.

Harry B., of one of the interior towns of this State, was a few years since chosen Captain of a company of militia. At the next training day, with true military pride and spirit, he dressed himself in a suit of regimentals, buckled a sword to his side, and marched to the field. He did wonders that day in the word of command; he marched and counter-marched his soldiers; he made them once and again go through the manual exercise; but what most acquired him popularity, was, he

gave them as much grog as they could well drink, and drank with them into the bargain. In short, Captain B.—acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of all concerned—and of no one more than himself.

Just at the close of the day he dismissed his company; and, full of the happy and valorous feelings which the rum and the occasion had inspired, he marched away to attend an evening party of gentlemen and ladies, some two miles off, to which he had been previously invited. When he got about half way, coming into a thicket of wood, he espied something speckled with black and white in the path just before him. Not knowing exactly what it was, partly on account of the dusk of the evening and partly in consequence of obfuscation of his brain, he resolved to attack it sword in hand.

No sooner thought than done. He valorously drew his trusty steel, and, marching up, aimed a blow at what he supposed to be the head of the enemy; but which unfortunately proved to be its tail, which the creature had just then erected over its back. No sooner was this attack made, than the creature wheeling round, with the weapons which nature had given it for defence, led drive at the Captain—shooting like Parthians as it ran. It was then, that the Captain first discovered that he had engaged a skunk.

Heavens and earth, what an odor! It was strong enough to knock a man over. But it was not the Captain's nostrils alone which were assailed: the shot took him in the eyes, and for a while so effectually blinded him that he could no longer see; and though he continued to lay about him valorously with his sword, the enemy, taking advantage of his blindness, made good his retreat into the bushes, and was seen no more.

It was some time before the Captain could fairly recover his eye sight; which when he had done, he proceeded to a neighboring mill, and washed the smarting liquid from his eyes, and endeavored to cleanse his person from the intolerable odor with which it was imbued. But he tried in vain. Nevertheless he had too much regard for his honor to fail an appointment; and he proceeded without further delay to the evening party.

As soon as he entered the drawing room, which he did in true military style, the ladies began to pull out their smelling bottles and to apply their handkerchiefs to their noses; and the gentlemen began to take snuff. It was sometime before they recovered sufficiently to return the Captain's salute; when, all in a breath, they asked him what had happened, that he had brought such a smell with him.

"Why," said the Captain coolly, "I met with an essence pedlar on the way and I bought out his whole stock."

This was so well said, that the whole company burst into a laugh; and though they were obliged soon to disperse on account of the villainous odor he brought, they forgave Harry in consequence of the wit wherewith he had so seasoned it.

But it was not in his face only that the valorous Captain had received the shot. A part of the inexpendable odor had fastened upon his regimentals; and after trying in vain to free them from the horrid scent, he dug a hole and buried them six feet under ground. He then broke his sword across a stump and resigned his commission.

"Well Harry," said an acquaintance of his some time afterwards, "what have you done with your regimentals?"

"I've buried them with the honors of war," said the Captain gravely.

"That's merely to *disinfect* them, I suppose," said the other, and you'll dig them up again before the next training day?"

"No," said Harry, "I shall never disturb them again. I've broken my sword, and resigned my commission!"

"The d—l you have!—what, so soon?"

"Why, I thought 'twas high time," retorted the ex-Captain, "when I couldn't travel the road without being insulted by every d—d skunk that choose to turn up his tail at me."

HAY, VEGETABLES, ETC.

There is a great deal of excellent sense in Mr. Colman's Agricultural Report. We make a brief extract which will be interesting to the large portion of our readers who are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

I wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers to the value of hay, compared with other crops, for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons; say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. It has been ascertained by experiment, that three working horses, fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, beside twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay in the year. The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots, at six hundred bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do it as well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt. They have been subjects of exact trial.

It is believed that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a

week. An acre of Indian corn which yields sixty bushels will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Let the farmer then consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes, or upon half an acre of ruta baga which can be raised at a less expense than potatoes, or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn, or on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres of his best land in hay and grain; for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay, and seventy-eight bushels of oats. The same economy might be successfully introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle and sheep.

The facts deserve the particular attention of the farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obvious how much would be gained by the cultivation which is here suggested; how much more stock would be raised, how much the dairy produce might be increased; and how much the means of enriching the land, and improving the cultivation, would be constantly extending and accumulating. But when we find on a farm of two hundred acres, that the farmer cultivates only two acres of potatoes, one acre of ruta baga, and perhaps a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this "getting along," in the common phrase! but we can hardly dignify it with the name of farming. I am aware that labor of a proper kind is in many cases difficult to be procured, and with our habits, as difficult to be managed. Farming, likewise, can in few situations be successfully managed, unless the farmer has the capital to employ, equal at least to one year's manure, and one year's crops. A large portion of farmers, also, from the nature of their habits and style of living, are so prosperous and independent, that they have no occasion to extend their cultivation beyond what it now is, in order to meet their wants; and to incur all the trouble, vexation, and risk of employing more labor, expending capital, and increasing their cares.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

We are in the daily habit of hearing the casualties and misfortunes of life, and particularly in the management of the farm, ascribed to bad luck; and, on the contrary, of hearing the blessings, comforts, and enjoyments of life, imputed to good luck; as though these things were casual, and did not depend upon the discreet conduct of those whom they befall.

If we will but scan this matter properly, we shall be convinced that our good and bad luck must generally come through our own agency, and that we are in a great measure left to choose our own fortunes as far as this matter is concerned. The faithful practice of known duties, with due restraint upon our baser passions, seldom fail to produce good luck, while indolence, extravagance, and the lack of probity and good will to our fellows, are almost certain precursors of bad luck. And even though our crops may grow from the exuberant bounty of nature, and although our paternal wealth may extort for us the fickle applause and sympathy of the multitude, the pleasures which they afford are unstable, and are not to be compared with those that result from prudent industry and rectitude of conduct, from a consciousness of having performed and performing the high duties imposed upon us, to our families, to society, and to our God.

Let us trace some instances of good and bad luck, in the business of the farm, to their causes.

The diligent farmer, who personally superintends his own business, who rises before the sun, sees that his laborers are at their appointed business, that his farm stock is in good condition, his implements and fences in order, and his work timely and properly done, is pretty certain of enjoying a round of good luck in all his farming operations. He will have good cattle, good crops, and good profits; and, if he takes care to bring up his sons in the way of their father, he will have good luck with his family.

On the other hand, look at the man who gossips away a portion of his time at public houses, political clubs, and among his neighbors, and who trusts the management of his affairs entirely to the discretion and fidelity of others, and ten to one you will find him heir to ill luck; that his land is annually becoming poorer, his crops lighter, his cattle diminishing, his fences and buildings dilapidated and his fortune going to wreck. Who does not see, in such a man, a fountain of bad luck?

Our young readers have most of them, perhaps, heard of the bad luck that befell the man who neglected in time to get a nail put in the horse shoe; the horse became lame, and ultimately died: so that the owner lost his horse for the want of a nail. The same bad luck attends him who neglects his fences; a rail or a board is down; the cattle get in and destroy his crops, and he is obliged to buy bread for his family. The drone, too, is generally late with his work; he plants and sows late, and suffers the harvest to waste in the field before his crops are gathered or housed.

The diligent farmer destroys the weeds that rob his crops, and the bushes that usually cumber his grounds; he carefully economizes and applies his manures, destined to feed his crops, and keep up the fertility of the soil; and he brings the best portion of it, though naturally wet and unproductive, into a productive state, by a system of judicious draining. All these are precursors of good luck.

Now mark the farmer of almost inevitable bad luck upon that farm down yonder, who, although in the harvest time, is from home, gone to attend a petty law suit, in which he is a party. Look at the fences, the buildings, the bushes, the weeds, the swamps, and the crops—at everything. Do they not all betoken bad

luck, and speak, in language not to be misunderstood, that the unfortunate master is going down hill?

We have one more suggestion, which may extend to the fair sex. Idleness is the parent of trouble, of mischief. Now, the men or women who attend to their own business as they ought, have no time nor disposition officiously to interfere with the domestic affairs of others; they have no interests in sinking the reputation of their neighbors, but would rather raise them to their own level. Their habits, therefore, tend to diffuse good luck to all around them.—*Cultivator.*

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

A resolution passed the House by a vote of 279 to 47, and the Senate by 18 to 11, recommending the adoption of the following amendment to the Constitution of this State. The practical effect, so far as regards the House, will be, to reduce it to an average number of about three hundred and fifty.

A census of the inhabitants of each city and town on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter, which census shall determine the appointment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years.

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, the governor and council shall assign the number of Senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same, but, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district.

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants, may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number which shall entitle it to an additional representative.

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants, shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such town may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates in the Commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present, at a legal meeting in each of said towns respectively, called forth on purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number, by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year, is to be divided shall be increased respectively, by one tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the Commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one tenth shall be made respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district, is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years within ten years any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine counsellors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room, who shall as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a counsellor who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one counsellor shall be chosen from any senatorial district in the Commonwealth.

No possession of a freehold or of any other estate shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court or in the executive council.

FUTURE OCCUPATIONS.

We apprehend that very vague and low ideas are generally entertained with regard to the happiness of heaven. The tree of life is thought to bear but one kind of fruit. The state of the blessed is imagined—not as a state in which every faculty may have full development and free scope—but as a narrow round, of pleasures indeed, yet of pleasures the same to all and always. We often hear the life of heaven spoken of as a life spent in singing praises day and night without ceasing. Now, though devotion constitutes the purest enjoyment of which man is capable, the immediate act of devotion would grow tedious, unless the mind could roam abroad, and seek new materials for pious thought, new subjects for praise, new fuel to feed the flame of love. This is the case with the christian on earth. A life of abstract devotion has no charms for him. But it is his aim and his delight to seek out in the course of nature, in the ways of providence, in the haunts of men, in the various posts of duty, themes for praise, thanksgiving and love; and then, when he approaches the altar of his God, he lays upon it an offering which every

scene, every circumstance of life, has contributed to render rich and fragrant. Thus must it be in heaven. The tree of life must bear divers kinds of fruit, to suit the tastes, to expand the minds, to cherish the devotion of those who have passed through unlike scenes of earthly discipline. The reason why we are told so little in the bible about the joys reserved for the righteous, is, not that they are in their nature inconceivable, but they are in their variety inexhaustible, so that, should they be set forth in writing, even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.—*Rev. Mr. Peabody.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

In every country, from Turkey upwards, woman has her certain place. In Italy, in Switzerland, in Germany, in England, in Scotland, and, more than all, in civilized and woman-adoring France, I have seen her, in instances without number, performing offices of hardship and notoriety, with which her heaven-given womanly nature seems to me totally incompatible. That the age of chivalry has passed from Europe needs not the meagre evidence that no thousands of swords leaped from their scabbards to save the beautiful Marie Antoinette. Travel over Europe, the proofs all stare you in the face wherever you go. In Munich a woman does the work of printer's devil. In Vienna I have seen her making mortar, carrying hods, digging cellars, and wheeling forth the clay; and there I have also seen females harnessed with a man, nay, with a jackass, to a cart, dragging the same through the most public streets of the metropolis. In Dresden she saws and splits wood, drags coal about the city in a little wagon, and wheels eatables for miles through the highways to market in a huge barrow. In all these places, in France and Italy, may you note her with basket and scraper, hastening with all speed to monopolize the filth just fallen upon the public routes. In France females do vastly more degrading and out-of-door work than in England, and in Paris, they are in as great request as the mirrors themselves. A woman harnesses diligence horses. A woman cleans your boots as you rest them on her little stand at the Point Neuf. At the theatres it is a woman who sells you your ticket, and other women who take charge of the boxes. At many more business offices it is woman who does the business. Would you bargain at Chantier for a load of wood, you bargain with a woman. Would you be conveyed publicly to the south of France, you receive your right to a place in the Coupée from a woman. There is no shop, of whatever description, in which a woman is not concerned. There is indeed hardly a department in which she does not seem to be chief manager.—*London and Paris Advertiser.*

FALSEHOOD IN CHILDREN.
In proportion as virtue is beautiful, vice is marked with deformity; and as one deserves to be sought, the other must be shunned. I have endeavored to impress upon parents the importance of inculcating virtuous principles in the heart of their children, and I have incidentally warned them against the besetting danger of various vices. But this last is a point of so much importance, that it seems proper to make it a subject of particular comment.
One of the most common, and, if we consider all the temptations to which children are exposed, one of the most venial vices of childhood, is falsehood. It manifests itself in various ways,—in direct lying, in deception, artifice, tergiversation, misrepresentation, equivocation, exaggeration, &c. There may be difference in children as to the facility with which they adopt these faults, but I believe that falsehood is spontaneous in very few of them. Truth is natural to children, and if they resort to any deception, it is, in almost all cases, through the infection of bad example. A child does not lie until he perceives some advantage to result from it—either the attainment of some evil. And who teaches him this policy? Either his little companions or the grown-up people around him.

But however the vice of deception may originate, it is one of the most hurtful and dangerous to which children are exposed. Like a thrifty weed it grows rapidly from small beginnings, and soon engrosses the whole soil, to the exclusion of useful plants. It deadens the mind to the beauty of truth, and, after long indulgence, blinds the moral vision so that it cannot clearly discover the path of rectitude. It displaces frankness, and substitutes slyness; it roots out honesty, and weaves over the whole character a revolting tissue of tricks, artifice and subterfuge. Let parents therefore, deal vigilantly with vice, and eradicate it in all its forms. If a root or fibre is left in the heart, it will soon or late shoot forth and flourish.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stock or tree.—They may be planted where they are required to stand and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows:
Take the scion as for grafting, and at any time after the first of February, and until the buds begin to grow considerably and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch, wax or tallow, bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. A gentleman in this vicinity the last season, planted about twenty scions of different kind of pears,

which appear to flourish. The composition he used was melted shoemaker's wax.—*Albany Cultivator.*

For the Quincy Patriot.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

It has been requested that on account of the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday evening last, that the school exhibition should be repeated. While we gratefully acknowledge the interest taken in the improvement of scholars in the art of declamation and thank the three hundred who came out on the stormy evening of the 17th for their good order and attention, we would remark that our object is attained, to wit:—the improvement of the scholars in memory, in understanding, in the proper expression of ideas and descriptions of what they endeavor to represent, and that as a repetition would serve rather for a show than for any solid good, it will not be repeated.

I am charged with being a theatrical performer. If by theatrical be meant the forms of any regular theatre in our cities, the charge is false. I follow the forms of no such theatre. If I see a Turk, I wish to see him in his Turkish dress; but we allow nothing obscene or profane. To those ignorantly superstitious persons who believe that ministers may have "Shakespeare" in their libraries, and to those who can read of the wrongs done to the Peruvians by Pizarro and the character of William Tell with conscious innocence and yet condemn the more forcible representations of such scenes in a modest and respectable manner in your Town Hall, I shall say nothing. It is vain to argue with those "whose zeal is not according to knowledge."

It has been said that I have spoken upon the stage of some theatre. It is untrue. I have never declaimed in any theatre; I never was in a theatre five times in my life. While I highly approve of modest representations upon the stage, I condemn all its immoral acts.

I have had school exhibitions of various kinds for twelve years. The girls who acted have invariably been more respected for their talents there brought out which might have otherwise been forever hidden and unknown. Several lawyers and orthodox ministers have confessed to me that they learned their first lessons of eloquence from exhibitions, but of all my scholars none have as yet manifested the least disposition to mount the theatrical stage.

There was a general gratification expressed for the excellent performance of the musicians. With thanks to those who generously assisted and all who respectfully listened, I subscribe, Yours truly,

JONATHAN FRENCH.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

TOWN MEETING.

The proceedings of the late and the adjourned Town Meeting have been delayed until this time on account of business which claimed precedence.

Adjournment of the March Meeting.
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf moderator of the meeting, in the chair.

County Treasurer—John Bullard, received 45 and Billings Bailey 3 votes for this office.

The following list of jurymen, reported to the Town by the Selectmen, who were charged to revise the jury-box, was accepted—

Ebenezer Adams, 2d, Seth Adams, John Briester, Benjamin Bass, Thompson Baxter, Elijah Baxter, George W. Beale, Joseph S. Beale, Ebenezer Bent, Josiah Brigham, Charles A. Brown, Billings Bailey, Samuel Curtis, Benjamin Curtis, Ebenezer Crane, Samuel Copeland, Jr., Thaddeus W. Cross, Urbane Cudworth, Thomas Drake, Harvey Field, John Faxon, Edward Glover, Horatio N. Glover, John Glover, Jr., Frederic Hardwick, Jr., Noah Hersey, Peleg F. Jones, Levi B. Joseph, Daniel M. C. Knox, Elisha Marsh, Edmund Marsh, George Marsh, John Mulford, Bryant B. Newcomb, William Newcomb, Thomas P. Newcomb, 2d, Thomas J. Nightingale, Josiah Nightingale, Solomon Nightingale, John Parker, Ozias M. Pope, Charles Rowell, Alpheus Spear, Josiah Savil, Jr., Peter Turner, Nathaniel White, Henry Wood.

The Selectmen appointed the following gentlemen to office, and reported their doings to the Town which were accepted.

Keeper of the Town Hay Scales and Weigher of Hay—George Nightingale.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, etc.—Josiah Adams, Jr.

Weigher of Beef—Joseph G. Brackett.

Auctioneer—Major Thomas Adams, Jr.

Assistant Surveyors of Highways—James Baxter, Job Faxon, Ebenezer Adams, Jr., William Walker, Jonathan Baxter, Charles A. Brown.

The Selectmen's report, relative to widening and straightening several roads, was not accepted, as it was believed that proper measures had not been taken to effect the objects.

A Report from the Selectmen, relating to Guide Posts, was accepted.

The General School Committee submitted their annual report, which was accepted. It appears that the schools are in a flourishing condition and under the guidance of good teachers.

The Committee charged for the purpose reported that the Town Treasurer had faithfully discharged his duties during the past year.

A majority of the Committee on Dogs, who were authorized at a former meeting to report a code of By-Laws prohibiting them from running at large, accordingly submitted a report, which was accepted. By its provisions the owners of such animals must obtain a license from the Selectmen or else be unable to recover damages from any person who may see fit to kill them. As the law must be published before it takes effect, we refer all interested for further details to the document itself.

LICENSED APOTHECARIES. The Mayor and Aldermen of Salem have licensed seven Apothecaries in that city to sell spirits "to be used in the arts, or for medicinal only," under the act of 1833. This is the whole number allowed by the law.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE. The Boston Times states that Hon. Luther Lawrence, Mayor of Lowell, fell accidentally through the scuttle of a building which he was examining, about mid day, on Wednesday last, and died almost immediately. Mr. Lawrence was a brother of the much honored members of the houses of A. & A. Lawrence and W. & S. Lawrence of Boston, and with them has shared largely of the trust and esteem of the community. As an eminent lawyer at the Middlesex bar—a President of the Railroad Bank—the Mayor, and a most active and influential citizen of the city of Lowell; besides, his previous prominence in political life, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, he has enjoyed public respect and confidence from those who will mingle deeply in the sorrows of his more immediate connexions.

QUINCY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. This Society has been organized and the following gentlemen chosen officers for the ensuing year.

President—Dr. William B. Duggan.

Vice Presidents—Nathaniel White, George Marsh.

Corresponding Secretary—John C. Edwards.

Recording Secretary—George Baxter.

Treasurer—Joseph Burrell.

Councillors—Benjamin Curtis, Thomas White, Joseph G. Brackett, Joseph Field, Thompson Baxter.

The following committee were chosen to solicit members:—William B. Duggan, John C. Edwards, Benjamin Curtis, Joseph Field, Thompson Baxter, William C. Chubbuck.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. We learn from the Boston Times, that James F. Curtis, Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, was killed very suddenly, on Saturday last, in the following manner: He was in one of the 7 o'clock morning trains, going out, and as the train passed under the bridge where the railroad crosses Washington street, he incautiously reached out of the window, to look at some object, when his head came in contact with one of the iron posts which support the bridge, and was crushed. He was immediately removed from the car, and Dr. Warren was sent for, but his aid was of no avail, and Mr. Curtis survived the accident scarcely an hour.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LICENSE LAW. The Traveller states that two or three persons have been brought before the Police Court in Boston the past week, under the new license law, for selling liquor in less quantity than fifteen gallons. Gilbert Cummings, who keeps opposite the National Theatre, was fined twenty dollars and costs; and Warren Parmenter, in Merrimac street, was fined ten dollars and costs—the latter not having been brought up before, was dealt with as lightly as possible. Both appealed to the Municipal Court. The informers in those two cases, visited defendants' rooms and themselves purchased and tasted the liquor. The Court room was thronged with spectators, and there were some indications of rough usage for those who had entered the complaints. No violence, however, was committed.

BURNINGS ON THE FRONTIER. The State of Vermont finds it necessary to protect herself from the marauders and incendiaries on the lines, who style themselves "patriots." The Governor has forwarded five hundred stand of arms from the arsenal at Vergennes, and ordered a brigade of militia into service. It is supposed the infamous wretches on both sides of the line, will now cease setting fire to barns and houses; driving defenceless women and children into the woods for shelter, because they are guilty of the crime of living in the vicinity of one or the other side of the boundary between Canada and the States.

THE GREAT WESTERN. This steamer arrived at New York on the morning of the 15th inst., in twenty and a half days from Bristol. Her advisers are of a pacific character. The President's Message on the boundary question had arrived in England and the general impression was, that the difficulties would be amicably settled.

It was expected that the British ministry would resign, they having been defeated in the House of Lords on a question relating to Ireland.

No news of importance, save the intelligence above communicated.

FIRE IN RANDOLPH. The boot manufacturing shop of Col. David Blanchard, in Randolph, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, with its valuable contents. The loss has been estimated as high as ten thousand dollars—there was only an insurance on the building. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of loco loco matches, and was not discovered until the interior was destroyed.

MEXICO. Gen. Mexico obtained a complete victory over the government forces at their attack on Tampico, putting to flight in disguise their leader, the renowned Gen. Cos.

Peace has taken place between France and Mexico, Congress having ratified the treaty of the commissioners appointed to adjust the difficulties.

EMIGRANTS TO TEXAS. Col. Pierce Butler, late Governor of South Carolina, Gen. Hamilton of the same State and formerly Governor, and John M. White, Esq. of Florida, late a Representative to Congress, during their recent visit to Houston, filed their declarations, recording their intentions of becoming citizens of Texas.

UPPER CANADA. The resolutions of the House of Assembly, in favor of uniting the two provinces, have been rejected by the legislative Council, eight voting against and only two for them.

GEN. JOHN TIPTON. This prominent individual, late a Senator of the United States from Indiana, died suddenly at his residence near Logansport, aged 55. Gen. Tipton was a native of Tennessee.

LICENSE LAW. In Lowell, the new license law is going quietly into operation. The inhorners and grocers have informed the City Marshal that they shall make no resistance whatever.

DEPUTY SHERIFF. Mr. Alexander E. DuBois, of Randolph, has been appointed a Deputy Sheriff for the county of Norfolk. This judicious selection will be entirely acceptable to the people in that vicinity.

HIGH SHERIFF. Joseph Eveleth of Boston has been appointed Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, in place of Charles P. Sumner, resigned. All the deputies under the late Sheriff have been re-appointed.

POST OFFICE CHANGE. Edmund J. Baker, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Milton in place of Nathan C. Martin, resigned.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The late officers has terminated in the choice of democratic candidate for Mayor, by a one thousand votes over Mr. Clark incumbent—there being about fifty of the democratic ticket for Common Council in twelve wards, leaving only five for the whigs. The number of votes polled for year for municipal officers, 29,246. The scale of rotation in office will now be effected, by the removal of the whig officers from the city government, and the appointment of the now dominant party.

RHODE ISLAND. The annual elections occurred on Wednesday last. The election produced a division in the whig ranks, the whig candidate, was not returned. Burgess was the candidate of the whigs, and Nathaniel Bullock of the democrats against Bullock is about five hundred. Very uncertain, but it is probable that one or more of the whigs were supported on tickets, the House of Representatives a small majority. The senior State lawyer, the acting Governor for the year.

LAFAYETTE BANK. The Bostonian that Josiah Dunham, Jr., convicted a Court last fall of perjury, has been fined the Governor. It will be recalled that the offence consisted in certifying on the Lafayette Bank, to returns made of State which were proved to be false. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but he never appeared to prosecute the case.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy hereby notify that they will be in session, at the Hancock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 1 to seven o'clock, until further notice. Notice of such business as may come before WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

A meeting of the Quincy Universalist Church will be held in the Vestry, under the University, on TO-MORROW EVENING, (April 21st) six o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to participate in the debate on the question for discussion, Does the Bible furnish proof of punishment of the body? JONATHAN PHELPS.

The Quarterly Meeting of the North Slavery Society will be held in the Meeting-house, at Neponset Village, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., to continue at ten o'clock. The Managers are requested to meet on the same day in the hope every Society and Town, in the well represented, as business of importance before the meeting. GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Public Auction.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 o'clock, on the premises, eight acres and twenty and a half of land, situated in Weymouth, the homestead of the late Capt. R. J. Adams. Also one other piece of land, containing four acres and twenty rods, situate east of the above lot, and adjoining the same. THOMAS ADAMS.

Quincy, April 20. 1w

Corn, Rye, Oats and

FOR sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co. Quincy, April 20. 1f

Land for Sale

WILL be sold at public auction, on the 30th of April, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, eight acres and twenty and a half of land, situated in Weymouth, the homestead of the late Capt. R. J. Adams. Also one other piece of land, containing four acres and twenty rods, situate east of the above lot, and adjoining the same. JAMES WHITE.

Weymouth, April 20. 2w

Elijah Spear's

NOTICE is hereby given, that the late appointed Administrator of the estate of ELIJAH SPEAR

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has accepted of sons having demands upon the estate, are requested to exhibit their claims thereto to make payment. LEMUEL BRADY.

Quincy, April 20. 3w*

Copartnership Dis

NOTICE is hereby given, that the heretofore existing under the firm of WHITE & S

was dissolved by the death of Elijah persons having demands upon said firm exhibit the same, and all persons it make payment to NATHANIEL WHITE, Successor. Quincy, April 20. 4w

Call and See

THE subscriber, grateful for past friends in Quincy and vicinity, hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. C. house, a good assortment of CHINESE EARTHEN WARES, which he offers good terms for cash as can be purchased elsewhere. THOMAS Quincy, April 20. 1f

New Store

THE subscriber hereby informs the public generally, that he has a DRY GOODS, in School street, keep constantly on hand a good assortment of cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such are usually kept in his line of business. Also—An excellent assortment of dyes and Gentlemen's STOKES. The goods will be sold cheap for Persons wishing to purchase are requested to see for themselves. FRED Quincy, April 20. 1f

Sacred Concert

THE Quincy Union Singing Society, will give a Sacred Music, on SUNDAY, April 27th, at the Town Hall, seven o'clock.

The Music from the Boston Acad. Choruses is mostly new, together Songs and Duets, the whole to be the Piano Forte by Mrs. Graves of Tickets 25 cents—children 12 1/2 cents at the Stores of Brister, & Carter, N. Bookstore, and at the door on that day. SAMUEL CARTE Quincy, April 20. 2w

POETRY.

MAINE MILITIA WAR-SONG.

Come, sappers! take your muskets up,
And grasp your faithful rifles,
We're going to lick the red coat men,
Who call us Yankee "trifles."
Bring out the big gun made of brass,
Which forges July thunder;
Bring out the flag of Bennington,
And strike the foe with wonder.

We'll lick the red coats any how,
And drive them from the border:
The loggers are awake—and all
Await the Gin'ral's order:
Britannia shall not rule the MAINE,
Nor shall she rule the water;
They've sung that song full long enough,
Much longer than they oughter.

The Aroostook's a right sick stream,
Has nation's rights of woodlands,
And hang the feller that would loose
His footing on such good lands,
And, all along the boundary line,
There's pasturing for cattle;
But where that line of boundary is,
We must decide by battle.

We do not care about the land,
But they shan't hook it from us;
Our country, right or wrong, we cry—
No budding or compromise.
So—beat the sheepkin—blow the fife,
And march in training order;
Our way is through the wilderness,
And all along the border.

THE DYING HUSBAND.

BY ANN S. STEPHENS.

Dearest, I'm dying—bend thee down
One little moment by my bed,
And let the shadow of thy hair
Fall gently o'er my aching head.

O, raise me up, and let me feel
Once more the beatings of thy heart,
And press thy lips again to mine
Before in midnight death we part.

Nay, tremble not; but fold me close,
Pillow'd upon thy own dear breast,
I fain would let my struggling soul
Pass forth to its eternal rest.

She stoops, and on her bursting heart,
His drooping head is resting now,
While white and trembling fingers part
The damp hair from his pallid brow.

And there, upon its cold white front,
With quivering lips the kiss was given;
And press'd as if 'twould draw him back;
Back from the very gates of heaven.

There, like a dying bird, his soul
Lay panting out its quivering life;
And still his almost lifeless arms
Clung fondly to his pale young wife.

One look he gave her, and it seemed
An angel had from Heaven above
Shaded with wings of tenderness
The troubled fountain of his love.

A holy smile came o'er his face,
As moonlight gleaming over snow,
One struggling breath—one faint embrace,
And lifeless he is lying now.

The setting sun with golden light
Was flooding all the room and bed,
Enfolding with his pinions bright
The fainting wife, the marble dead.

ANECDOTES.

BLAME AVOIDED. An old stage driver, a man of very violent temper, was once troubled with one of his horses; and being unable to induce the animal, who had a will of his own, to move an inch, he leaped from the box, caught a club, and struck him a severe blow on the head, which unfortunately killed the horse on the spot. This was a most unpleasant predicament, and he, however, finished his route in some manner, and called on his employer. "Well, Bob," said the owner of the horse, "what's the news?" "Nothing," except the bay horse is as ugly as ever; it is impossible to do any thing with him, and I had rather not drive than keep him in the team." "Ugly! why don't you kill him?" "Kill him?" "Yes, I would; I would knock him in the head." "Well, I thought that the best way, and to tell the truth, sir, I have killed him."

"THE HUZZA OF POSTERITY." Under this head was published a story in relation to Washington and his prophetic remark that "Posterior would huzza for him." An incident in New York, as related by the New York American, shows how this prophecy is likely to be fulfilled. During the election, while some two hundred and fifty of the watchmen were assembled in the Old Sessions Room, prepared to check any disturbance, one of the Captains of the Watch took up a paper containing the story above referred to, and read it aloud. The relation interested all, and, as towards its close, the reader came to the reply of the little boy, "Huzza, it is sir," a cheer, long and loud, burst from the assemblage, a tribute to the name and fame of Washington!

A SAILOR'S VERACITY. A sailor one evening, was stopped by a footpad, who demanded his money, when a scuffle ensued, the tar took the robber, and bore away his prize to a justice. When the magistrate came to inquire into the nature of the assault, he told the sailor that he must take his oath that the robber had put him in bodily fear, otherwise he could not commit him. The sailor, looking steadfastly at the justice, answered, "He? he put me in bodily fear? No, nor any man that ever lived; therefore, if that is the case, you may let him go, for I'll not swear to such a lie."

A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED. A lady being engaged in a theological dispute with a gentleman, convinced him she was right; still he was unwilling to acknowledge himself vanquished, and proposed to wager, if she would allow him to name the conditions. To this the lady assented. "Then," said the gentleman, "I will wager myself against you." The lady seeing no method of escape, consented that a clergyman in the neighborhood should be sent for, who soon united them in the chain of Hymen. Who won the wager?

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite No. 264, up stairs, entrance to his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making of trusses, and having had applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of appearance, he will repair on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Stone's; the Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this with great success, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the nature of the disease, and its various forms, and is ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach, after eating, dizziness of the head, nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. They are put in a convenient form, and are adapted to persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained permanent benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons, it is in a convenient form, and is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put in a convenient form, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by **J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.**

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanic.

Quincy Livestable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, and all good horses. Parties furnished with harnesses, and drivers, on short notice, and as desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive on the faith and assist the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence, and the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which they profess to remove, and the corrupting quantities which they profess to remove, remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do so from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to my friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that the operation upon a catarrhic system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Bank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

To Let.

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3.

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Quincy, March 16.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERIDAN'S BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the storehouse of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Luzzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgeport; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savills and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

March 9.

To be Let.

THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, April 6.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by **JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Quincy, April 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1825, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impure use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAWER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All orders are gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Pictorial Magazine, \$2.

We have now issued the natural and Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Building Lots.

ON MONDAY, the 11th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, twenty lots of Land, situated in the Town of Quincy, on the new road, near Ward's quarry, being part of the Crane place.

The land is of the immediate vicinity of the best granite quarries in Quincy, and very eligible situated for dwelling houses. Sale on the premises. Conditions liberal.

Plans of the lots may be had and further information given by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, March 16.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddingdon Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

First rate OYSTERS, in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14.

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarmen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH G. WHITON.

Quincy, Feb. 23.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

PELLEW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivaled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus, the compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its creative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR STURDY AND VIGOROUS HERBS, used for the cure of the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

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In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years of intense study and research," and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of false pretenses, or of inventing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its curative effects are inconceivably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of pure SWEET HERBS, used for the cure of diseases by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a cathartic, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-spasmodic and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is great—extending, but extending to the stomach, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a "Universal Remedy," unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels, it will act as an expectorant; it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark, that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constipation it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation, nor affects the system in any manner, and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. In some cases, the disease is in the blood, and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and the Indian Purgative does this, and every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper remedy. In the blood, Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any medicinal aid. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz:—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall be generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are:

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondria; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Indigestion, CONSTIPATION and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scary and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lancinating, Monstrous, Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; George Village, Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy. Boston, Nov. 24.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRICK	Milton.
ORIN P. RAYSON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR.	South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON.	East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY.	Arlington.
JAMES L. BAKER.	Hingham.
HENRY S. A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR.	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New-York City.

VARIETY.

A CURIOUS FACT. An organist, not without some celebrity in his day, being hopelessly in love with a very beautiful lady, far above his station in life, determined upon suicide, and walked into the fields to accomplish his purpose. Coming to a retired spot where there was a convenient pond surrounded with equally convenient trees, he hesitated which to prefer, whether to choose a dry death or a watery one; perhaps he had never heard of the old riddle concerning Alia Lelia Crispis, which no Oedipus has yet solved. But that he might not continue like the ass between two bundles of hay in the sophism, or Mahomet's coffin in the fable, he tossed a half penny in the air to decide whether he should hang or drown himself, and the half penny struck edgewise in the dirt. The most determined infidel would, at such a moment, have felt that this was more than accident. He, it may well be supposed, went home again; but the salutary impression did not remain upon his poor disordered mind, and he shot himself soon afterwards.

THE FAMILY. If there are any joys on earth which harmonize with those of heaven, they are the joys of a christian family. When the snow flakes fall fast in a winter's evening, and the moaning winds struggle at the windows, what is so delightful as to see the happy little ones sporting around a blazing fire. Look at the little creature in her night dress, frolicking and laughing, as though she never had known, and never would know, a care. Now she rolls upon the carpet and now she climbs the chair, and now she pursues her older sister around the room, while her little heart is overflowing full of happiness. Who does not covet the pleasurable emotions with which the parents look upon this lovely scene—and what sacrifices can be more acceptable to our Heavenly Father, than the incense of prayer and praise which ascends daily from their family altar.

DRESS. There are some promotions in life which, independent of the more substantial rewards they offer, acquire peculiar value and dignity from the coats and waistcoats connected with them. A field marshal has his uniform, a bishop his silk apron, a counsellor his silk gown, a beadle his cocked hat. Strip the bishop of his apron, or the beadle of his cocked hat and gold lace, what are they? Men—mere men. Promote them, raise them to higher and different offices in the state, and divested of their black silk aprons and cocked hats, they shall still lack their old dignity, and be somewhat shorn of their influence with the multitude. Dignity, and even holiness too, sometimes are more questions of coat and waistcoat than some people imagine.

HINTS. Hartshorn will restore colors taken out by acid. It may be dropped on any garment without doing harm. Spirit of turpentine is good to take grease spots out of woollen clothes, or take spots of paint from mahogany furniture. Spirit of turpentine, half a pint; spirit of wine, one-fourth of a pint; camphor, three pennyworth, mixed together, and applied with a small brush, are a clean and sure bed-bug destroyer. The mixture will not soil even silk. It should be applied at intervals for six months, as the egg is difficult to destroy. Cleanliness is another bug destroyer; in fact, without cleanliness, no receipt will effect the desired purpose.

FENCES. The following is a beautiful mode of making fences, practised in some parts of Scotland. A fertile and well cultivated country abounding in such fences, must present a picturesque appearance. "It is a natural living fence, and consists simply of growing and planting for the purpose, trees or shoots of the same species, or species of the same genus, and causing them to unite by means of the process of grafting by approach of inarching. A fence formed on this principle possesses many advantages over fence-work ordinarily employed, never requiring to be repaired on account of living wood resisting the action."

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN. How often are we pained to see young men, after the business of the day is finished, lounging about fashionable places of resort; when the hours they nightly devote to the pursuit of pleasure, as it is wrongly styled, might be so usefully occupied in the cultivation of their minds. A young man has each night at least four hours, before retiring to his rest, which he might occupy in reading and writing. Now say, he goes into business at the age of twenty, and remains unmarried five years he will then have for mental application, during this time seven thousand three hundred hours. What stores of knowledge might he acquire in that period. How much useful information might he obtain! Even after he marries, his family duties will not detain him from an opportunity of instructing himself in literature and science.

A THOUGHT. Were children accustomed, from infancy to hear nothing but correct conversation, there would be but little need of their learning arbitrary rules of Grammar; they would naturally speak and write correctly. Hence it is that children of educated parents are generally so much more easy and graceful in their conversation than the children of the uneducated. Our language, like our manners, is caught from those with whom we associate; and if we would have the young improve in this most important part of education, we must be careful that they hear no vulgarism from us. Parents and teachers cannot be too particular in their use of language in the presence of imitative children.—*Pestalozzi.*

MOB LAW. He who resorts to mob law is in the wrong. If sound argument and common honesty do not avail in confounding our opponents, kicks and cuffs will not. The cause of republicanism is so founded on and interwoven with the laws of common sense, that we need only leave it to time and dispassionate consideration. It must prevail, as it always has prevailed. When legislators get together by the ears, the people should proceed to elect a new legislature. The first having proved that they are incompetent, are not representatives of the people, but traitors to their interests. We are their masters; and like wise masters, when they misbehave, let us turn them out of school.—*Boston Times.*

HICUP. Hiccup is a convulsive action of the diaphragm. It occurs very frequently, and goes off without any inconvenience; it is sometimes troublesome as a symptom of hysteria; but at the end of fevers and other diseases, or when accompanying injuries of the head or wounds anywhere, it is to be regarded as a sign of extreme danger. The common hiccup may be removed by a draught of cold water, or vinegar and water, or a little hartshorn, or a fright, or other sudden mental emotion. In hysteria, a solution of assafetida or any thing having a strong smell and taste, will relieve it; but in the symptomatic hiccup, little can be done, as it is so frequently the forerunner of death.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.
By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River."
NUMBER VII.

"But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy."—James iii, 17.

What an admirable and rational description of celestial wisdom—pure and undefiled religion. How consonant to the perfections and character of God. How well adapted to the wants, exigencies, condition and character of man. But how opposite to the spirit and dogmas of bigotry and fanaticism;—to a faith, which, in past ages, taught men to enlist their unholy passions, and substitute a blind zeal, in the cause of God, for the plain path of moral duty, and sincere but rational devotion, which alone can render us acceptable to our Heavenly Father. It was well said, by a laconic but judicious divine, that men "writ, talked, fought, died, done every thing but live for religion." When we glance at the history of the church, and see the hypocrisy, which has been practised since the first promulgation of Christianity; the blood shed, and crimes of "darkest die," which have been committed by those who have considered themselves the favorites of heaven, the friends of religion; we are constrained to confess that human nature is indeed weak, frail, depraved.

But we gladly turn from the dark and dismal picture, history presents to our imagination, to the more pure, lovely, and heart-cheering description, inspiration has drawn of the Almighty, and the religion of his Son. We turn with emotions of the purest pleasure, to that given by our apostle, whose words we have quoted, as the theme of our laconic remarks.

1. "It is pure."—Unlike the paradise, which Mahomet taught his disciples to anticipate, it holds forth no sensual gratifications to its votaries—its duties and enjoyments are all spiritual and pure. The pure in heart, and they only, are susceptible of the enjoyments a holy God has prepared for them who love him.

2. "Then peaceable."—It is designed as the angelic host proclaimed, when they appeared to the humble shepherds of Judea, to promote peace and good will among men. Every doctrine—every precept—has a peaceful influence

upon the human heart and character; and how can it be otherwise, when the author was himself, in truth, styled *Prince of Peace*—and experience and revelation declare with united voice, that the fruits of righteousness are peace.

3. "Gentle, and easy to be entreated."—And this is precisely the manner in which the spirit of prophecy had foretold, the Messiah should promulgate the benign and gentle spirit and truths of his doctrine: "He shall not strive nor cry; neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets, a bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench, till he send forth judgment to victory." This conquest shall be great; obtained not by the sword, but the "still, small," eloquent and powerful voice of reason and persuasion, and such was the character of our Saviour's instructions from the commencement to the close of his mission. And this perfectly accords with the advice of an apostle taught of his master, to his brother, or "son in the faith" and ministry: "and the servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle, unto all men, apt to teach, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves."

4. "Full of mercy and good fruits."—Again, the gospel throughout inculcates the most enlarged, benevolent, humane and charitable spirit. God is a merciful being, and the requirements of his will are, that we imitate this amiable attribute. How beautifully was this disinterested perfection exemplified in the every deed and act of Him, who was the express image of his Father.

5. "Without partiality and without hypocrisy."—God is no respecter of persons. He is the father and friend of all. Rewarding all according to their deserts,—causing his sun to shine with equal lustre, and his dews to fall on the just and the unjust—the thankful and the unthankful. Christianity dwells alike, with its hopes, consolations, and joys, its pacific and peaceful influences, in the humblest cottage and most stately mansion.

Reader—if there be any thing in the wisdom which emanates from Heaven, that attracts or excites one feeble desire in thy breast—then let thy prayer ascend to its Giver, with constancy and fervor, and thou shalt find the promise verified—"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND."

CHILDHOOD'S CONSTANCY.

"Good bye, Lilly Western!" said George Fenwick, as he took the extended hand of his parent, and left the house, to which he had spent many happy days. The little girl did not speak—her heart was too full—the tears of her playmate was still warm upon her cheek, and the parting kiss still lingered on the lips where it had been imprinted. She stood at the gate of her father's yard, and strained her eyes until they were almost dim with gazing after the form of the boy who had just bid her farewell; and when he was no longer to be seen, she pressed her white apron to her eyes and ran into the house, weeping as though her little heart would break.

They mistake the character of childhood very much who believe that it is free from the joys and sorrows that are incident to the lives of those who are older. How common it is for us, who have passed the bounds of youth, and perhaps those of manhood, to speak lightly of the troubles of a child, and to smile at the sorrows that are agitating its bosom, and filling its little eyes with tears. We forget as we grow older, that we were once children, and chide, perhaps, for the very things that once affected us as powerfully. It is true that they are affected even to tears by things that we may smile at, but methinks it speaks little for our gentleness and humanity. It would be well, if we were able to retain some of the freshness of childhood, and to preserve tender hearts amid the roughness of manhood.

George Fenwick and Elizabeth Western had been companions almost from their cradles. He was born on one of the West India Islands, where his father had for many years been engaged in business. Not liking to risk the life of his boy in a climate so different from that in which his mother had lived, and a change of which produced or hastened her death, he sent him, at the age of two years, to New York, under the care of the family nurse. They took up their abode with the family of Mr. Western, the most intimate friend of the little boy's father. Elizabeth, or, as she was familiarly and prettily called, Lilly Western, was then an infant in the cradle. She was, however, old enough to notice and to be delighted with the rosy face of the boy, and at length, seemed uneasy when he was out of her sight. He also felt disposed to act the part of a guardian towards her, and loved to spend the most of his time in the nursery. When she became able to sit up without assistance, it was a proud moment for him. He brought all his play things and poured them out at her feet, and his voice told of his pleasure at the look of astonishment which she bestowed upon them. As they grew more familiar to her, he used to arrange them for her amusement; sometimes with his blocks he would build a child's castle, and then suffer her to demolish it. At such times, Lilly would clap her tiny hands and crow with delight, while George would gaze on her with more of manly feelings. But, perhaps no one was ever more highly delighted than was George when Lilly first began to walk. He used to wonder when he saw her creeping and crawling around on her hands and knees, why she could not get up and run about as he did. Sometimes he would take hold of her hand and lift her up, and then try to induce her to walk with him, but as she always sank down when left to

her own support, he at length gave it up, and ran to his nurse to find out the cause of Lilly's inability. At length she was able to stand up by a chair; and finally one morning as they were playing in the nursery, he took away one of their playthings and ran with it to the other side of the room, when Lilly started, and running the whole distance, fell exhausted into his arms. George actually screamed with delight. He hugged her to his bosom and kissed her till both were tired, and then ran to tell his nurse that Lilly could walk. It was not long after this, when she was two years old, and George almost four, they used to run about and talk as busily as bees. Lilly was a sweet little flaxen-haired girl, with a rose always on her cheek, and a wreath of smiles always fluttering around her lips. She had a voice like a bird, and a step almost as fleet. She was always good natured, and never pouted, unless for a moment, just to show George that she was a little displeased with him, on which occasion her lips always assumed their wonted position when George placed a kiss upon them.

When she was dressed out in her little muslin frock, with a white apron covering it entirely before, and had her hair nicely brushed back, although it would curl in spite of their efforts to prevent it, and had placed a few flowers in her curls, she looked like a little fairy that had just come from its home in the bower of Flora. George was a good deal larger than Lilly, with a face full as handsome, but of a more masculine cast of beauty. They used to ramble about the grounds of Lilly's father, never venturing to go beyond the precincts of his domain. Back of the house was a grove that extended to the East River, or rather terminated on the verge of a precipice overhanging the waters. This grove was their favorite resort, as they grew older. All the time when they were not engaged in their studies, they were rambling amid the trees, gathering wintertree or sorrel, or busying themselves about the lilac bushes and prickly pears that grew spontaneously there. They had a swing, and bats and balls, and jumping ropes, and every thing that could furnish them amusement or exercise. In this lovely place, and engaged in such occupations as these, the two children passed their lives until Lilly was ten years old, and George almost twelve. Then their happy hours were doomed to be broken up, and they were to be separated, perhaps forever. George's father had sent him word that he must be prepared to go with him to England, and thence to the West Indies. They were both very unhappy at this intelligence, and at first George flatly refused to go; but when his father arrived, and pointed to him in glowing colors the romantic fortunes that awaited him, the spirit of childish curiosity conquered, and he was as anxious to go with his father as he had before been to remain with Lilly. When the day came in which they were to be separated, they met for the last time in the grove. Lilly had been busy all the morning with her needle, in making some little keepsake for George, and he had hardly seen her. She completed it just before dinner, and after the meal, of which she could not partake, she put it in her bosom and went out to their favorite seat. This was a rude bench fastened on the verge of the precipice that overlooked the river. She sat down and taking out the token, bathed it with her tears. It was a bit of watered silk, made in the form of a locket, into which she had neatly sewed some of her own hair. It was designed to be suspended about his neck, for a piece of narrow black ribbon was attached to it. She had not sat long when she heard the voice of George calling her name. "Lilly wiped away her tears, and deposited the locket again in her bosom, just as George reached the spot. 'Oh! here you are,' he cried, seating himself by her side, and throwing his arm around her neck; 'I thought I never should find you, and I was so afraid that I should have to go without seeing you again. But what's the matter, Lilly?—you've been crying—there's a tear in your eye now; and he wiped it away with his handkerchief, and then kissed her cheek. Poor Lilly could not bear this, but threw her arms about him, and wept bitterly on his breast. George mingled his tears with hers, and for a few moments, nothing could be heard but the occasional sobs of their young and sorrowing hearts. At length Lilly gently raised her head and looking mournfully on the face of her companion, said—'And so you are going to leave me, George?'

"Yes, Lilly, I must. But it's only a little while. I shall be back in a few years, Lilly, and then I shall be a man, and you will be a woman. Ten years isn't a great while, is it?" Lilly did not reply, and her silence plainly showed that she thought it was a very, very long time. They continued to talk together for more than an hour, and walked around, and George said 'Good bye' to all their accustomed places of resort, until it was almost time for him to go. Then Lilly took the locket from her bosom, and hung it about his neck.

"Now, Georgy," said she, "you must always wear this—you mustn't give it away, nor ever take it from your neck—and every single day you must look at it, and think of little Lilly, and of all the nice walks that we have taken, and how we've played together, and swung, and jumped the rope; and you must think how sorry I was to have you go away, and of all—". The poor girl, whose heart had been rising all the while in her throat, could say no more; she threw herself again into his arms, and wept, but this time her grief was silent. They stood locked in each other's arms, mutually shedding

tears on each other's cheeks, until they heard the voice of Lilly's father. Then having pressed their lips together once more they hurried back to the house. The baggage had already been sent to the ship, and George was obliged to hurry, to be in readiness for his father. His tears were dried during the bustle, and having bid them all 'good bye,' he went out with his father. Lilly followed them as far as the gate, and then, as we have seen above, received his last farewell.

We shall pass lightly over the ten ensuing years, which was the time set for George's absence. For a few weeks after his departure, the house seemed desolate to Lilly, and she was only happy when rambling amid their favorite haunts, and meditating on the days that had passed. But by degrees her grief was assuaged, and ere long, though she had not forgotten her playmate, yet he was not in all her thoughts. She remembered him with all the fondness and affection of a sister, and used at least monthly to hear from him through her father's correspondence. She grew up into an accomplished and elegant young woman, the pride of her friends, and the admiration of all around. She had had, before she reached her twentieth year, many suitors, but her freedom was as yet untrammelled by any romantic attachment or engagement. It is not to be doubted, that the secret reason why she stood aloof from such an event was the remembrance that she cherished of the companion of her childhood. Yet although they corresponded regularly and punctually, not a solitary word on the subject of matrimony had ever been written by their pens.

George Fenwick, at the age of twenty-one, became his father's partner in business. He had fully realized the hopes that had been conceived of him, and was now a polished gentleman, and a man of fortune. At the age of twenty-two, he determined to revisit the scene of his boyish days, and having set sail from Jamaica, he reached New York, some time in the month of August.

During one of the delightful evenings of that delightful month, a brilliant but select party had assembled at the house of Mr. Western. A young stranger from the West Indies was there, who had during the week, presented a letter of introduction from the junior partner of the house of Fenwick. He was talented, accomplished and handsome, and of course quite the lion of the evening. In the course of the entertainments, a ramble in the grove was proposed, and the stranger attached himself to the daughter of his host. It was a calm and mild evening, and the moon shone gloriously amid the branches of the wood. The stranger and Miss Western approached the seat on the precipice. Their conversation had been principally on the topics of West Indian scenery, with now and then, an allusion to the house of Fenwick, with which both were acquainted; but having seated themselves, it took a warmer turn. From the beauty of the scenery, and the beauty of the guests, it verged to something of a selfish nature. The West Indian ran on in a strain not unlike that of a fulsome flatterer, to which Miss Western, to avoid the imputation of rudeness, was obliged to attend. But at length unable longer to bear it, she withdrew herself a little distance, and turning her face from the stranger, gazed silently upon the waters. She stood in this position for a few moments, questioning the propriety of remaining where she was, and almost decided to fly to the house and acquaint her father with the strange conduct of his guest. But ere she had fully decided what course to pursue, she was startled by hearing her old nickname of 'Lilly,' whispered in her ear. She turned suddenly round and beheld the stranger with a smile on his lips, and holding something in his hand, which even in the moonlight, she recognized to be the locket which she had given George Fenwick, ten years before.

"I have returned, Lilly," said the stranger—"you are a woman, and I am a man. Ten years isn't a great while, is it?" and he laughed at the allusion to words which, on that very spot he had repeated ten years before. Miss Western still looked incredulous.

"And have you forgotten George?" inquired the West Indian, as he reached her hand—"little Georgy, who used to sit so many hours on this very bench, and—"

Their hands touched—were clasped in each other—while George Fenwick threw his other arm around her neck, and pressing her to his bosom, as he was wont in their childhood, imprinted a kiss upon her unresisting lips.

Well, and what then? Why, nothing, only that when George Fenwick returned to Jamaica, a few months afterwards, he took Lilly Western with him as his lawful wife, thus proving, that attachments commenced in childhood are sometimes lasting, and that children are not as great fools as their fathers would have them to be.—*New York Sunday Morning News.*

INFAMOUS AUCTION FRAUD.

An aged and respectable widow lady residing in New Jersey, having been industriously employed during the long nights of the last winter in the interesting business of knitting stockings, brought the products of her labor to New York city a short time since to sell, and after disposing of them, had between eleven and twelve dollars in cash, with which she set out to make a few purchases. In passing one of the mock auction establishments, her attention was arrested by the cry of the auctioneer, who while he exhibited a box in which was stated, and what appeared to be, a gold watch and other glitter-

ing trinkets of trivial value, proclaimed in a loud voice, "two and six pence, two and six pence." Thinking that two and sixpence was the bid for the whole lot, and anxious for a good bargain, the old lady stepped into the store, and after the bids had advanced to seven and ninepence, by means of under bidders, the old lady to secure so valuable a prize, bid one dollar, and the box was struck off to her in a trice. She immediately advanced, and tendering a dollar bill, wished the box handed over to her. The auctioneer, however, requested her to walk back to the desk where the clerk was, and to receive her bill. She went, and again tendered her one dollar bill. The clerk took it, asking her, however, if she had no large bill, as they would much rather take large bills, and give her change, and she handed over a ten dollar bill, besides the one, and the clerk retaining both, handed her a bill for seventeen dollars for seventeen pieces, at one dollar each, and told her that they would give her credit for the eleven dollars. She expressed her disappointment and astonishment at this, said she thought the whole amount was only one dollar, and declaring that it was all the money she had in the world, wished him to release her from her bargain, and to hand her her money back. This he utterly refused to do, and bursting into tears she left that robber's den, and complained to a gentleman outside, who directed her to the police office for redress. There she told her tale of sorrow and of wrong to the magistrate, who as she could not give the name of either of the parties, could not grant a process, but sent an officer with her to recover her money. When she arrived at the auction store, the auctioneer and clerk had been changed, and she could not find any one she could recognize; but, on inquiry, was told that if any thing of that kind had occurred there, they were very sorry for it, and as it had been done by others, who had left the store, they knew nothing about it, and could not afford her any relief. She then, with tearful eyes, went her way penniless, to get back to her home in New Jersey as she could.—*New York Sun.*

A WORTHY.

We know not who to charge with the authorship of the following, as it comes to us without head or credit in an exchange paper. Whoever wrote it is a genius, as any one who reads it will confess:—

"It's a miserable piece of business," said Neddy Brown; "living's a miserable piece of business—and mankind's a miserable dog—I've threatened to reform any time these ten years, because though I love liquor, I hate taxation, and yet here I am the same old two and six pence I was last night, and every night before that as I remember. I'm pretty toiled for an old man every night about 12 o'clock. Now, to-morrow morning I'll be for passing the reform bill, for the benefit of my constitution, but at night the reform bill will be laid under the table. S'posin' I was to join the temperance society by way of a slant, and taper off with a quart or two of cider? But what's the use when I can taper off without joining? I won't be ruled by others, when I can go straight myself, if I've a mind to!" observed Brown as he launched up against the wall. "Temperance! fiddlesticks! I must have a little now and then, only I can't over the right quantity. I've a great mind to go and get gauged! But if temperance folks will go the entire animal, the whole sucker, the complete cat-fish—I'm the chub to join 'em. Quit the cities and go into the woods, and dine upon acorns. Veto pig-tail, macaboy, and long-nines. But they won't. They are just like my dad, who used to hammer me for lying in bed, when I was a boy, and it was only because his coppers were so hot that he couldn't sleep, that made him get up himself. Hot coppers is an earlier riser than a chicken, and the way to get up early is to take a treble allowance. "Bless my heart," said Brown, "if I aint getting the where to go in my head."

"What's the matter neighbor?" said a man with a badge.

"I'm dizzy—got the where-to-go in my head instead of my feet."

"Shall I assist you?"

"Sir, you are too polite. You're insinuating as a corkscrew. I'll not bother you."

"No bother, not by no means. It's my duty."

"Here's a philanthropist! His duty to assist people in distress! Why you're a bird—a perfect tom-tit Chesterfield."

"Don't run your rags upon me, larkey, or I'll give you another guess sort where-to-go. I've a sort of impression that you are sprung—You've had too much tea, and too little water."

"You hurt my feelings, and brush the blue off the delicate plume of my character by your insinuations. After to-morrow I won't touch a toddy, if it should cry for me to kiss it."

"Well, you shan't be tucked up on suspicion. Can you walk a crack, foot to foot, twitified fashion?"

"If it was't that I'm troubled in mind, I'm sure I could—I know I can to-morrow, if you'll stop in after dinner, take off your things, bring your work, and stop to tea, as the gals say."

"That won't do. Walk a crack, or you must walk your chark before the mayor."

"Well, I will. You musn't laugh though, or you'll put me out."

"Fire away, Flanagan. I'll be as grave as a jackass, or a Justice of the Peace when he wants his dinner."

"Stand abast!" roared Brown. "Here goes!" He made a desperate effort to escape, but his accommodating friend put out his foot, and Neddy Brown typified the decline and fall of the Roman empire.

"I'm down and it's all up," sighed he. "It's F for figs, I for figs, N for knucklebones and I S for Jack-stones, with me. My knees are stuv' in, and I can't tell whether I've got any hands or not. If I'd passed the reform bill or

joined the temperance society, this wouldn't have happened.

"I'm pray to the law, though I've prayed not to be, many a time. I'll knock off and come out cat-bird for the future. It will be a great saving of fips and clothes, too, for my pants are tantamount to the sack of fifty cents; clothes is riz; old Canvassack will charge full that, for sewing a pancake to each knee."

"Why didn't you behave nice, and do credit to them that fetched you up, instead of trying to break jail, with no more manners than a hoss?"

"Ah, now let go, that's a good man and I'll never do so any more. Ah! do—you're a clever fellow."

"How often, upon your deed, and deed, and double deed, and cross your breath, have you promised that?"

"Don't ask me for I can't tell. I haven't got my cyphering book. Long sums always bother me so."

"Then the case is all Dicky and down Dennis. When you're once took, and you're took now, as far as my readin goes, there's no scresch-umary power vestrated, under the constitution of the State, in me for suffering you to mosey home, or cut stick any where else. For the law thinks if you're had enough scorched to be took, you're had enough scorched to be lung on to; and I'm inclined to think so too, seeing as how didoes in one street is pretty nigh as bad as didoes in another; and men what's corned can't go straight home if they was to try."

"It appears that your flint has been fixed afore, and often as it has been fixed, so much the bigger is my 'sponsibility. The nature of the case is so clear as blue mud, especially as you tried to scratch gravel, break jail and make yourself scarce. It's my opinion that I must tortle off with you; and hand you politely into quod."

The court was so prolix in delivering his opinion, that Brown had fallen fast asleep before the awful termination, which consigned him to quod, was received. With some difficulty he was aroused and carried to the grand depot of the bibulous, and in the morning was disposed of secundum artem.

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

Extract from an address, on the mutual duties of parents and teachers, delivered before the American Institute of Instruction in Lowell, by the Principal of the Newburyport High School.

Parents are bound to secure the constant attendance of their children at school. This is no trifling article of their duty. Perhaps there is no one thing to be named, which contributes so largely to the perplexities of the teacher and to the injury of our public schools, as irregular attendance. Downright sickness of the child is a good excuse for absence from school—and perhaps we may add, in some instances, illness in the family. But beyond these, it seems to us, there can be no good reason for keeping a scholar from his school. It is heart-sickening to witness for what trifling causes many of the children are kept away from our schools. Frequently it happens, that some unimportant errand, as trifling—if we may be allowed to be specific—as the purchase of a cent's worth of yeast, is made the occasion of a half day's absence from school—an injury done to the child's mind, which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Who can compute the amount of idle habits of study, having their foundation in that indifference to education, which, for some trifling errand amounting, perhaps, to the value of a dime—often, however, to less than a cent, permits the child to be away from his class, and thus practically teaches him to consider his school as a very cheap affair.

Every school, if the teacher would lay out his strength to advantage, should, to a considerable extent, be classified. His mind, as far as practicable, must act upon masses of mind. But irregularity of attendance is most ruinous to classification. A scholar, by being absent one half the time, it may be demonstrated, is to all the intents and purposes of the school, absent all the time. One day he is absent, and of course, loses all that day's lessons; the next day he is present, but is still deficient in his lessons, because, as he says to his teacher—"I was absent yesterday, and not knowing where to study, I have not studied at all!" Again he is absent—again he is present; the same result follows, and at the week's end he has learned nothing as it should be learned. Such is the effect upon the pupil himself.

But the difficulty is not now half told. He is a member of the school—the teacher must consider him such; and as the parents of such pupils often make fair promises for the future, the teacher feels bound, if possible, to keep him along with his class. To effect this, the class must be often put back on his account, which operates as a severe discouragement to them. Sometimes the instructor is obliged to devote particular attention to this scholar singly, by which the other pupils are robbed of the proportion of his time which is their due, and they are obliged to suffer an injury the most of all unpleasant—for when scholars, who are always at their post, have learned their lessons well, it is cruel in the last degree, that they should be deprived of the pleasure of showing their faithfulness—the pleasure of a good recitation.

Nor is this all. The teacher—the unthought of teacher is not made of iron or brass. His patience being so frequently, so thoughtlessly and so unnecessarily taxed, and his best efforts being so ill requited, he may—unless he is superhuman, he most certainly must—relax his exertions. He will find it next to impossible for a series of weeks or months, after having labored faithfully without success, to maintain his interest and his efficiency under all the discouraging circumstances of the case. As soon as his spirits flag, the whole school will imperceptibly catch the feeling, and they all are the sufferers. This is not an extreme case; it is

not a fancy picture; it is not speculation. It is history.

NEWS.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE MURDERED. The Chicago Democrat states that a man and his wife were murdered on one of the canals in that State. The man had given serious offence to a few of his fellow laborers, who came to his house, and while he was standing before them trying to explain the difficulty, one of them plunged a Bowie knife into his bowels and ripped him entirely open. His wife in another room, hearing his dying shriek left the house to give the alarm. But the laborers called her, assuring her that no harm was done to her husband, and that he wanted to see her. She returned, and no sooner had she entered the room than the knife, wet with the blood of her husband, was plunged into her, and she fell dead upon his body not yet cold. The murderers have been arrested.

AN AFFRAY IN CHURCH. A rather novel scene took place in a church in England. Just as the service commenced, a young man of respectable habits and in a state of beastly intoxication, rolled into the church and took a seat in his pew. He had not been long there before his shameful conduct attracted the attention of all around him. The minister had been watching him for some time, but finding his conduct becoming worse rather than better, left his desk in the middle of the service, and requested the churchwarden to put the man out of church; the churchwarden commenced operations, but the person showed fight. The reverend gentleman (who is a very powerful man) seeing that the churchwarden had got his match, rushed into his seat, caught the noisy individual by the collar and put him out of the church in an instant, when the service proceeded as usual.

OUTRAGE. A tragedy of a barbarous and brutal character was recently consummated in the death of its victim, in the State of New York. An intemperate man became intoxicated at some public gathering, when a gang of beings improved the opportunity which his helplessness afforded, for visiting upon him the inflictions of Lynch law, as usual in such cases, with the pretence of punishing him for his drunkenness, but in truth to gratify that wanton and brutal propensity to inflict pain and exercise brute force on the helpless and unresisting, which marks the savage. Some half dozen of the ruffians set upon the wretched man, at some distance from his home, rode him on a rail, and either by frequently letting him fall from it, or by some other means, bruised and injured him so much about the breast and bowels that he died within forty-eight hours. Not content with this, they shaved one half of his head, painted his face and body, nearly divested him of his clothing, and then left him helpless from intoxication and violence, to perish alone! He was, however, discovered soon after the ruffians had left him, by a neighbor, and taken to his home. He recovered sufficiently to give some account of the infernal outrages of which he had been made the object; and died!

MURDER. A man was recently shot at the Washington Hotel, Vicksburg, (Miss.) by the keeper of the hotel, who was intoxicated during the day. The murdered man was a boarder in the same house. Before the affair took place the boarder, who lodged in the same room with the keeper, declared that he would compel the keeper to give up the arms which he had been flourishing before he went to bed. The keeper it seems, did so, but both being in the room together, they got into an irregular duel, and discharged pistols at each other. The boarder was shot dead—the keeper received a flesh wound. The latter was examined before the magistrate, and discharged, as it was believed that he did it in self-defence, though he was drunk at the time.

TRAVELLING IN CAGES. The Boston Transcript states that the Providence Railroad Corporation have decided to place bars across the windows of their cars to prevent passengers from putting their heads out, and thereby endangering their lives, when passing under the bridges, &c. Would it not be more acceptable, and give less cause of complaint to the travelling public, if the example of the Eastern Railroad Corporation, were followed? There, there is no danger to the passenger, on any part of the road, from looking out of the cars. He may reach as far from the window as he pleases, and touch nothing. This caging of passengers is a new idea. Why not widen the road, at the dangerous passes, as ought to have been done when it was laid out.

BURIED ALIVE. In New Orleans as a procession was retiring from the burying ground, their attention was attracted by the noise or groans of some person in distress, which appeared to come from a coffin that had just been deposited in the earth. It was immediately opened, and on examination, found to contain the body of a negro woman, who had, it is supposed, fallen into a lethargetic sleep and considered dead, but, was awakened by the entrance of water into the coffin. She was taken out and brought to the city in fine spirits, and there is now every prospect of her recovery.

SHOCKING MURDER. A reverend gentleman in Virginia was lately murdered by one of his own negroes, his head cut off and secreted so that it has not yet been found. It was with difficulty that the negro was protected from the town's people, who were for executing summary justice upon him.

CRUEL HOAX. An English paper states that a young lady, having a pique against one of her acquaintances, procured a suit of men's clothes and an introduction, and under pretence of love induced her female friend to receive her as a lover. She carried on this hoax successfully for nearly three months, the two lovers wandering round the banks by moonlight almost every fair evening; and the time was actually set for their nuptials. At last, a mutual friend discovered the cheat by accident, and acquainted the deluded person with the hoax. Whether a suit for breach of promise will be the result, we cannot say; but at the last accounts the parties had not become reconciled.

FRIGHTFUL. A woman in New Hampshire, in preparing a beet for boiling, which measured thirty inches in circumference, discovered on cutting it open, in the middle a large *Newt*, as they are sometimes called, a species of the *lizard*, which probably got there by some crack in the beet while growing, which finally closed over the animal. They are supposed to be very poisonous, and had she boiled without discovering it, it would perhaps have caused the death of some who might have ate of it. Much care should be taken in preparing cabbages, beets and other vegetables for the table, that they do not contain impurities of some kind.

AN UNEXPECTED LEGACY. A farmer in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, died recently, and after his death, bank notes, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, were found stowed in the hollow of the nave of a cart-wheel, which he had long preserved, with mysterious care, in the bottom of an old clock case. His farm consisted of forty-seven acres. He owned two horses, and with them drove six loads of peat weekly, to Aberdeen, whilst his wife and daughter managed the dairy, cut the peat, cleared the ground, and did in fact, all the rest of the farm labor. He entered on the farm, which was his only inheritance, at eighteen years of age, and accumulated the whole sum of one hundred thousand dollars by rigid economy and frugality, so rigid and economical, that his daughter, who inherits the whole estate, her mother having died before the father, has never received any education, beyond the management of the farm, and the ability to read the Bible, spelling the words as she proceeds. She is unmarried, and, at the age of thirty-four, finds herself quite a *spec*, on the cash principle.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, April 23, 1839.

Our village was enlivened, yesterday, by the returning detachments of troops detailed from this vicinity during the last war. A noble phalanx, under the command of the gallant Capt. Anthony of Augusta, lead the way, performing numerous skilful evolutions, rivaling in precision the tactics of veteran soldiers. Then came the heroic Haynes, of Hallowell, with his Spartan band, preceded by an escort—the music adding not a little to the effect. The reception of these fearless and intrepid men, who have shown themselves ready to peril their lives in vindication of their country's honor, was such as they had a right to anticipate—generous, enthusiastic. A few craven spirits, no doubt, condemned such deserved testimonials of public gratitude, but their croakings were not heard amid the general congratulations.

After a tedious and lugubrious storm of indefinite length, the senses are regaled once more by the exhilarating influences of unclouded sunshine and a benignant sky—the glories of which permit me to sing.

The weather! weather!

So dark, so dreary!

All portentous lung,

Till heart grew weary!

But now! how changed!

Sol's diffusive beams

Gild the darkest spot,

Bright effulgence gleams!

Mountains lift their crests,

Robed in golden hue;

Floods of mellow tints

Deck the azure blue!

Gentle breezes waft,

At day's decline,

Stars attending morn,

Worship at her shrine!

Night her curtain draws,

O'er the peaceful scene!

Bosky morning comes,

Clad in crimson sheen!

"Well," observes one, "what of that? I suppose it rained, as it does occasionally every where else. Perhaps there were a few clouds, which might have obscured the sun, and given a sombre appearance to material objects. It is not unreasonable to infer that the weather became clear again—that the rays of the vast luminary which lights and heats this mundane sphere, in their progress down the cavities of this 'terrestrial ball,' inhibited by the biped genus, together with all manner of creeping things, should rest upon prominent elevations, and impart a rich magnificence of color, resembling liquid gold, with mingled veins and fibres of silver, and melting into innumerable forms and coruscations, dazzle and delight the eye, till one is almost cheated into the belief that there is something in the world worth admiring, which may be gazed upon 'without money and without price.' Nothing can be more fallacious."

Right, my lord—very well said. Others may differ from you in minor particulars, but in matter of mere opinion, I never flinch—I agree with you all to a shaving!

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. We shall endeavor in some future numbers to review somewhat hastily and at random perhaps, some of the most prominent acts and non-acts, of omission and commission, on the part of this defunct body. In our remarks the preference for the party will be entirely laid aside, as it is our aim calmly and candidly to ascertain what this august body has accomplished, at the expense of an hundred thousand dollars, for the welfare of the people.

STATISTICS OF QUINCY.

The number of deaths for the last thirty eight years with the proportion to the population.

Year.	Deaths.	Pro. to pop.	Year.	Deaths.	Pro. to pop.
1800	18	60	1820	22	71
1801	23	48	1821	29	58
1802	27	42	1822	30	46
1803	40	29	1823	28	64
1804	15	79	1824	14	132
1805	25	48	1825	38	50
1806	22	56	1826	44	44 1/2
1807	22	57	1827	22	92
1808	19	67 1/2	1828	28	74 1/2
1809	18	72 1/2	1829	47	45 1/2
1810	26	51	1830	23	95 1/2
1811	13	105	1831	23	100
1812	22	63	1832	43	56
1813	30	71	1833	37	54
1814	32	42	1834	33	80
1815	20	74	1835	26	105
1816	25	60 1/2	1836	30	94 1/2
1817	25	61 3/4	1837	40	76
1818	24	65 1/2	1838	50	61
1819	22	73			

For the first twenty years of the above period, the average number of deaths was twenty-three, and the average proportion, one in every sixty-one and three-tenths of the inhabitants. In the ten years from 1820 to 1830 they average thirty-one, and the average proportion, one in sixty-eight. For the last eight years the average number of deaths has been thirty-eight, and the average proportion to the population, one in every ninety-two of the inhabitants.

In the above table we have an accurate statement of the mortality of this town for the last thirty-eight years. In order to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of our locality, it is necessary to state the average mortality of other places. It may be well to mention for the information of those who reside at a distance, that our extensive sea coast and numerous quays, cause every year many accidental deaths, which do not occur in interior towns. The annual deaths, on an average, throughout the whole of England and Wales are nearly one for every sixty inhabitants. In Sweden and Holland one in forty-eight. In Russia one in forty-one. In France one in forty. In Boston one in thirty-four. In Philadelphia and New York, one in thirty-eight or forty. In the most healthy farming districts of the United States, one in seventy-five nearly. From the above calculation, it appears that Quincy will bear comparison, in regard to healthfulness, with any other portion of our country.

Geo. W. Dixon. This individual has been tried for a libel on Rowland R. Minturn, which it is said accelerated his death, and the jury have been unable to agree upon a verdict—eight being for a conviction, four for an acquittal. The libel charged Minturn with having had illicit intercourse with a married woman. It appeared from the evidence that there was ground for some suspicion.

Dixon still stands charged with two or more libels, and his bail since this trial has been reduced from nine thousand to only nine hundred dollars. He has now obtained the necessary securities and been discharged from confinement, which he was unable to procure when the securities amounted to eighteen thousand dollars.

Geo. W. Dixon with all his faults, and we believe he is far from being perfect, can boast and sustain a character far more irreproachable than many of his persecutors. All malicious attempts to fix a legal stain upon his character have been baffled—no jury having as yet been able to convict him of charges ingeniously brought against him from interested motives.

Dixon, it will be recollected, was zealously engaged in contending against the unrighteous proceedings which resulted in the death of the amiable Miss Missouri Miller. It is supposed that by thus warmly condemning the course of Thos. S. Hamblin, John M. Bloodgood and others, in their singular proceedings in this matter, the undue influence of these renowned worthies was brought to bear against him.

NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER. We are indebted to the politeness of John Hayward, Esq., for a specimen copy of the New England Gazetteer. It contains descriptions of all the states, counties and towns in New England; descriptions of the principal mountains, rivers, lakes, capes, bays, harbors, islands and fashionable resorts, within that territory. Mr. Hayward has accomplished no easy task in the preparation and presentation of this invaluable Gazetteer. It would be difficult to portray the arduous research requisite in the preparation of a work of this character. Journeys of wearisome length must be performed, hundreds of volumes consulted, and thousands of letters written. All this Mr. Hayward has done, and the result is that he has produced a work which for real practical utility has rarely been equalled, and never to our knowledge been surpassed. Mr. H. never takes upon trust the facts submitted to his attention, without a severe and generally just criticism. He separates the wheat from the chaff, and condenses and concentrates his materials with a remarkable degree of faithfulness and fidelity. Much of the varied and valued information contained in this volume has been acquired by personal observation and inquiry, as the author has visited almost every section of the country he so graphically describes. The volume is beautifully printed, neatly bound, and illustrated with a number of appropriate engravings. It is to be sold by subscription only, and we ardently hope and trust that the enterprising author and proprietor may procure for it a patronage co-extensive with its singular and extraordinary merits.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION. We attended as one of a numerous company the School Exhibition, under the direction of Mr. Jonathan French, on Wednesday evening of last week. While we bear testimony to the judicious and happy manner in which it was managed, we cannot refrain from expressing our decided approbation of this method of instructing children in orthography and public speaking. It possesses one other object of paramount importance, as it overcomes in a great degree the diffidence which prevents many in public life from participating in events of general interest and welfare. We join in expressing our entire satisfaction and utmost gratification, in consonance with the feelings manifested by the crowded auditory, with the exercises of the evening.

We are prepared to contend by argument with those fatuous persons who differ with us on the practicality of these exhibitions.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM. This distinguished lecturer on Palestine and the Holy Land is, we learn, preparing a work on the United States. Johnston, the American Cruikshanks, is to furnish the pictorial illustrations.

STEAM PACKETS FROM ENGLAND. Transcript states that a contract has been made by the British Government with the Hon. S. P. conveyance of the mails from England from Halifax to Boston, and also from Boston to Quebec, twice a month, for the thousand pounds sterling per annum, for seven years. The first boat is to start May 1, 1840. The boats, from Halifax from Pictou to Quebec to run as long as continues open between the two latter of one hundred and fifty horse power. Liverpool to Halifax three hundred horse power. These arrangements into effect, if seven or eight boats will be required, the persons lately incorporated by an act, as the *Ocean Steam Packet Company*, in the enterprise. From Liverpool or ton, via Halifax, is as near or nearer, as places to New York.

GLUTTONY. It is stated that an Esquire (Philadelphia) one day ate a half pound of solid of various liquors one and a half gall the same nation ate ten pounds of solid candles, and drank one and a half were only from four to five and a half should judge that was pretty tall eating.

OUTRAGE ON THE FRONTIER. The "ted States" has been fired upon by soldiers stationed at Prescott, Upper O first trip from Ogdensburg. Upon the intelligence at Sacket's Harbor, Major patched a company of United States the steamboat Oneida, to Ogdensburg this affair.

ASSAULT ON GEN. JACKSON. At the Criminal Court at Alexandria, (D. C.) was entered by the Attorney General consent of the Court, in the case of the ex R. B. Randolph, for an assault and drew Jackson, late President of the which was committed, as our reader about two years since on board of a steamer.

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INLAND NAVIGATION.—The Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania are considering of connecting the north branch of the Canal with the New York Canals, through the Allegheny River. Committees have been appointed to confer with each other upon the subject.

AMERICAN PHEENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. number of this important monthly periodical has been published. From a cursory glance the present number sustains the already celebrated of this interesting, entertaining and instructive publication.

BOSTON CENTINEL AND GAZETTE. ing proprietors of the Daily Centinel & Semi-Weekly Palladium, etc., have imitated journals with a new and beautiful dress from the foundry of George A. Jones.

THE COSSAIR. Willis & Porter's new edition at New York under the above title on all hands a failure. It is not what it is up to be. "The New York Mirror" is elegant, taste and talent, infinitely.

LIBERAL ENCOURAGEMENT. We are since the American Weekly Traveller commenced, its increase has been about names per week. It is an excellent serves a liberal patronage.

SLAVERY PETITIONS. Ex-President Adams, occupying several columns in the National Intelligencer, upon the petitions relating to slavery.

DEPUTY SHERIFF. We understand that Esq. of Braintree, has resigned the office of Sheriff, the duties of which station he has with promptness and fidelity.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Our thanks are due John Quincy Adams for several communications which he has forwarded to us.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy hereby certify that they will be in session, at the Hancock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 1 to 7 o'clock, until further notice. tion of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM E. DEUGA.

A meeting of the Quincy Universal held in the Vestry, under the University-MORROW EVENING, April 28, six o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to participate in the debate.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Ought a man to believe in the God of order to qualify him as a witness in Justice?

JONATHAN PHELPS.

A meeting of the Quincy Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Nathan Lawrence, Mrs. Mary Hammond, aged 40. Henry Hardwick, youngest child of Mr. & Mrs. Newcomb of Braintree, aged 7 months. An infant child of Jonathan Spear, in Braintree, Mr. Sylvanus Ludden, in Boston, Charles P. Sumner, Esq. Suffolk County, aged 63.

In Baltimore, Gen. Samuel Smith, States Senator, late Mayor of Baltimore, died at 10 o'clock, aged 67.

Notice.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

STATISTICS OF QUINCY.

The number of deaths for the last thirty eight years with the proportion to the population.

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OUTRAGE ON THE FRONTIER. The steamboat "United States" has been fired upon by some British soldiers stationed at Prescott, Upper Canada, on her first trip from Ogdensburg. Upon the receipt of this intelligence at Sackett's Harbor, Major Stanford dispatched a company of United States troops, on board the steamboat Oneida, to Ogdensburg, to investigate this affair.

ASSAULT ON GEN. JACKSON. At the last term of the Criminal Court at Alexandria, (D. C.) a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney General, with the consent of the Court, in the case of the United States, vs. R. B. Randolph, for an assault and battery on Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States, which was committed, as our readers will recollect, about two years since on board of a steamboat.

A HEAVY CRIMINAL CALENDAR. In the Moyamensing (Philadelphia) prison, no less than eight prisoners are in confinement on charges of murder. Two of them females—one charged with destroying her two infant children and concealing their death, and the other charged with killing her infant by throwing it down a well.

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NOTICES. The Selectmen of Quincy hereby give notice, that they will be in session, at the Hancock House, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from the hours of four to seven o'clock, until further notice, for the transaction of such business as may be before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman. A meeting of the Quincy Universalist Institute will be held in the Vestry, under the Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, (April 28th,) at half past six o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the debate.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Ought a man to believe in the God of the Statute in order to qualify him as a witness in our Courts of Justice? JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

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In Baltimore, Gen. Samuel Smith, formerly United States Senator, late Mayor of Baltimore, and a revolutionary veteran, aged 87.

Notice. ALL persons indebted to Curtis, White & Co., by note or account previous to the first day of April, are requested to call and settle the same, as a new arrangement has been made in the Company.

N. B.—Curtis, White & Co. have associated with them Messrs. EBENEZER BENT, BELA WHITON and SAMUEL SPRAGUE, Jr. Quincy, April 1. If

For Sale or to Let, THE building lately owned by Joshua Cushing and pleasantly situated near Neponset Bridge, in Quincy. It has been improved as a Hotel, and lately as a Boarding School. A better location could not be selected on many accounts in the vicinity of Boston so well calculated for a Select School. It is also a capital place for manufacturing purposes as it is handy to water. It will be sold for two thirds of its value. For further information inquire of HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, April 27. If

To Let, PART of a house on School street, suitable for a small family. Rent low. Inquire of the subscriber. JABEZ SUMNER. Quincy, April 27. If

Brick. HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy Canal, by CURTIS, WHITE & Co. Quincy, April 27. If

Blacksmithing. THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. ELBRIDGE HAYDEN. N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamplin, a first rate Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public. Quincy, April 27. If

Sarah Litchfield's Estate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. PROBATE OFFICE, April 20th, A. D. 1839. NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Litchfield, late of Braintree, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate by Nathaniel Hayward, Junior, the Executor therein named.

Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate. Braintree, April 27. 3w

Silvanus Ludden's Estate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. PROBATE OFFICE, April 20th, A. D. 1839. NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Silvanus Ludden, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Asa French, Executor therein named.

Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate. Braintree, April 27. 3w

Elisha Hollis' Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ELISHA HOLLIS, late of Braintree, in the County aforesaid, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the twentieth of April instant are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, at the chambers of Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr., White, in Braintree, on the first Wednesday of the months of May, June, July, August and September next, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on each of the aforesaid days. Dated this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine. CHARLES M. FOGG, } Commissioners. N. L. WHITE, } Braintree, April 27. 6w

House Lots at Auction. WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 8th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a number of pleasant and valuable HOUSE LOTS, situated on the Three Corner Piece, so called, and near the Hancock Lot. Conditions made known at the sale. Quincy, April 27. 2w

Tailoring Establishment. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance. ELISHA TURNER. Quincy, April 27. If

Sacred Concert. THE Quincy United Singing Society will give a Concert of Sacred Music, TO-MORROW EVENING, April 28th, at the Town Hall, to commence at seven o'clock. The Music from the Boston Academy's Collection of Choruses is mostly new, together with a variety of Songs and Duets, the whole to be accompanied with the Piano Forte by Mrs. Graves of Boston. Tickets 25 cents—children 12 1/2 cents; to be had at the Stores of Briesler & Carter, Nathan Fisk, at the Bookstore, and at the door on that evening. SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Secretary. Quincy, April 27. 2w

Eastern Potatoes. FOR sale by Curtis, White & Co., head of Quincy Canal. Quincy, March 23. If

New Store. THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a store of DRY GOODS, in School street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such other articles as are usually kept in line of business. Also—An excellent assortment of BOOTS and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES. The goods will be sold cheap for cash. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see for themselves. FREDERICK PRICE. Quincy, April 20. If

Call and See! THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, informs his friends in Quincy and vicinity, that he has on hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a good assortment of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHEN WARES, which he offers for sale at as good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. THOMAS M. MARSH. Quincy, April 20. If

Veils. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article. Quincy, April 19. If

Corn, Rye, Oats and Meal, FOR sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., head of Quincy Canal. Quincy, April 20. If

Notice. LOST on Monday last from the Baggage Wagon of the subscriber, on the South Boston Turnpike, between Harding's Store and the Toll House, a Bag containing 100lbs. English 8d WROUGHT NAILS. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded. CYRUS GOSS. Quincy, April 13. 3w

Wanted Immediately, SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. Quincy, April 6. If

Ox Wagon for Sale. A LARGE thorough made OX WAGON and a CART BODY. The above are in a very sound state, having been but little in use, and will be sold low if applied for soon, on the farm at Germantown, to J. SULLIVAN. Quincy, March 30. If

Seed Corn. A FEW bushels of Early Nova Scotia Seed Corn for sale by WILLIAM TORREY. Quincy, April 20. If

Mortgagee's Sale. WILL be sold at public auction, by consent of parties, on THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of this month, at two o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at the shop recently owned by George Follett, one good Double Jack, Shears, Blocks and Rigging, Drills, Blast Drills, Wedges and Half Rounds, Chains, Face Hammers, Hand Hammers, Picks, Iron Bars, etc., etc. Also—A good BLACKSMITH SHOP; Bellows, Anvil, Vice, Tongs, Iron, Coal, etc. HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer. Quincy, April 20. 2w

Public Auction. WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Bassett's Wharf in Hingham, the Hull of a first rate new SLOOP, ready to receive her Spars, built at Braintree, of the best materials, and of the following dimensions:—Length 51 feet, Depth 5 feet 3 1/2 inches, Width 17 2 1/2 feet, of about 40 Tons. Well calculated for the Stone business, and will be sold to the highest bidder. For further particulars apply to GEORGE BASSETT. Hingham, April 20. 2w

List of Letters Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Apr. 1, 1839. A. John Adams, George Harwick, Thomas Adington, Josiah Hunt. B. Daniel Bean, L. Josselyn, Amos F. Blood, James Johnson, Abram Barnes, K. Abner M. Backman, Margaret Kelly, L. Brockway, Edmund Linnell, Rev. Joseph Banfield, John E. Leighton, Miss Hannah Brown, Capt. Wm. G. Miner, Josiah Babcock, N. Adoram Clapp, Levi Carter, George W. Nutter, 2. P. Mrs. Susan Dexter, Frederic Price, 3. Charles Davis, Capt. Hiram Prior. R. Miss Laurinda Diamond, Rev. John Rand, Miss Mary E. Robbins. S. Asa Fitts, 3. Messrs. Solomon, Albert & Mrs. Mary Faxon, John Smith, Edmund Fitzgerald, Jr., Cyrus K. Sanborn. G. J. M. Glover, Samuel C. Thompson, Horatio Glover, DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster. Quincy, April 13. 3w

New Bonnets. JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, French and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do., of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plain Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Colored Capes, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms. S. S. MARSH. Quincy, April 6. If

Asa Hunt's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of ASA HUNT, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ASH HUNT, Executor. Weymouth, April 13. 3w

Elijah Spear's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of ELIJAH SPEAR, late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Boot Manufacturer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to LEMUEL BRACKETT, Adm. Quincy, April 20. 3w

Partnership Dissolved. NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WHITE & SPEAR was dissolved by the death of Elijah Spear; and all persons having demands upon said firm are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to NATHANIEL WHITE, Surviving Partner. Quincy, April 20. 4w

Land for Sale. WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, eight acres and twenty rods of Pasture and Tillage Land, situated in Weymouth, and adjoining the homestead of the late Capt. Robert Bates. Also—One other piece of Tillage and Pasture Land containing one acre and twenty rods, situated a few rods east of the above lot, and adjoining land of Stephen French. Conditions liberal, and made known at the time of sale. JAMES WHITTEMORE, Auct. Weymouth, April 20. 2w

Cash Store. EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of EBENEZER BENT & Co. who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. Quincy, March 23. If

Quincy Private Academy. CHARLES A. CUMMINGS respectfully informs the public, that he is erecting suitable buildings in the pleasant village of Quincy, where he intends opening a Private Academy for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen, in the various branches of English education. A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board in his own family. The first term of three months will commence on MONDAY, April 8th, 1839. Terms \$5. Quincy, Jan. 12. 3m

Feathers. LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. If

Nathaniel F. Safford, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Milton, Mass. Office near Milton Bridge. Quincy, Feb. 9. If

Rubber Overshoes. MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 19. 6w

A Natural Remedy. APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health. This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending humor. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences her struggle for its expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation; it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend TO EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the blood will be kept in a gentle but efficient perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with, it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD TO THEIR POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and of the GENTS' for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTER. Boston, Dec. 1. If

For Sale. A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, newly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to JOSIAH SAVIL. Quincy, March 23. If

Cassimeres and Sattinets. A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 14. If

Woolen Goods. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, aubergine, dahlia, invisible, drake, and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain. PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Margellies and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4. If

Boston Crown Glass. NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. If

Shirtings & Sheetings, BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. If

Carriage Manufactory. The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 5 " Buggy WAGONS, " " 2 " SULKIES. 25 " Chaise HARNESSES. 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs. 50 new CHAISES, unfinished. 15 " WAGONS " 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7. If

Quincy & Boston Stage. The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7. If

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken a part of the building, recently erected between the houses of the Rev. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Sumner, in School Street, where he will be ready, at all times, to attend to MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING Watches, Clocks and various kinds of Jewelry. His work will be well executed and warranted. FREDERIC WETTERGREEN. Quincy, Dec. 22. If

At Auction. WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, May 2d, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz:—One double House two stories high, and one House one story high, both well situated on Washington Street, Quincy Point.

Also—Several House Lots pleasantly situated on Washington and South Streets, at Quincy Point.

Also—One yoke of Oxen, two Cows, two Hogs, two Ox Wagons, one Ox Cart, two Horse Wagons, two Horse Carts, a number of large Blocks, and other articles. Conditions made known at the sale. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct. Quincy, April 13. 3w

To Sell or Let, THE House, with one to ten acres of Land, lately occupied by William G. Appleton, and situated on Washington street, opposite the residence of John South-er, Esq. The House has been built but a few years, is pleasantly situated, and will be sold on favorable terms. If the above property is not sold previous to the first of March next, it will then be rented for one to five years.

Also—A House Lot, with a Cellar, thirty-two by twenty-two feet, dug and stoned, on the new road leading from the Canal to Brackett's Wharf, is offered for sale. Inquire of DANIEL BAXTER. Quincy, Jan. 19. 3w

To Let, IN Dorchester, south side of Neponset Bridge, on the old road leading from Quincy to Scituate, a genteel House lately put in complete repair—four rooms on the lower floor and the same above, out-houses, good garden, and almost every convenience—suitable for any person doing business in Boston, it being about four miles distance; now occupied by Thomas O. Billings but can be entered on the first of April next.

For particulars, inquire of Oliver Billings, or Thos. O. Billings now living on the premises who retails milk in Boston. He can be seen at Harding's Grocery Store, South Boston, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, about two o'clock in afternoon. Dorchester, Jan. 26. If

To Let. THE House at present occupied by the subscriber will be let and possession

VARIETY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 18.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those nostrums which are introduced from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the **INDIAN PURGATIVE** to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or the person in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its *exquisite effects* are inconceivable to those of any other medicines now in the market. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY A COMPOUND OF FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-spasmodic and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the stomach, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a *Universal Remedy*, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body, and induces an increasing number of saline excretions, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood, and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and the first physician was the Great Spirit, the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the fact that it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the chorography of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz:—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a persevering use of it, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir." The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now generate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamatory, and Typhoid Fevers; Malaria, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Costiveness; Sick Headache; Vertigo; Dropsy of the Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirit; Alopecia; Leucorrhoea; Menorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints, &c.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—**SMITH & EWER**, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; **B. EARLE & Co.**, Fall River; **Joseph Martineau**, Dorchester; **Agnes M. Vinton**, Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; **Charles B. Wilder**, Newton Lower Falls; **Charles Marsh**, Roxbury; **BRISLER & CARTER**, Quincy.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.
Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.
HENRY S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

VARIETY.

TEA IN RUSSIA. The Russians are the most inveterate tea-drinkers out of China; and with such excellent tea as they have, the passion is quite excusable. Tea in Russia and tea in England are as different as peppermint water and senna. With us, it is a dull, flavorless dose; in Russia, it is a fresh, enervating draught. They account for the difference by stating, that, as the sea air injures tea, we get only the leaves, but none of the aroma of the plant which left Canton; while they on the other hand, receiving all their tea overland, have it just as good as when it left the celestial empire. Be the cause what it may, there can be no doubt of the fact, that tea in Russia is infinitely superior to any ever found in other parts of Europe. Englishmen are taken by surprise on tasting it; even those who never cared for tea before, drink on during their whole stay in Russia.—*Brenner's Excursions in Russia.*

HAND WRITINGS OF EMINENT MEN. It is generally believed that men of genius write in a very obscure, infirm and eccentric character, such as Byron, Chalmers, Jeffrey and Bonaparte. Washington wrote a fair, manly, straight forward line, every letter legible and distinct; Jefferson's hand writing was bold and masculine; Bonaparte wrote a most unreasonable scrawl; Burke's was uneven and hurried; Hamilton wrote a running hand, sparing of ink; Channing's penmanship has a chaste and classical appearance; Brougham writes a hasty hand, but with a good pen and full of ink; Peel writes with a stiff pen, but with considerable taste and firmness; Dr. Chalmers writes as if he used the feather end dipped in ink—a real scrawl; Washington Irving writes a perfect lawyer's hand, as though he wished no one to read it but himself.

VIEW OF A PRAIRIE. There is a loneliness in riding for hours across one of those mighty prairies that is more solitary and dismal than the wildest, thickest wood. Look which way you will, and nothing but a wilderness of brown grass waves in a tall, unbounded, untenanted horizon around you. If you sing to cheer yourself, you have not even the satisfaction of an echo; a leafless, cheerless "soundless heath" with an occasional moan of the wind through the thick sedge, is all you have to see and hear of the big and busy world. The only thing to relieve the eye at all, is some far-off grove, which looks like an Island in the ocean; or some little white farm house on the top of a green swell, like a sea gull on the crest of some distant billow.

A RICH MAN. John Jacob Astor of New York, is said to be worth the trifling sum of twenty-five millions of dollars—more than twice the sum left by Stephen Girard. This, at six per cent, would produce one million five hundred thousand dollars a year—one hundred and twenty-five thousand a month—four thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars a day—one hundred and seventy-three dollars an hour—two dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents a minute—and nearly five cents a second! He will be rich by and by.

FRYING PORK. Take one fresh egg, beat it, add half a gill of sweet milk, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a good batter; freshen and fry the pork as usual; then dip the pieces in the batter, which will of course adhere, replace them in the fat, and after a little more frying, a light and delicate cake will enclose the meat, and thus constitute a dish for a middling sized family, which will tempt the palate of the most fastidious. Try it ladies.

HONEY MOON. Though this word is in common use its derivation is little known, as nothing respecting it is found in the dictionaries or encyclopedias. Its origin is from a custom of the Tuetanes, an ancient people of Germany, who drank mead, or methuepin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding.

CIGAR TRADE IN SPAIN. The manufactory of Malaga employs seven hundred persons (women and children) in making cigars. A good pair of hands at the work may furnish three hundred a day; but, (as the children cannot make half that number,) taking the average at two hundred gives a daily supply of one hundred and forty thousand. The manufactory at Seville employs one thousand men and sixteen hundred women. These two thousand six hundred persons may be calculated as furnishing, on an average, two hundred and fifty each per diem—altogether, six hundred and fifty thousand. Add to this number one hundred and forty thousand made at Malaga, and we have seven hundred and ninety thousand as the "total of the whole" manufactured daily in Spain.

GREAT MEN. Alexander had a wry neck; William the Conqueror, in his latter days, was scarcely able to move from corpulency; Hannibal and Philip of Macedon had but an eye apiece; Caesar and Mahomed were troubled with falling sickness; and the northern hero Odin, is said to have been little else than a compound of disease. When Voltaire was first introduced into the Prussian palace, he was desired to enter a closet, where he found a little withered Ogre under the clothes shivering with age—it was Frederick the Great.

EARLY VEGETABLES. There is no gain in sowing garden seeds very early—most of them flourish better when sown as late as May. The flat English turnip—the early pea—lettuce and radishes will grow in April. A covering of soot, charcoal, or any black substance, serves to retain the heat of the sun in the ground, as there is no reflection of its rays. Something of this kind is recommended to be placed on the surface of the hills of melons, cucumbers, etc.—*Boston Cultivator.*

RELIGION. "He is a bad citizen," said Napoleon, "who undermines the religious faith of the country. All religions may not, perhaps, be substantially good; but certain it is, that all come in aid of the government power, and are the essential basis of morality. In the absence of religion, I can discover no inducement to be virtuous. I desire to live and die in mine; nothing is more painful to me than the hideous spectacle of an old man dying like a dog!"

THE BETTER WAY. The sons of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor; what an encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.
By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River."

NUMBER VIII.

"O that I knew where I might find him!"—Job xxiii, 3.

There are periods in life when man seems disregarded by his fellow man and forsaken even of his God. Such was the condition of Job when he breathed forth the plaintive ejaculation of the text. Affliction tries the friendship of the world and the strength of our religious principles. In prosperity, when our candle burns with undiminished brightness, we are surrounded by friends and flatterers. But, when the lustre of our light is on the wane—when poverty and all its attendant sorrows come upon us, how few are at hand to comfort with their counsel—to aid us with their abundance. It is at such times, and on similar occasions, we feel, deeply feel, the inadequacy of visible objects to comfort, fill and elevate our immortal spirits. Naught then has power to satisfy the mind but communion with its author. It is then that we adopt the ardent inquiry of Job—"O that I knew where to find him." Behold I go forward but he is not there, and backward but I cannot perceive him; on the left hand where he doth work but I cannot behold him; he hideth himself on the right hand that I cannot see him. But, though Job did not as it were see God face to face, he still confesses he discovered the traces of his wisdom and goodness in the operations of his hands. And, although clouds and darkness veiled the equity of the Almighty's ways from his view, the success which crowned his latter end fully convinced him that God is good, and that the "judge of all the earth will do right."

But God has not left himself without witnesses. He has revealed his existence and character in an almost infinite variety of circumstances and events. We find him in legible characters in the word of his grace—in the "still, small voice" of reason and conscience; he comes nigh to us in the visitations of his providence, and bath in latter days revealed himself to us in the person and the gospel of his Son.

Let us then "seek the Lord while he may be found," in the various ways in which he has been pleased to make us acquainted with his character and perfections. And though a train of afflictions come with full power to blast our every hope—death to rend asunder the nearest and dearest ties of our affections—casualty or accident to strip us of the goods obtained by years of industry—diseases to prey upon our system, palliating as it were our every energy—let us with the author of our text resolve,

"though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." Ever retaining in our memories and on our hearts that sure word of promise and consolation, so beautifully expressed by the pencil of an inspired prophet—"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed upon thee."

A GRAPHIC PICTURE.

Being on an excursion through a part of this State, about a year since, on a visit to a friend, I alighted at the close of the day at a village inn. Having given orders to have suitable care taken of my beast, I took my seat before a peat fire in the bar-room. It was at a period of the year when nature was stripped of her livery of green, and every thing wore a dead appearance in the village of Grogdale, excepting two little fir trees which stood in front of the parsonage, nearly opposite the inn. I had selected this place to rest for the night, for I supposed from its appearance that I should find a quiet and calm repose. I disburdened my feet of my india rubbers, hung up my top-coat, and, waiting the return of the landlord, (who had gone to take care of my horse,) I proceeded to take a survey of the room.

The chimney, or fire-place, was placed snugly in one corner, and as you sat facing the fire, you might easily imagine the room to be octagonal. Surrounding the hearth, was a large plate of sheet iron, for the purpose of keeping the fire from the floor. Above the fire place, were sundry written and printed advertisements, such as "Cow Lost," "Stop Thief," "\$100 Reward," and divers others, which not unfrequently hang like tapestry round the walls of a bar-room. On the right, hung several pairs of russet-colored slippers waiting for customers to shove in their feet;—and on the left, hung whips, wrappers, and a hat by the inner leather half pulled out; together with a looking glass, underneath which was a jappanned tin-case, containing one or more dirty combs. In the back part of the room stood the bar—which, according to the advertisement of the landlord, was "filled with the choicest liquors," as well as the "larder with the best viands."

The host having returned, I requested him to furnish me with supper. "I'll set my woman about it," said he, and departed on his mission; but soon returned to greet the villagers, who had now begun to congregate in the room, and which I found was a common place of resort on each returning night.

"Come old posey," said one of them to the host, "let's have a little so'thin' to take."

"What'll ye take, Sam?"

"Oh, you know what I drink—so'thin' stronger than wine."

"Yes, Sam, but you know that we taverners have to be pretty careful what we sell, for that—temperance society is trying to break us up."

"I know they are," said Sam, "but you know that I'm true as the needle to the pole—always mum."

Just as the host had got the liquor ready for delivery in bursts a bully of a fellow, and says, "I motion that we have a treat all round, for old Hoxie is dead, and Barlow is going out o' town; and so, squire Toddyblossom, you can have a clean sweep!"

"Good! hurra!" exclaimed two or three voices, "I'm glad the old rascal's dead, and we'll drink to his safe arrival to the other place."

These devotees of Bacchus continued their frantic revels for some time, and at last retired, as peacefully as could be expected; and I repaired to my supper, which had long since been announced as ready, but had been suffered to grow cold, for I had become riveted to the orgies of the fiends in human shape.

The table at which I was placed, was set out with some tough beef-steak—some half-boiled potatoes—dry toast—tea, strong enough to bear up two eggs—knives which had not received a polish for weeks—and a salt-cellar, the edges of which could tell you the different kinds of victuals which had been in the house for many days. I made quite an indifferent meal, and then returned to the bar-room, to gather what was going forward in the world.

I learned from the conversation of the hangers-on, that the landlord had recently been prosecuted for a breach of the Sunday license law, and that the friends of that law were in ecstasies about it, and the enemies of good order were enraged in consequence of it. After considerable discussion, the landlord said, "I defy all God's creation to stop me from selling rum!"

"Perhaps you may be obliged to," said one, "if it is so much against your will."

"You hold your jaw, Jim Anvil," said Toddyblossom, "or you'll not shoe them stage horses any more."

"I neither fear nor regard your threats, in the least," said Anvil.

"Well," said the host, "you needn't shoe another horse from my stable."

"Very well, sir."

Just then a rumbling noise was heard, and a crack of the whip announced the arrival of the stage. It was destitute of passengers, and when the driver entered, he had not much to communicate, excepting a bundle of papers called the RUN-SELLER'S ADVOCATE, published by H. Philpot.

"Ah," said Toddyblossom, seizing the bundle, "this is the paper for you; here is equal rights and freedom of discussion. It isn't like that concern called THE REFORMER, conducted by Tom Sobriety. It is strange that people will take such a poor concern, when they want to take away people's rights—but there's more of 'em comes here than there is of the Advo-

cate. But I'm determined to use all my influence to put it down, though I'm agent for both. I have already given the Advocate the Post Office advertising; to be sure, the last quarter there was but six letters, but I mean to let them Reformer folks know that we in Grogdale don't countenance such publication."

"Well, squire Toddyblossom," said Anvil, "you've made quite a speech; but if you get me to stop the Reformer and take the Advocate, I'm mistaken. I care nothing about your taking the shoeing away from me in the least; the friends of Temperance are not to be driven from their posts by such threats. I can tell you."

"We shall see, Anvil," said Toddyblossom.

"Well, you will see; and if you conduct yourself towards the Reformer and its friends as you have done, I will write to Sobriety, and get him to appoint some other agent—one who is not faithless."

"Oh Anvil, I beg you wouldn't, for we don't wish to have our little bickerings go out of the village, you know."

"Well, sir, then you must behave yourself more like a reasonable man, and not think that because you have acquired a fortune by rum-selling, that your wealth is to grind the people down to do your bidding."

As he finished the last sentence, he departed. A solemn stillness seemed to pervade the room. The inmates looked first at the landlord—then at each other—not a word was spoken, but one by one, they in silence retired, and left the landlord and myself alone. The squire looked confused—I called for a light and retired to bed.

The next morning I was awake at an early hour—and as I lay hesitating whether to leave my snug berth or not, I heard the stamping of feet under my window, as if the owners of them were suffering with cold; and a low murmur of voices, mingled with an occasional "hawk-potch!" being the noise occasioned by the ejection of phlegm from the stomach. I leaped from the bed, and looked out of the window, and saw some half-dozen fellows lingering with a sort of uneasy air, either from cold or thirst; waiting, as I supposed, the rising of the landlord to get their morning dram. I descended to the bar-room, where the host, who had just made a rousing fire, was about admitting his customers. As they entered, one of them said, "Come squire, it's a little too bad to keep a feller waiting for his sling sich a cold morning as this."

The host looked somewhat confused as he saw me, and instead of replying to his customer, he remarked to me, "you've riz rather airy, sir, I reckon!" I replied that it was my usual practice to rise before the sun. He was about proceeding with his conversation with me, when his impatient patron cried out, "Come, old posey, let's have a glass of gin sling, for I am as dry as the clark of a lime-kiln."—and then turning to his comrades, inquired, "What'll ye take?"

"Rum blackstrap," says one.

"A glass of bitters," says a second.

"I'll take a little Stoughton's Elixir in mine if you please, squire," said a third.

"You may put a little peppermint in mine, with some warm water, for I've got a pain in my stomach," said the next.

Each one being supplied with the desired drink, before putting it to their lips, by way of respect to the host, they passed compliments as follows:

"Here's to better times, squire."

"Here's to old Barlow, the Temperance deacon—may he be brought to know the value of equal rights."

"Here's to old Hoxie, who's gone to t'other world—wonder if he'll try to prosecute his neighbor there?"

"Here's starvation to all such as try to tell us what we must eat and drink."

While these inebriates were quaffing their liquor, the squire was busy in mixing up what appeared to him a very precious dram—which being finished, he turned to me and said, (though his looks told the contrary,) "I seldom take any thing in the morning, but I am rather unwell to-day—here's my best respects to you, sir."

I told him that I did not feel myself much honored by having any one's respect presented through a glass of grog, neither did I wish him in his libations to drink my health—but if he would see that I had a little breakfast, I would take my departure.

While breakfast was in preparation, I used my feeble exertions to persuade the landlord to abandon the sale of ardent spirits—telling him that it was a respectable business—that he was the means of bringing many to a drunkard's grave—of impoverishing many a family, which would under other circumstances be comfortable. But the squire was very refractory: he told about people taking away his living—trying to oppress him—that it was a free country, and he had a right to do as he pleased. He also uttered much other foolish talk, which by some is called argument, to justify himself in bringing ruin on his fellow men. After laboring for some time to convince him, to no purpose, I could not help exclaiming, "why reason with unprofitable talk."

In about half an hour, I sat down to a repast which was quite a different affair from the supper the evening previous. The table was waited upon by a young woman, a daughter of the host, who I learned, was at a neighbor's house visiting, the previous night. After I had finished my meal, I called for my horse, paid my scot and departed—praying in my heart that if ever I was again weary by long travel, I might

find some more quiet place than the Groggery kept by squire Toddyblossom of Grogdale.

A MOTHER'S GRAVE.

The following beautiful and touching story is from the pen of the editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette:

"The flowers that spring up on the sunny side of hills, beneath the remnants of snow banks, are very small and entirely scentless, and the little beauty which is imputed to them, is chiefly from contrast with the desolation and coldness in which they are found."

The death of a friend who never spared a fault of my character, nor found a virtue which he did not praise, had cast a gloom over my mind, which no previous deprivation had produced. I remember how sceptical and heart-smitten—not broken—the broken heart always believes—I stood at his grave, while the clergyman touched too little on his virtues, and spoke with a humble confidence; that he would spring from the tomb to an immortality of happiness; and suggested the promises of Scripture, and argued with logical precision, from texts and analogies, that my friend should rise from the dead. Despondency is not more the child than the parent of unbelief—deep grief makes us selfish—and the naturally timid and nervous, lose that confidence in promises, including their own particular wish, which they yield to them, when the benefit of others are alone proposed. A little learning is dangerous in such matters; we suffered a mental argument upon the probability of an event which we so much desired, to displace the simple faith which would have produced comparative happiness. Those who have contended with, and at length yielded to this despondency, alone know its painful operation.

Occupied with thoughts resulting from such an unpleasant train of mind, I followed into a burying ground, in the suburbs of the city, a small train of persons, not more than a dozen, who had come to bury one of their acquaintance. The clergyman in attendance was leading a little boy by the hand, who seemed to be the only relative of the deceased in the slender group. I gathered with them round the grave and when the plain coffin was lowered down, the child burst forth in uncontrollable grief. The little fellow had no one left to whom he could look for affection, or who could address him in tones of parental kindness. The last of his kinsfolk was in the grave—and he was alone.

When the clamorous grief of the child had a little subsided, the clergyman addressed us with the customary exhortation to accept the monition, and be prepared; and turning to the child, he added: "She is not to remain in this grave forever; as true as the grass which is now chilled with the frost of the season, shall spring to greenness and life in a few months, so true shall your mother come up from that grave to another life of happiness, I hope." The attendants shivered in the earth upon the coffin, and some one took little William, the child, by the hand, and led him forth from the lowly tenement of his mother.

Late in the ensuing spring, I was in the neighborhood of the same burying ground, and seeing the gate open, I walked among the graves for some time, reading the names of the dead, and wondering what strange disease could snatch off so many younger than myself—when recollecting that I was near the grave of the poor widow, buried the previous autumn, I turned to see what had been done to preserve the memory of one so utterly destitute of earthly friends. To my surprise, I found the most desirable of all mementoes for a mother's sepulchre—little William was sitting near the head of the now sunken grave, looking intently upon some green shoots that had come forth with the warmth of spring, from the soil that covered his mother's coffin.

William started at my approach, and would have left the place; it was long before I could induce him to tarry; and indeed I did not win his confidence, until I told him that I was present when they buried his mother, and had marked his tears at the time.

"Then you heard the minister say, that my mother would come up out of this grave," said little William.

"I did."

"It is true, is it not?" asked he, in a tone of confidence.

"Believe it," said the child—believe it—I thought you knew it—I know it."

"How do you know it, my dear?"

"The minister said, that as true as the grass would grow up, and the flowers bloom in spring, so true would my mother rise. I came a few days afterward, and planted flower seed on the grave. 'The grass came green in this burying ground long ago; and I watched every day for the flowers, and to-day they have come up too—see them breaking through the ground—by and by mammy will come again.'"

A smile of exulting hope played on the features of the boy; and I felt pained at disturbing the faith and confidence with which he was animated.

"But my child," said I, "it is not here that your poor mother will rise."

"Yes, here," said he, with emphasis—"here they placed her, and here I have come ever since the first blade of grass was green this year."

I looked around, and saw that the tiny feet of the child had trod out the herbage at the grave side, so constant had been his attendance. What a faithful watch-keeper—what mother would desire a richer monument than the form

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of her only son bending tearful, but hoping, over the grave?

"But William," said I, "it is in another world that she will arise,"—and I attempted to explain to him the nature of that promise which he had mistaken. The child was confused, and he appeared neither pleased nor satisfied.

"If mammy is not coming back to me—if she is not to come up here, what shall I do—I cannot stay without her."

"You shall go to her," said I, adopting the language of the Scripture—"you shall go to her, but she shall not come again to you."

"Let me go then," said William, "let me go now, that I may rise with mammy."

"William," said I, pointing down to the plants just breaking through the ground, "the seed which is sown there, would not have come up, if it had not been ripe; so you must wait till your appointed time, until your end cometh."

"Then I shall see her?"

"I surely hope so."

"I will wait then," said the child, "but I thought I should see her soon—I thought I should meet her here."

And he did. In a month, William ceased to wait, and they opened his mother's grave and placed his little coffin on hers—it was the only wish the child expressed in dying. Better teachers than I, had instructed him in the way to meet his mother; and young as the little sufferer was, he had learned that all labors and hopes of happiness, short of Heaven, are profitless and vain.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY.

India rubber is an excellent substitute for leather, in constructing valves for pumps.

To prepare husks for mattresses, strip the husks from the ear, cut off the "stub shot" ends with a pair of shears, and draw them repeatedly through a hatchel, and they will be fit for use.

Every gate-post on the farm should have a small hole bored into it, to be filled with grease, and plugged up, to grease the latches and hinges. Want of grease is often observed; but from not having it at hand, it is generally never applied.

Door latches often work unpleasantly and with difficulty, from a want of oiling. A few drops upon them will in such cases operate like magic.

Fill your wood houses in winter with cut wood and touch none of it till next summer; at which time, by becoming dry, it will be worth twice its present value, and there will be no interruption to other work, in procuring fuel.

A most excellent application to diminish friction in carriage wheel boxes, is a mixture of grease or soft tallow with pulverized soap-stone. Black-lead substituted for the soap-stone, is next best.

Wood which proves troublesome, by snapping on the fire, may be rendered harmless by turning the stick with the heart inwards, when all the snapping will be toward the back of the fire.

Hay-racks, for feeding animals, are best when placed in a vertical position, instead of inclining outwards, as in the former case, there is less liability of the hay being wasted: the heads of the animals will not become filled with hay-seed and their breath will not ascend, and render the hay offensive.

To keep up a window sash at any desired height, bore a few holes into each side of the sash or of the window-frame, and insert in them common bottle corks, allowing them to project about one-fifteenth of an inch. The elasticity of these, and their pressure, will accomplish the desired object.

To extinguish a chimney on fire, the great object is to stop the current of air upwards through it. In some tight houses, this may be effected in a great measure by shutting the doors and windows; but best by putting out the fire in the fire-place, and closing it with the fire-board.

To close cracks in stoves, through which fire or smoke penetrates, apply, while the stove is hot or cold, a mixture of common salt and fresh wood ashes, made into a paste with water.—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE ALARM-WATCH.

Conscience, we all know, may be listened to or disregarded; and in this, habit has great influence. The following from Hon. S. G. Goodrich's excellent work on Fireside Education is a good illustration.

A lady who found it difficult to awake so early as she desired in the morning, purchased an alarm watch. This kind of watch is contrived so as to strike with a very loud whizzing noise at any time the owner pleases. The lady placed the watch at the head of the bed, and at the appointed time she found herself effectually roused by a loud rattling sound. She immediately obeyed the summons, and felt better all the day long for her early rising. This continued for several weeks. The alarm-watch faithfully performed its office, and was distinctly heard as long as it was promptly obeyed. But after a time the lady grew tired of early rising, and when awakened by the noisy monitor, merely turned herself and slept again. In a few days the watch ceased to arouse her from slumber. It spoke just as loudly as ever, but she did not hear it, because she had acquired a habit of disobeying it. Finding that she might just as well be without an alarm-watch, she formed a wise resolution, that if she even heard the sound again she would jump up instantly, and she would never allow herself to disobey the friendly warning.

Just so it is with conscience. If we obey its dictates, even to the most trifling particulars, we always hear its voice clear and strong. But if we allow ourselves to do what we fear is not quite right, we shall grow more and more sleepy, until the voice of conscience has no longer any power to awaken us.

JUST IN TIME.

A young physician having tried in vain to get into practice, at last fell upon the following expedient to set the ball to rolling. He sprang upon his horse once a day, and drove at full speed through the village. After the absence of an hour he would return and carry with him some of his instruments—thinking if he could impress his neighbors with the opinion that he had practice, they would begin to place confidence in his ability. A wag who more than suspected the deceit which he was practising, determined to know the truth. He accordingly kept his horse in readiness, and the next time that the doctor galloped by his door, sprang on his steed and placed himself on the young gentleman's trail. The doctor saw the man following at his heels, but did not, at first, evince any uneasiness. At length, however, he thought it advisable to turn down a narrow lane. The pursuer followed on like an evil genius, but the doctor was not discouraged, as another road lay a short distance ahead of him down which he turned. The other kept close at his heel, and the doctor grew impatient to return home. There was no house by the way, at which he could afford any pretext for stopping. In the mean time his saddle bags were with him and he was otherwise equipped for business, so that he could not return, in the face of his neighbor, without exposing the secrets of the trade in the most palpable manner. Every bound of his steed carried him farther from his home; and the shades of night began to fall on hill and tower. Still the sound of horse's hoofs were thundering in his rear, and he was driven to his wit's end; but just as he turned the angle of a wood, he heard a low moan.

A man lay prostrate near the fence of a meadow, and blood gushed from a fearful wound in his arm.

He had cut an artery with his scythe, and was in danger of immediate dissolution. The young doctor sprang from his horse and staunch the wound. Bandages were applied and his life was saved. The pursuer had also thrown himself from his horse, and as the physician tied the last bandage, he looked up in his face and said—"How lucky, neighbor, that I was able to arrive just in time."

The wondering spectator was silent with awe, and after assisting the wounded man home, he told such a miraculous tale to the wondering villagers, as secured to the young physician a reputation not only for skill but also for supernatural prescience. Thus did the merest accident contribute more to his advancement than years of studious toil could have done; and the impertinent curiosity of a waggy neighbor opened for him a path to business which the most influential patronage might never have been able to provide for him.—*S. M. News.*

HONESTY IN LITTLE THINGS.

"Matilda," said little Thomas, "do you know that one of the boughs of Mr. C's apple tree hangs over our garden wall, and when the fruit gets ripe, and the high winds blow, we shall have some of the apples." "Indeed you will not," replied his sister, "for they are not ours, and you must be honest, even in little things."

"Oh then," said Thomas, his eyes brightening while he expressed his thoughts, "we will throw them over the wall again, and he will be sure to find them." Admirable intention! all through life may principles of true rectitude direct the little boy. My dear readers, let me now impress upon your minds the absolute need of the most scrupulous honesty on all occasions. You cannot tell how pilfering an apple, or stealing a pear, or a book, may stamp your character for life. Should your friends ever see any thing like duplicity in your conduct, they could not help being suspicious, which would make you feel very uncomfortable; therefore say indignantly to the tempter, when he would incline you to that which is wrong, "how can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?" and let the holy Psalmist's prayer be continually your prayer, both morning and evening too; "let integrity and uprightness preserve me;" and ever remember the two following lines, which, though old, are valuable:—

"It is a sin to steal a pin,
And 'tis much more a greater thing."

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting at the Rev. Mr. Butler's Meeting-house in Dorchester, April 24th, 1839. The meeting was called to order by S. Philbrick, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, who took the chair. A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Thayer. On motion of Rev. A. St. Clair, a Committee of five was appointed to bring forward business for the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen: Rev. A. St. Clair, Mr. Collins, General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Rev. Mr. Colver of Boston, Rev. Daniel Wise of Quincy, and Mr. T. P. Ryder of East Bridge-water. The following resolution was presented by Rev. Mr. St. Clair, chairman of the Committee on business and advocated by Rev. Messrs. Colver, Wise and Thayer:

Whereas, God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, therefore,

Resolved—That to be prejudiced against a person merely on account of a difference of color is unphilosophical, cruel, unjust and in direct opposition to the spirit of christianity.

On motion adjourned to one o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, S. Philbrick in the chair. On motion of R. Clapp, Esq.

Voted—That all members of Anti-Slavery Societies and friends to the immediate abolition

of Slavery, present, whether from Norfolk County or from abroad be respectfully invited to participate in the proceedings of this meeting.

The Resolves which follow were reported by the Committee and very ably sustained by Mr. T. P. Ryder, Rev. Messrs. Colver and Wise, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the doctrine advanced by Hon. Henry Clay, that "That is property, which the law declares to be property," is in opposition to the whole system of morality, a direct violation of the principles of eternal truth, since property is not created, but only protected, by law, and no man can have a right to hold property in his fellow men.

Resolved, That if the assertion be correct that "That is property which the law declares to be property;" then men have no longer any excuse for resisting tyranny, but must yield unreservedly to the will of despots and unprincipled rulers.

Resolved, That the proposal of that distinguished patriot and statesman, John Quincy Adams, to rid the land of the curse of Slavery by a process of gradualism is not only unworthy of his exalted intellect, but is in direct opposition to the laws of righteousness, and though it may prove the sincerity of the mover yet it does not really obviate a single objection brought against immediate and unconditional emancipation.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the speech of Thomas Morris of Ohio, in the United States Senate, in answer to the infamous speech of Henry Clay, in his defence of the perpetuity of the slave system, has not only shown him to have the heart and sympathy of a christian freeman, but has placed him second to few among the statesmen of our country and among the first of the friends of immediate emancipation.

The Committee presented the Resolves which follow, which were advocated by Rev. Messrs. Colver, Thayer and St. Clair, Messrs. Oliver Johnson, Whiting, Ryder and others, and were adopted.

Resolved, That those ministers and members of churches whose mouths are sealed upon the great subject of abolition on the pretence that to agitate it will retard or prevent the work of God in the salvation of men, are violating the principles upon which He acts in regenerating his creatures and are widely departing from the spirit and precepts of bible christianity.

Resolved, That notwithstanding all the attempts which have been made to asperse and reproach those Ladies who signed petitions to the Legislature of this state for the repeal of all laws making a distinction of color, they are nevertheless worthy of all praise for their magnanimity and faithfulness in that matter, and that the reports on that subject are utterly unworthy the dignity of legislators of Massachusetts, and deserve from the community the same which they received from the Legislature—Contempt.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the sixth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society:—

Rev. Mr. Butler, Dorchester; Mr. ——— Hunt, Weymouth; John Jones, Roxbury; Rev. Sewall Harding, Medway; Rev. N. S. Spaulding, Dorchester; Gen. A. Howe, Weymouth; O. P. Bacon, Dorchester; Elias Richards, Weymouth; Richard Clapp, Dorchester; Rev. Jacob Ide, D. D. Medway.

On motion, Voted, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Rev. Mr. Butler's Society for the use of their Meeting-house for this meeting.

Voted to adjourn.

For the Quincy Patriot.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

To the Whigs of Norfolk County:

A convention of whig delegates from the several towns in the county is called to meet at Dedham, on the 15th May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. It seems this call is made in obedience to a vote of the whig members of the late General Court from Norfolk county. We think the convention a judicious measure, and trust every town will be represented by a double delegation. Our opponents are to the last degree, active and energetic in their attempts to make their cause prosper, and these can only be counteracted by correspondent vigilance and activity on the part of the whigs. Let them do their duty then, in respect to the convention on the 15th, for we deem it important that every town should be fully represented there.

A Whig.

NEWS.

EFFECT OF THE LICENSE LAW. The Barre Gazette is of the opinion that the taverners in that vicinity, and throughout the west of the State, with hardly a single exception, are now selling liquor as freely as ever, in disregard of the law. It further states that they have learned of no prosecutions, and so far as observation and other evidence extend, the amount of drinking, and even of intoxication, seems to have greatly increased rather than diminished since the first of April.

TAXES IN BOSTON. According to the list of tax payers, recently published in the city of Boston, the number of persons who pay over one hundred dollars taxes each, is over eight hundred; and the number who pay over two thousand dollars, fourteen; over three thousand dollars, one; over four thousand dollars, one. Some of our tax payers who grumble so much at paying five or ten dollars, would think the world was certainly coming to an end at once if they had to fork over a cool four thousand.

THE LATE MURDER IN MOBILE. Some time since an individual was brutally murdered in Mobile. The New Orleans Times gives the following as the cause of that act. The murdered man was a boarder in the murderer's family, and remarked in the presence of the other boarders that he did not "believe there was a virtuous married woman in the world." When the dinner was over, the man of the house followed him to his room, and after expostulating with him on the impropriety of such words at a public table, asked him to retract his remarks, or at least to make an exception in favor of his wife; but this he declined to do, saying he had no exception to make. He then told him he must apologize to the boarders, and to his wife, which he refused to do, and uttering a very sarcastic remark, was about leaving the room when he was shot by a pistol, which the fiend took from his pocket. On the other hand it is said, that the boarder had been the victim of a faithless wife, whose conduct had rendered him miserable, and at times demented, and that he was so at the time he made the remarks which lead to his death.

SERIOUS AFFRAY. The New London Gazette states that that city was the scene of a bloody affray between two negroes and four young men. It appears that the two negroes, with benches, were passing the four other individuals, when one of them was jostled by one of the young men; this led to severe language on both sides, when one of the negroes drew a knife and commenced thrusting right and left at his combatants. He aimed a blow at the heart of a young man, but fortunately the blade glanced downwards from one of the ribs, burying itself to the hilt in the superficial flesh. He stabbed another in the arm, inflicting a very serious wound upon one of the principal arteries, producing a dangerous aneurism; he also pierced one in the back, and gashed the other severely in the neck. Both negroes were arrested and secured in jail. The instrument used was a spring-back Spanish knife, with a stiletto blade.

FIRE IN BOSTON. On Friday morning of last week, the building known as the Howard-street House, in Howard street, and formerly as Gallagher's Hotel, was discovered to be on fire in the stair case, from the lower to the upper floor. So completely was it on fire when the alarm was given, that the inmates of the upper stories, five in number, were obliged to get out of the windows. An individual threw his bed out of the third story window on to a shed and jumped after it, but was much injured. Others were taken out by means of ladders. The house was an old trap, and is entirely destroyed; it was probably insured for its full value. The occupant lost most of his furniture on which there was not much insurance. This is the fourth time within two years that this house has been on fire, and twice the fire has caught in the closet under the staircase.

SUSPECTED BANK ROBBERY. Fifty thousand dollars was missed a few days since by the Bank of the Metropolis, and the teller, having been charged, confessed he had taken it, and said it was in possession of a clerk in the War Department, who immediately gave it up. The clerk was arrested and held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, which was immediately procured after five hours severe examination. The clerk said that the teller had the money, and he took it from him to keep while he was in liquor, and totally crazy; and he could have returned it to the bank, but was waiting till the teller should get over his drunken frolic; and did not wish to commit him and get him into trouble with the bank. The teller has always sustained a good reputation for capacity and integrity.

PENNSYLVANIA RIOTERS. Charles Pray and others who were indicted for their riotous proceedings at Harrisburg, at the opening of the session of the Legislature, last fall, have been called up for trial in Dauphin county. The counsel for the respondents moved that the indictments be quashed on the ground of some informality in empannelling the grand jury by whom the true bill was returned. The motion was acquiesced in by the counsel for the Commonwealth, and the prisoners were bound over on separate indictments to take their trial at the next term of the court. There seems to be something in this business more serious than the rioters at first apprehended.

NOVEL CASE. A petition was presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a divorce, in which the husband is said to be nineteen and the wife only fifteen years of age. The youth met the girl on her way to school and by some means induced her to enter into the marriage contract. A child twelve years of age was the only witness of the ceremony. The father of the girl petitions for a divorce, and a bill for that purpose will probably be granted.

FORT FAIRFIELD DESTROYED. It seems that this breastwork of defence in the disputed territory was accidentally destroyed by fire, which broke out in the guard house and consumed it with the store house attached and all their contents, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of pork, about three hundred barrels of bread, a few boxes of fixed ammunition, (cannon cartridges) etc. etc, amounting to near ten thousand dollars. A military guard of one hundred and fifty men was left to protect the property of the state, but they were probably engaged in other duties when the fire broke out.

MAGNANIMITY. At a term of the Court of Common Pleas for Huron county, Ohio, a fair damsel of "sweet sixteen," obtained a verdict for one thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars damages against an ungallant fellow, for certain slanders he had uttered against her fair fame. With the true magnanimity of a virtuous and high-minded girl, she immediately came forward and forgave the payment of all except two hundred dollars and the costs.

CHANGE OF NAMES. In the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "an act to change the names of the several persons therein mentioned," are the following: Irene Rhodes, a minor of Walpole, may take the name of Irene Rhodes Harding; Patrick Glynn, Jr. of Roxbury, may take the name of Henry Glynn; Amariah Atkins Cook of Quincy, may take the name of Henry Atkins Cook, all of the County of Norfolk.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839.

TOWN MEETING. We would remind our fellow citizens that an adjourned Town Meeting, will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday next, May 6th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

EUROPEAN NEWS. The steps taken by Congress towards sustaining Maine in her recent military excursion to the disputed territory, reached England in due season and created but little sensation, as we learn by this arrival. Lord Brougham, in his remarks before Parliament, said, that "there was no need of going to war upon this question, because Britain was known to be a brave and powerful nation, and could afford to make some surrender, in order to maintain peace which was so desirable. He said, in adverting to the chances of war, that Great Britain was clearly, decidedly, undeniably in the wrong upon this boundary question, and ought to make concessions."

The trial of Marsaud and Raymond, of the ship Alexandre, on the charge of murdering the captain and seven others, and feloniously taking the vessel to the United States, has terminated at Brest in their conviction, and they have been accordingly sentenced to death.

DISTINCTION OF COLOR. We have received from Minor Thayer, Esq. of Braintree, the majority's report on this subject to the Legislature, of which he was chairman. It is consequently adverse to granting the prayer of the petitioners. As we have only casually glanced at the document, intending to review it hereafter, we shall simply state that the report was made and printed, but no action by the House was had upon the same.

At the recent county meeting of the anti-slavery society in Middlesex County, the annexed resolution was adopted—

Resolved, That we hope the electors of Bradford, Braintree and Worcester, will show, at the fall elections, that the light of civility has not grown dim in this ancient Commonwealth; and we call upon them, in the name of humanity, as well as for the honor of our State, not to suffer a Greenleaf, a Thayer, or a Lincoln, again to disgrace the halls of its Legislature.

We think that if the members of this convention had been acquainted with our friend, Col. Thayer, they would not have adopted the above resolve. Aside from his peculiar views on different subjects, we believe him to be a good-hearted and gallant bachelor, ever ready to reciprocate the friendship and courtesies of his acquaintances.

UNIFORM COMPANIES. But one opinion seems to be expressed by the press and the public with regard to the injudicious proceedings of the Legislature in repealing the five dollar bounty to each member of the volunteer companies. Meetings have been called in different parts of the State, spirited and patriotic resolves passed, and a determination manifested to remember the enemies of this wise provision at the election next fall for Representatives. Will not the public move in this matter in this vicinity. Let all the uniform companies meet, consult and adopt resolutions against this unwise movement by the Legislature, palmed upon the public as an act of retrenchment, while they eagerly desire to increase their own pay.

SACRED CONCERT. The Quincy Union Singing Society gave a concert of sacred music, at the Town Hall, on Sunday evening last. We were in general well pleased with the performance, and have no doubt it was entirely acceptable to others who attended. This society comprises the first singers in the town, and their concert will well repay the lover of sweet, exquisite and correct melody for the price of his ticket.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES. William J. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, who refused to remove the deposits from the United States Bank at his command, has published a small volume containing, as he says, a narrative of events while he was in the cabinet.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER. This distinguished statesman will shortly depart on a visit to Europe. His residence in Summer Street, Boston, is advertised for sale. Rumor says that on his return he will reside in New York city, consequently he will resign his office of United States Senator.

SCHOOLS IN DORCHESTER. Our friend, Esq., of Dorchester, has sent us the first of the School Committee of that town, to learn that there are fourteen schools, nearly seven hundred pupils, and support of over five thousand dollars. The a detailed account of the several schools, to be in a flourishing condition. The copy of the report we copy in the hopes admonition may be observed in this town.

In closing, we beg leave to remind parents of their duties, in connection with the schools, as well as to teachers and committee members of these duties, is, to children are regular in their attendance. Parents are not always aware how serious it is an evil not only to the child, but to the class to which child is connected of the committee and the skill and teacher will be exercised in vain, if the parent at home, or allowed to neglect the child's education, and it will be in vain to degree of perfection in those schools in which it prevails.

"THE HOUSE DIVIDED." Rev. Amos Boston—a tried and devoted friend to the anti-slavery cause—a prominent and active member party in this State, and Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, has been connected with the same in a letter to the Liberator, in which he says—"The Social Anti-Slavery Society simply, but in its modes of action, has become a woman government—Anti-Slavery Society." The shoulder the peculiar and ultra doctrine Lloyd Garrison upon the anti-slavery cause, extremely fearful will result in the entire those philanthropic principles which would have triumphed over all attempts of the dear institution of slavery. We son for his devotedness to the cause, but gular tenets we have no fellowship.

MILITARY ELECTION. At an election in the First Regiment, First Brigade, held at Roxbury on Thursday last, Geo. was elected Colonel in lieu of Col. Weeks resigned, and Edward V. Gilman, Lieutenant Colonel in lieu of Lieut. Col. signed. The Major of the regiment was and has applied for his discharge.

DOG LAW. We understand that the By ed by this Town at an adjournment of the meeting, whereby the owners of Dogs were to procure a license from the Selectmen, rejected by the Court of Common Pleas at session at Dedham. The ground of objection laws we have been unable to ascertain.

FARE REDUCED. The Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad has given from and after the first day of May, the Boston and Worcester, will be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents, and in tions on the several sections of the road be satisfactory to the public, and we hope, without diminution of income to the stock.

CANADIAN PATRIOTS. In addition to seven patriots lately released by Governor Upper Canada, he has announced his intention releasing fifty-two more. These acts of government will do more towards quickening a reactionary spirit in the Province than thousands of the deluded patriots.

A SURRENDER OF A MURDERER. Garrison of Vermont, has delivered to the authorities, Dr. Holmes, who it will be recalled criminal intercourse with a married woman, resulted in the inhuman butchery of her husband's desperate paramour.

A CHARGE. No whig candidate can the District of William J. Graves, in Ken against him. This murderer of the lame, ardently hope will have permission to and no more disgrace the council of the him be deserted and treated with silent the public.

NEW YORK SENATOR. In the Senate of New York, a bill has passed by teen votes to fourteen nays, providing for of a United States Senator by a concurrent of both Houses of the Legislature. It was adopted in the Assembly.

A VALUABLE WORK. The papers of son, comprising several volumes, and a accurate. Report of the Debates in the which framed the Constitution of the Union now in the hands of the printer and will, ed, as prepared by the Library Committee of Congress.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform citizens, that they will hold a weekly Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY, until further notice, from 9 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

A meeting of the Quincy Universalists be held in the Vestry, under the Union TO-MORROW EVENING, (May 5) 9 o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to participate in the debate.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Are the rich more dependent upon the poor upon the rich?

JONATHAN PHELPS.

The whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 31st of May instant, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend Whig Convention to be held at Dedham, the 15th of May instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the ests of the whig party in this county.

By order of the Town

The whigs in the several Towns of N are requested to send twice as many Delegates to the General Convention to be held in Dedham, at Alden's Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the general whigs in said county.

A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of a meeting of the whig delegates in the General Court.

S. G. GOODRICH.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

COURAGE.

True courage is excluded where,
The tongue is used to curse and swear;
But he who fears an oath is braced,
With courage when in danger placed.

True courage in the liars breast,
Can never, and will never rest;
But he who fears or scorns to lie,
For truth will even dare to die.

The slanderer no courage shows,
While he calumniate his foes;—
This sterling property is his,
Who can forgive his enemies.

The drunkard is to fear a slave,
And drinks his draught to make him brave,
But when the burning tide is low,
He fears to face his meanness foe.

The truly brave will never call,
For aid from tyrant alcohol;—
The virtuous man of sober thought,
With cowardice, is seldom fraught.

The scoffer at religious things,
Who dares defy the King of Kings,
Is filled with terror to the soul,
When lightnings flash and thunders roll.

The man of courage then is calm,
Beneath his heavenly father's arm;
Resigned, in any form to be
Transported to eternity.

I HAVE NO FATHER THERE.

I saw a wide and wild spread board,
And children young and fair
Came one by one, the eldest first,
And took their stations there.

All neatly clad and beautiful,
And with familiar tread,
They gathered round with joy to feast
On meats and snow-white bread.

Beside the board the father sat,
A smile his features wore,
As on the little group he gazed,
And told their portions o'er.

A meagre form arrayed in rags,
Anear the threshold stood;
A half-starved child had wandered there
To beg a little food.

Said one—Why standest here, my dear;
See there's a vacant seat,
Amid the children—end enough,
For them and thee to eat.

"Alas for me!" the child replied,
In tones of deep despair:
"No right have I amid your group;
I have no father there."

O hour of fate, when from the skies,
With notes of deepest dread,
The far resounding trumpet of God
Shall summon forth the dead.

What countless hosts shall stand without
The heavenly threshold fair,
And, gazing on the blest, exclaim,
"I have no father there!"

ANECDOTES.

A DILEMMA. Henry IV. of France being out one day on a hunting match lost his party and was riding alone. Observing a country fellow standing upon a gate, apparently on the watch, he asked him what he was looking for. "I'm come here," says he, "to see the king." "Get up behind me," replied the monarch "and I will soon conduct you to the place where you may see him." Hodge, without any scruple mounted; but as they were riding along he put this sagacious question to his companion. "They tell me he's got a power of lords we um—how may a body know which is he?" The king replied, "you will be able to distinguish him by seeing that all his attendants take off their hats, while he himself remains covered. Soon after, they joined the hunt, when all the circle as may well be expected, were greatly surprised to see the king so oddly attended. When they arrived, his Majesty, turning to the clown, asked him if he could tell which was the king. "I don't know (answered he) but faith it must be one of us two for we've both got our hats on."

DEEPLY AFFECTED. A learned man made a practice of placing himself at a mosque, and preaching to the people. One of the congregation, who was constantly present, said, "My words make great impression on this man's heart, which is the reason of his crying so much." Others observed thus to the man that wept: "The learned man does not make any impression on our minds; what kind of a heart must you have to be always in tears?" He answered, "I do not weep at his discourse; but I had a goat, of whom I was exceedingly fond, when he grew old, he died; now whenever the learned man speaks and wags his chin, the goat comes to my remembrance, for he had just such a long beard."

THE DIFFICULTY REMOVED. A Welsh parson preaching from this text, "Love one another," told his congregation, that in kind respectful treatment to our fellow creatures were inferior to the brute creation. As an illustration to the truth of this remark, he quoted an instance of two goats in his own parish, that once met upon a bridge so very narrow that they could not pass without one thrusting the other off into the river. "And," continued he, "how do you think they acted? Why, I will tell you. One goat laid himself down, and let the other leap over him. Ah! beloved, let us live like goats."

SWEETENING. "Mister, how do you sell sugar today?" "Only twenty cents the pound." "Can't give it. I'll drink my coffee without sugar, and kiss my wife for sweetening first. Good day sir." "Good-day, sir. When you get tired of that kind of sweetening, please call again." "Perhaps I may." He called next day.

RATHER PREMATURE. A peasant being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay. The father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack. "That is of no consequence," replied the peasant, "you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder soon."

LOVE YOUR ENEMIES. A clergyman told an Indian he should love his enemies. "I do," said the latter, "for I love rum and cider."

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and fitting up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses with elastic bands—these give relief in case of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; R. C. Spinal; Rev. J. C. Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in accommodating them to the various cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works under the same title, since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, at all times incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can only abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills, in this form; and the per dose of one of the ingredients in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create a new and more debilitated patient, and a more insupportable burden to the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not destroy the bowels in a coercive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. 1f

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f

To Let.

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3. 1f

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Quincy, March 16. 1f

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERBET WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles*, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Revere; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

March 9. 6m

To be Let.

THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, April 6. 1f

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16. 3w

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Quincy, April 13. 1f

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. 1f

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectively gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17. 1f

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. 1f

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dr. Webb's Book, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Pheonological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29. 1f

Building Lots.

ON MONDAY, the 13th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, twenty lots of Land, situated in the Town of Quincy, on the new road, near Willard's quarry, being part of the Crane place.

The land is in the immediate vicinity of the best granite quarries in Quincy, and very eligible situated for dwelling houses. Sale on the premises. Conditions liberal.

Plans of the lots may be had and further information given by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.

Quincy, March 16. 1f

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddington Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the wholesome recreation of those who seek for real enjoyment and the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

First rate OYSTERS, in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarmen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH C. WHITON.

Quincy, Feb. 23. 1f

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every individual, and such only we would wish to see in the market. Its effects are so invariable and so superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLORED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-prutrescent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of acting is to neutralize every morbid matter in the body; to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 19.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SEVEN CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR., Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milford.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR., South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY, Abington.
JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

VARIETY.

ON SLEEP. Too much sleep encourages corpulence, languor and weakness. The time requisite to restore the waste occasioned by the return of day, will depend on the activity of the habits and the health of the individual; but it never in general be less than seven, and never ought to exceed nine hours. By means of sleep, the muscles are again rendered active; the quickness of the pulse is moderated; and the digestive organs are assisted. Sleep is indispensable for the preservation of health and life, and contributes largely to the removal of disease; the want of it is injurious to the nervous system. Whatever weakens the body, will favor sleep; hence various kinds of evacuations, the warm bath, fomentations, etc., are all useful to promote it. It comes on easily, after taking food; and where this propensity has grown into a habit, it must not be interfered with, particularly in old subjects. "All-healing sleep soon neutralizes the corroding caustic of care, and blunts even the barbed arrows of the marble-headed fiend—ingratitude." When the pulse is almost paralyzed by anxiety, half an hour's repose will cheer the circulation, restore tranquility, to the perturbed spirit, and dissipate those clouds of ennui, which sometimes threaten to eclipse the brightest minds and the best of hearts.—*The Doctor.*

TIN. The tin mines of Cornwall in England have been supposed to be the only ones of consequence in the world; and the immense quantities of tin (Britannia) ware and sheet tin (that is sheet tin covered with a wash of tin) ware, used in this country, can give one some idea of the great extent of the Cornwall mines. They have been, and probably will long continue to be, a source of immense revenue to the British nation. It is stated, however, that Great Britain will not much longer have an exclusive monopoly of tin—that a tin mine of considerable magnitude has been discovered in Kentucky, and that there are indications in its neighborhood of greater mineral treasures of the same description. If this be true—and by the way, newspaper accounts of such discoveries ought to be received with a great deal of caution—we are more pleased than though a mine of gold had been discovered as large as the iron mountain of Missouri. It will conduce far more to the real and substantial wealth of the country than could all the treasures of Potosi.—*Boston Times.*

WASHING TREES. The following may prove a useful hint to those who are anxious that their trees should possess a beautiful appearance. The Boston Cultivator recommends lime from wood ashes or from potash, as the best wash for trees. It should not be applied until May or June, when it will kill the moss and all the insects that adhere to the bark. There is a small animal resembling a louse to be found on most young trees, they never appear to move except in the month of June, and then they are not great travellers. The lime above named, if put on in June will effectually clear the trees of this insect.

A CHILDISH JOKE. There is some strange things done in New Orleans, that's a fact. The Sun says that a gentleman in that city went into a coffee house to get a glass of wine, when he was startled by the cries of a young babe, which seemed to proceed from some part of his person. He ran his hand quickly into one of the pockets of his overcoat and pulled out—a little responsibility, about four days old!! Some one had thrust it into his pocket in the course of the evening, and he knew nothing of it until the infant began to squall.

SEED POTATOES. It is stated that if the eyes of seed potatoes are soaked in milk three days before planting, finer and more mealy potatoes than can grow in any other way are produced, and more of them. By this simple process, a farmer upon a bet, grew six hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes off one acre of land.

POWER OF MARRIED LADIES. In ancient Egypt, the married ladies possessed real power, for when they were espoused, a vow of obedience was made to them by the husbands. Not only was it stipulated in the marriage contract that the lady should be *lord* over the husband, but a solemn pledge was made by the latter to the effect that he would in *all things be obedient to his wife!* Those must have been glorious times for the sex, superior even to the age of chivalry.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
LACONIC PREACHER.
By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River."

NUMBER IX.

"The eye which saw him, shall see him no more; neither shall his place any more behold him."
Job xx, 9.

How forcibly does this sentiment come home to our hearts, when called to follow to the silent mansions of the dead, the remains of those with whom we have been connected in life, by the nearest and dearest ties of nature and affection. The body is deposited in the cold grave, there to remain till the last trump shall break its sleep. We take the last lingering look. It is with an effort we restrain the fountain of sorrow. We turn from the grave and with slow and pensive step, return to our accustomed home. But not to the bosom of that lovely being who was wont to receive us with the sweet smile of love and tenderness. Her footstep is not heard to welcome our approach. We enter the apartment, the door of which was formerly thrown open to receive us. But, alas! the voice—the light footstep of love is not heard; the sweet smile of kindness plays not on the countenance—all that cheered the fire-side is departed. In vain do our eyes wander from place to place in search of the object of our affections—the accustomed seat is deserted. There are the last unfinished labours of her needle—all combining to remind the dejected mourner of departed peace and joy. But, alas! "the eye which saw her, shall see her no more, neither shall her place any more behold her."

No sorrow equals that which arises from the loss, by death, of those we loved in life. When deprived of wealth, hope which "burns eternal in the human breast," looks forward to days of plenty. Are our friends separated by distance or time, there is so many alleviating circumstances connected with their absence, that the tear ready to start from the eye of sorrow, is driven back. They have gone for the improvement of health, or acquisition of something valuable, and we anticipate with joy their return, possessed of all that will render them and ourselves comfortable and happy. But there is a hopelessness, a desolateness, in grief for the dead, which no earthly consolation has power to assuage. For of the various "ills to which flesh and blood is heir to," surely none is capable of exciting such bitter agony, of so deeply lacerating the most refined and delicate sensibilities of our nature, of extinguishing even the desire of existence, as the death of a relative or friend—a parent—a child—the beloved wife of our youth, who was dear to us as our own soul—whose presence exhilarated us—whose endearing qualities awakened into action every virtuous affection, and who was bound to us by every tie of social intercourse—every fibre of the human heart.

But we turn for consolation to the fascinating charms of poetry, to the persuasive deductions of philosophy, and last though not least, in importance, to the more sure and soothing accents of "pure and undefiled religion." And we do not turn in vain. For that faith which has power to remove mountains, springs up in the hearts of those whose eyes are wet with tears, and assures us we shall go to our friends, although they cannot return to us; that, if we walk in the ordinances, and keep the commandments of our God and Saviour, we shall meet them face to face, in that land of pure delight, where all sorrow and sighing shall cease, and all tears shall be forever wiped away.

O ye who o'er a friend's low bier,
Now shed the bitter drops like rain,
Hope that a brighter, happier sphere,
Will give her to thy arms again;
For God hath marked each anguish'd day,
And number'd every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

As a reader of your paper I was much amused the other day with the story of *Aunt Lizzy*. Would it not be well to republish it for the special benefit of those numerous descendants, I mean the young ones who are travelling in her steps. Perhaps it might have been unnecessary, if all her progeny had been confined to the village of *Hallowell away down east*, but as many of them are springing in other villages, it might not be inappropriate to give them another touch. Some, you know, are backward to take a hint and need a repetition of the same tale before they are willing to understand. Just say it over again and you may render them an invaluable service. If you do not republish that interesting story, you may possibly benefit them by just saying to them, be sure, when you tell tales, retail gossip, or gad from house to house to pick up scandal, to tell all who are fools enough to listen to your quizzical inquiries, nonsensical lies and diabolical innuendoes, not to say any thing about it. If they are well charged to keep the secret no farther care need be taken to give it ample publicity.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
AUNT LIZZY'S STORY.
As a reader of your paper I was much amused the other day with the story of *Aunt Lizzy*. Would it not be well to republish it for the special benefit of those numerous descendants, I mean the young ones who are travelling in her steps. Perhaps it might have been unnecessary, if all her progeny had been confined to the village of *Hallowell away down east*, but as many of them are springing in other villages, it might not be inappropriate to give them another touch. Some, you know, are backward to take a hint and need a repetition of the same tale before they are willing to understand. Just say it over again and you may render them an invaluable service. If you do not republish that interesting story, you may possibly benefit them by just saying to them, be sure, when you tell tales, retail gossip, or gad from house to house to pick up scandal, to tell all who are fools enough to listen to your quizzical inquiries, nonsensical lies and diabolical innuendoes, not to say any thing about it. If they are well charged to keep the secret no farther care need be taken to give it ample publicity.

But there is another thought just at this moment popped into my head; it is this. Possibly, by republishing such a tale you might injure the circulation of your paper, inasmuch, as if you should be instrumental of destroying the business of so numerous and disinterested a class in the community, you would have no more tales of the kind to publish and no one would wish to read the news. However, it strikes me, that you would not be as serious a loser by such a course as many in the land. Why it does one's heart good, as he muses over the vicissitudes of the world and views the ups and downs that "flesh is heir to," to while away care and break the monotonous thread of a busy day, to have one of *aunt Lizzy's* daughters come in and

"Tell you in half a minute,
The history of the world, and all that's in it."
And when one thinks what a feast it is to mind, body and estate, to hear all this, viz. who said this and that and toher—who was kissed, loved, squinted at, had her hand squeezed—in a word, as the poet says,

"And who was crazed, and who was brought to bed."

One would hardly have the world deprived of such a posse of young *aunt Lizzy's* as are now coming upon the stage, or have already come upon it, for the gold of Ophir, or the diamonds of Golconda. What! take away half (I had almost said all) the pest of life at once! So cruel! It would be more heinous than the crime of that hard-hearted old king of (I think it was Egypt, wasn't it?) who threw the poor Hebrew children into the Nile: Why, it would seem like *Sabby day*, it would be so still in our streets. And then again, I have thought what were *tongues* made for? Why any one knows to talk with: and if this class of persons didn't talk what would they do? We should have a mortal pestilence among us, and there would be slain 'heaps on heaps,' yea greater heaps than old Sampson (wasn't it he who slew the Philistines) with a jaw?

Well on the whole, I confess I don't know whether you had better strike off a few hundred of the *aunt Lizzy's* or *Lizards* (the names make but little difference, when the things are so nearly synonymous) and therefore I will leave it to your own option, and so good bye, "only be sure and don't tell nobody on't."

NED WOODPECKER.

P. S.—I forgot to tell you the news? Did you hear on't? O law, you know it all now. It's a strange how these editors find out every thing—they know all every body's else secrets and keep all their own. Why can't you tell me? Have heard on't? There, laugh—I know you know it—well, now just tell me what you heard—I won't tell on't—you know I never tell any secrets. But, if you haint heard on't I'll tell ye: well, I guess you haint. At any rate, I'll tell ye, only don't you tell on't.

N. W.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
REMINISCENCES.
CONTINUED.
Extracts of the early settlement of our Country, collected from authentic authors, augmented with late observations, and adorned with maps and sculptures, by John Ogilby, Esq., his Majesty's Cosmographer, Geographic Printer, and Master of the Revels in the Kingdom of Ireland. London, 1671.

Concord—The fourteenth, seated upon a fair fresh river (whose rivulets are filled with fish marsh, and her streams with fish, it being a branch of that large river of Merrimack All-wives) is built in the inland country, and called Concord. It consisted at first of about fifty families. Their buildings are for the most part conveniently placed on one straight stream, under a sunny bank, in a low level. The people that first set forth to build this town, sustained great hardship and misery, by occasion of the uncouth ways, and extremity of the weather, it being the first inland town that was built.

Hingham. South-East of Charles River, upon the sea-coast, is situated the fifteenth town, Hingham; the form whereof is somewhat intricate to describe, by reason of the seawasting crooks, where it upon a moulting shore; yet in some places the streets are complete: it consisted at first of about sixty families.

Dukesbury or Sandwich. The sixteenth is in Plymouth Government, situate upon the sea-coast, first named Dukesbury, afterwards Sandwich. Newhaen. About the year 1617, a new supply coming over into these parts, and not finding in the Massachusetts Government any commodious place to settle in, they after much search took up a place somewhat more southerly near the shales of Cape Cod, where they found a commodious harbor for shipping, and a fit place to erect a town in, which they built in a short time, with very fair houses and complete streets; and shortly after several others: amongst which they erected a new government, which from their first frontier town, being the seventeenth, was called Newhaen.

Dedham. The eighteenth is in the Government of the Massachusetts, and called Dedham, being an inland town, situate about ten miles from Boston in the County of Suffolk, well watered with many pleasant streams, and abounding with gardens and fruit trees. It consisted at first of about a hundred families, being generally given to husbandry.

Weymouth. The nineteenth being also in this government is called Weymouth, battered on the east with the sea waves; on the south-west rocks and swamps make it delightful to the deer, as the ploughable meadow lands to the inhabitants.

Printing. About the year 1638 Printing was brought over into New-England.

Rowley. About six miles from Ipswich, north-eastward, was created another town called Rowley, being the twentieth.

Hampton. About the year 1639, began the one and twentieth town Hampton, in the County of Norfolk, to be built: it is situate near the sea-coast, not far from the river Merrimack: the great store of salt marsh did entice the people to set down their habitations there.

Salisbury. Not far from this town of Hampton, was erected the two and twentieth, called Salisbury, seated upon the broad and swift torrent of Merrimack river. It lieth on the northern side, over against the town of Newbury, the river between them being about half a mile broad, but hath an island in the midst thereof, which makes it the more easily passable. The situation of this town is very pleasant, the skirts thereof abounding in fair and goodly Meadows, with good store of stately timber in many places upon the uplands.

Southampton. (Long Island.) About the year 1640, a fresh supply of people that settled in Long Island, was there erected the twenty-third town, called Southampton; by the Indians Agawam.

Sudbury. The same year also the town of Sudbury, being the twenty-fourth, began to be built in the country. It is furnished with great store of fresh marsh, but lying very low, it is much endamaged with land floods.

THE ARTIST.

Charles H.—, a young artist, depended upon his professional exertions for the support of himself and his widowed mother. He was of a good family, well educated, and possessed of that high spirit of independence which gives a keener pang to the stab of poverty. For the sake of genteel direction, he occupied a third floor in a bye-street turning out of the principal avenue in one of our Atlantic cities; and while peering over the little yellow muslin window-curtain, frequently gazed upon the charming face of a young lady who resided with her mamma, in the house immediately opposite. Admiration speedily ripened into love. Miss Emily W.— had noticed his passionate but respectful glances, and felt something like a wish to know more of so handsome a young fellow, with such fine eyes, and pale, romantic face. Charles, taking advantage of his exaltation, eagerly watched for her appearance at the breakfast table in the front parlor. "Love has eyes." H— soon observed that Miss Emily frequently walked to the window, before she sat down to breakfast, and under pretence of pulling up or letting down the blind, raised her beautiful sparklers to see if her third-floor watcher was at his post. This soon became a regular practice, and Charles once or twice felt sure that a sweet smile graced his Emily's countenance, and he could not but observe that she paid a greater attention to the becoming appearance of her morning dress. Charles H— was not more vain than a gentlemanly, handsome young fellow ought to be; but he did think, although the lady was an heiress, and moved in the first circles, that if he had a chance of forming an acquaintance with Miss W—, he should soon be beloved. He devoured fewer muffins and less beef than usual; became more pale and sentimental, and painted myriads of angels, sylphs, and lovely Emilies. If he was employed upon the likeness of any lady, the portrait was sure to be—Emily. Had he to depict a snub-nose, he converted the nasal haughtiness into the lovely Grecian proboscis of his lady-love. How could he paint misshapen lips, or teeth jagged as old piling, while Emily's parted coral, and rows of pearl were constantly before him? Her intellectual smile gave beauty to the fleshy insipidities he was expected to portray. The voluptuous and Psyche-like softness of her large blue eye, the curling richness of her chestnut hair, hanging in luxurious tendrils around a neck and shoulders whose touch they seemed to covet; her small and delicately formed ears; her forehead, not sufficiently high nor bumpy to please a phrenologist, yet exquisitely shaped and smooth, and polished as the ivory on which he painted—each and all were delineated in the portraits of his employers. This but increased his reputation. Ladies care not about their likeness being like themselves, if they are but made to look pretty. Emily was excessively handsome, and so—all parties were satisfied.

A lover is nothing without a confidant. Charles could not "babble of green fields" to his aged parent; so, making a friend of an acquaintance, he revealed his hopes and fears. He was in time supremely miserable. A dashing, whiskered-faced foreigner had frequently driven out Emily for a morning's ride; and once, as the handsome equipage whirled past him at the corner of the street, the high-spirited horse splashed poor H— from head to foot. He whipped off the mud from his best suit of black, and saw at once the nothingness of his pretensions.

At this moment a little three-cornered note, containing some few lines written in a small, crow-quill hand, on paper of exquisite texture, delicately tintured and perfumed, and looking altogether more like an embodied sigh from Paphos than a letter upon business, was put into his hands.

"Mrs. W.— respectfully requests Mr. H. to favor her with a call to-morrow morning, at any hour most convenient to himself, to make arrangements respecting Miss Emily W.—'s portrait."

Charles absolutely jumped over his easel! Here was the long wished for introduction! he was to paint the likeness of his love—to sit close to her, and have authority to gaze upon her beauty—to peep into the corners of her dear blue eyes—to catch the balmy sweetness of her breath! what a picture it should be!

After a sleepless night, he dressed himself to the best advantage, and tied his white cravat some half dozen times, (it was before the universality of black stocks,) till he had formed a bow, which, like his charmer, he thought was perfectly faultless, he placed himself at the window to watch the usual matutinal advent of his love. She came—their eyes met—and she blushed!

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Poor H— It was the first of April! His cold hearted friend had taken advantage of his confidence, and most rascally hoaxed him. To make the confusion more complete, the scoundrel had addressed a note to Mrs. W—, and in the name of the unfortunate artist had requested an interview, on affairs of the greatest delicacy respecting her daughter's happiness!

Mrs. W— received Charles with all civility. The weather and other usual nothings were soon despatched; an alarming pause ensued, when the old lady requested a knowledge of his communication. H— was in agonies, and stammered out something about the portrait.

Mrs. W— started—the notes were procured and the hoax discovered. The old lady pitied the artist's distress, as the burning flashes of mortification and shame suffused his handsome countenance, and his eye lighted up at the thought of the degrading situation in which he was placed, she kindly endeavored to soothe his agitation; said she was proud of this opportunity of making his acquaintance, complimented him upon his filial attention, and insisted on an immediate introduction to his worthy mama.

What need of words? Charles did paint the portrait of his Emily; the smothered flame of her love did not evaporate in smoke, but burnt clear and full, fanned by his vows,

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839.

The appointment of a minister from the United States to your majesty's court will form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection; or, in better words, the old good nature and the good old humor, between those who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood. I beg your majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes been instructed by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself.

The king listened to every word I said, with dignity, it is true, but with apparent emotion. Whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said:—

"Sir: The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States, but that I am glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their minister. I wish you, sir, to believe and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed my people. I will be frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation; but the separation having become inevitable, I have always said, as I now say, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power. The moment I see such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment I shall say—let the circumstances of language, religion, and blood have their natural, full effect."

I dare not say that these were the king's precise words; and it is even possible that I may have, in some particulars, mistaken his meaning; for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between members of the same period. He was, indeed, much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words, or sense. This I do say, that the foregoing is his majesty's meaning, as I then understood it, and his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them.

The king then asked me whether I came last from France; and upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and, smiling, or rather laughing, said, "There is an opinion among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France." I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed; but, determined not to deny truth on the one hand, nor lead him to infer from it any attachment to England on the other, I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed an air of gaiety, and a tone of decision, as far as was decent, and said, "That opinion, sir, is not mistaken: I must avow to your majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country." The king replied as quick as lightning, "An honest man will never have any other."

The king then said a word or two to the secretary of state, which being between them I did not hear, and then turned round and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is the etiquette; and making my last reverence at the door of the chamber, I went to my carriage. —*Hayward's New England Gazetteer.*

ON SOAKING SEED CORN.

Many make a practice of soaking, or steeping their seed corn before planting. Some do this to make it vegetate sooner—some to infuse a tincture of nourishment to the plant—some to keep it from the crows, and some to drive away the worms. Some planters wrap the kernel in tar and gun powder—of which latter article, it is said, the crow well knows the use, and of which the mere smell is sufficient, and satisfies without tasting. Saltpetre is used for the double purpose of terrifying the crow—as he knows we make gun-powder of it—and of stimulating, or nourishing the plant; and, finally, a steep in copperas has been recommended, long since as a cure-all to drive away birds and worms, and to hasten vegetation.

We have known some sensible farmers, who, after they had tried these several arts, dropped their seed corn dry in the earth, and trusting very much to providence to bring up a live stock from a dying kernel, have realized most excellent crops of corn.

As to steeping the seed, we think the practice quite pernicious. Seeds that have been steeped often fail to vegetate. If they once become dry after swelling they are not likely to start again. Seed coated in tar often fails, and as to the virtue communicated to the kernel from the saltpetre, it must, in any event, be very trifling—not half sufficient to balance the risk of losing the seed by steeping.

We much doubt the propriety of using any infusion or coating for seed corn. If your ground be full of worms put ashes or lime on the corn-hill, as soon as it is planted, instead of increasing the number of worms by putting manure in the hill. If your ground is suitable you may have a good crop without any of this quackery of steeping.

None but warm lands should ever be planted with corn. Let the cold lands go to grass, or

to potatoes that like a cold bed. We shall not calculate on such seasons as 1816 and 1836. They are exceptions to the general rule, and we should not be governed by the exception.

Crows may be kept from the field by suitable scarecrows. Not by such things as boys usually rear that will frighten ten horses to one crow. They should be made in the image of a man, which animal the crow abhors as its greatest enemy and always wishes to avoid. If the image is partially covered with brush, the crow will be still more shy, and will never meddle with your corn, when he thinks he is running great risk of his life. —*Cultivator.*

BRAGANZA PIRATES.

At the United States Circuit Court, in session at New York, Cornelius Wilhelms and Joseph Van Bruggen were tried for piracy and murder. The facts proved on the trial were conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoners, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, in five minutes after leaving the Court. The circumstances attending this atrocious crime for which these men are doomed to the dreadful penalty of death, were as follows, as appears from the evidence, which is reported in full in the New York papers.

The brig Braganza sailed from Philadelphia for Genoa, on the 7th of July last. The captain was Arnel F. Turley—the first mate, Thomas Vanderslice—the second mate Robert Moir. The crew consisted of four able seamen, among whom were the prisoners, two boys, and a black man who acted as cook. There were also on board as passengers, Mrs. Turley, the wife of the Captain, and Mr. Diehl, the owner of the vessel, and his wife.

On the night of the 5th of August, Mr. Moir, who was sleeping in his state room, was awakened by the cries of the chief mate, on deck, who was screaming murder. He sprang out of his berth, and proceeded on deck, following the captain, who was also aroused by the sound. He there found Mr. Vanderslice lying on deck wounded and bloody, with a hand hanging down the companion way. A scuffle immediately ensued between the Captain and Mr. Moir, and the mutineers, who were armed with handspikes and sheath knives. The captain was driven below, and the second mate was thrown overboard—but he carried one of the mutineers along with him, to whom a rope was thrown. Mr. Moir also caught at the rope and while struggling to save himself, he was badly wounded by the mutineers, who struck him with handspikes, to compel him to let go of the rope—his arm was fractured. At this moment, the captain having armed himself with a cutlass, came on deck and attacked the mutineers, which attracted their attention from the second mate, who succeeded in getting on board, and crawled down into the cabin. The captain was overpowered by the mutineers, and was thrown overboard while pleading earnestly for his life. He was seen from the cabin windows by the terrified inmates of the cabin, for some minutes struggling in the water. The companion doors were then fastened with spikes—and the crew took charge of the vessel and altered her course for the British Channel. Wilhelms acted as Captain. Several days afterwards, after much negotiation between the persons confined in the cabin, and the mutineers, the latter agreed that the former should come on deck and finally agreed to give them the long boat—into which Mr. and Mrs. Diehl, Mrs. Turley, Mr. Moir, and the cook, gladly transferred themselves—and were the next day picked up by the brig Edwin, bound to Greenock. When they left the vessel, Mr. Vanderslice was lying on the cabin floor languishing under his wounds. He afterwards died—and his body was thrown overboard.

The witnesses who deposed to the foregoing facts were Mr. Moir, Mr. Diehl, James Davy, (a boy) and the cook. John Adams, one of the mutineers, hanged himself at Emden, in the King of Hanover's dominions, where the mutineers proceeded with the brig, and were arrested as soon as they arrived. The other mutineer, named Hans Kneudson, is in prison in New York, under an indictment for the same offence.

FATAL THUNDER SHOWER. The town of Cornwall, (U. C.) was recently visited by one of the most awful and terrific thunder storms, remembered by any one in that section of the province.

An individual residing on the river bank, about a mile from the village, who with others had been out all night, doing duty as volunteers, about daylight returned to his home with the intention of taking a little rest. On his near approach to the house, he discovered the ridge boards somewhat out of order, and on approaching still nearer, he discovered fragments of wood, broken glass, etc., which impressed his mind that the house must have been injured by the storm—he opened the door, when he found one of his little daughters, six years old, and another three years, taking care of an infant nine months, all crying and sitting on the foot of the bed. The first words uttered by the elder girl were—"Oh father, the house has been on fire, and mamma is so sound sleeping we cannot wake her."

He tremblingly approached the bed, and there discovered his kind and affectionate partner, whom but a few hours before he had left in good health and spirits, now a cold and lifeless corpse. Some of the neighbors were immediately called in to assist in the requisite and painful duties attendant on this melancholy affliction—and it was soon after discovered that the fatal messenger had entered at the gable end of the house—by forcing its way between the logs close to the bed on which his unfortunate wife with three children was lying—two at the foot and the infant on her bosom; it is supposed that the fatal shock struck her on the head, as part of the hair on her forehead appeared as if it had been collected together and burned with a pair of curling tongs—the upper

part of the breast appeared as if it had been struck with great violence by some hard substance, leaving a mark resembling a star; and all that part of the body which was in contact with the bed, even resembling purple than black.

The eldest child said that her mother's cap had been on fire, and most fortunately she had the presence of mind to extinguish it—which in one so young, is most wonderful—no doubt it was the means of preserving the house and all from being burned; it appears the cap had been forced from her head by the fatal stroke, as it had been found on the blanket covering the breast—and was scorched nearly to cinder.

The child also states, that when the storm was raging with great violence, she asked her mamma if she was afraid, and she replied, "No, my dear, the great God will take care of us all," but she never spoke again. She also added, when the infant was crying, she endeavored to wake her mamma, and when she could not do so she took the infant away, and she and her sister endeavored to keep it quiet—and had been a long while so engaged, as it was quite dark when she took the child away.

It may be here observed, that the infant's hair, eyebrows, and lids were a good deal scorched and discolored, as well as the cheeks in a slight degree—a small looking-glass hanging near the bed was shattered to pieces—every pane was broken in the upper window, and forced outward—a watch hanging near the looking-glass had evidently a narrow escape from being destroyed, as the steel chain was much discolored, as if it had been in a fire.

For the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY.

At a meeting of this company, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last, the annexed preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by a statute enacted at the last session of the General Court, the provision contained in the twelfth chapter of the Revised Code, granting to each member of a company raised at large, the sum of five dollars annually, provided he shall keep himself constantly armed, uniformed and equipped, and shall perform all the active duty required by law, is repealed:

Resolved, That relying on that provision, and viewing it in the light of a contract between the Commonwealth and the volunteer companies, we have been at great expense in providing ourselves with arms, uniforms and equipments, and have subjected ourselves to the performance of a duty much more arduous than that imposed by law upon members of the standing companies.

Resolved, That the recent statute is in violation of the good faith of the State, as pledged to the volunteer companies, and indicates a spirit of paltry and illiberal economy in men who have lavishly voted away large sums of the public money for objects and purposes of doubtful expediency.

Resolved, That by a course of injudicious legislation, and the effect of that legislation upon public opinion, the institution of the militia has gradually fallen into disrepute and contempt, and that the late act manifests a settled disposition on the part of our legislators to destroy and abandon an institution which it is their duty to foster and protect, and which all experience has shown to be indispensably necessary to the well being and safety of a country.

Resolved, That under the existing law, and entertaining these views, we do not feel ourselves bound to do military duty, but will continue as members of the company which has existed for forty-nine years, and will perform duty when the corps shall have a voluntary parade, and we pledge ourselves to give support and obedience to such officers as may be chosen or appointed by the company.

Resolved, That we recommend to the volunteer companies in the First Brigade, First Division, to meet in convention by delegates, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may better advance the interest and welfare of the volunteer corps.

By order of the company.

JABEZ BIGELOW, Clerk.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MAY TRAINING.

Don't you remember muster? Yes, I know you do, for you was always a true blue republican. Well, that was a fine time, you know—but, if you will believe it, we have just had something a little finer than "all that." You may not know exactly what I mean, but, however, I'll try to tell you.

It was just this. Ye see, last Monday was training—yes May training. Who does not remember what a play fuss used to be made about this here day ever so long ago. I don't mean so long ago nother as when we's all under the king, for heaven knows whether there was any May trainings then, or not, I don't—but ever since our old fathers played truant with John Bull and Lord North and broke away from old king George, I's thinking we's had a May training. Well, such a time as this, as I was saying was here last Monday. No I declare, Mr. Editor, my noddle was so filled with the magnanimous (Isn't it? Some great word you know what) events of that time that I forgot the day: but no matter, I'll call it Tuesday. Well, ye see—he was along here about that time and such a time, I declare, if you ever seed. It beat muster all hollow.

You see, they got together at the same place that they did then, down near about the Stone Temple and the Town Hall, which I told ye then, was too little for to hold us all on great days, when every body comes there, (I don't mean the women; they's never crowded there only Lecium nights.) Well, ye see they come together there. I believe they call it prading in true military style: but it needn't be sposed that a countryman like me should understand

all sich high latint words. At any rate, they got there some how nother; for there they were. And sich names, I guess how if ye'd ben there and heard the roul called, if you had't lafed as heartily as poor Jack Downing did when Van Buren put on the old General's (you know which general) coat. I didn't hear any Washingtons or La-Fettes (though there might have been some in minierdute there) called. But seems to me there was Bubbles or Bolles and Hugheshammer or somebody else hammer. You see there was two companies—no matter whether they were east or west, north or south.

I didn't tell all I want to about the names. You see they was all called, and then again there was the answers. I sposed they's all engaged in lawful businesses whether taking care of their briggs, or gardens, or heeling their shoes; and then there was the equipments. I guess there was one gun more longer by ever so much than all the rest; I don't know whose was and that's no matter, as long as twas there.

There were some amply equipped, if hogs bristles and brooms for brushes were to be taken into the account. There was also as many a coloured coat there as Joseph's of which we read in the good book; but whether it excited as much envy among the fraternity as his did, I am unable to say. There twas.

Their marching reminded one of the old fashioned way of dancing a hornpipe (isn't it? really, it's so long since I danced that I fear I've forgot the name.) But I mean those plucky crooked, keep-turning about things; it seems to me it was either a horn beam or pipe, and I don't care which.

There was one reform since days of yore—you know what high times we used to have when we had grog enough, and then, I guess, it cost a trifle to be an officer, but I don't see why any one might not be an officer now (whether he have the cash or not,) as this treating business has gone by.

Finally, Mr. Editor, I thought the most of them acted as though the duce was in them, and I cant tell what to make on't, only I thought they meant to take signal vengeance on the Legislatur of 1838 and 9 who felt so plucky poor that they must steal away the five dollar bounty from the sogers. I guess the sogers meant to let them have it with a vengeance. If they'd all act a few times as they did in Quincy, if the next Legislatur don't put it on again they'll have to be sogers themselves. We'll wait and see.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the whig citizens of Quincy held at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, May 9th, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Dedham, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Esq. was called to the chair. After some remarks, it was

Voted—To send six delegates to attend the convention, agreeably to the notice published by the County Committee.

The following gentlemen were chosen—Josiah Brigham, Esq. John Savit, J. M. Gourgas, Jr., Esq. Capt. L. G. Horton, Thomas Adams, Jr., George W. Beale, Esq.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., Secretary.

NEWS.

SPUNK. It is said that the troops sent to the Aroostook, were so hungry for a fight with the Queen's loyal subjects, that the pacific termination of the expedition was with them a matter of regret instead of rejoicing. The Kennebec Journal mentions that when the Penobscot detachment entered Bangor, a large number of the troops marched in backwards. When the Augusta company came in, they had a setting hen on one of the baggage wagons, and on another, was a dunghill cock tied on tail foremost. The valiant cock had crowed and then turned tail.

TRIAL OF A DEFAULTER. Gen. Gratiot was dismissed from the army as a defaulter and a suit commenced against him by the government for thirty thousand dollars. A trial was lately had at the Circuit Court holden at St. Louis.

The defendant claimed in offset a large sum for extra official services. The trial occupied two or three days. The Court charged the Jury, and expressed a decided opinion against the defendant's claim. The Jury could not agree, and after remaining in confinement four days, were dismissed by order of the court.

LIBERILITY. It is said that a citizen of Dorchester, and not the wealthiest in the town either, has paid to a banker in that place nearly nineteen hundred dollars, within the last five years, for bread, which has been regularly distributed to the poor and infirm in the neighborhood. This is but one item, and the recipients of this bounty believe he has bestowed double that sum in wood, provisions and other necessities, to themselves and others who are sick and unfortunate.

DISFRANCHISEMENT. At the recent Methodist Conference held in Trenton, (N. J.), the subject of the Rev. Manning Force being a candidate for Congress at the late election in New Jersey was brought up, and a resolution was adopted—Mr. Force voting for it—that the disapprobation of the Conference should be visited upon any clergyman who should hereafter become a candidate for Congress or Legislature,

QUINCY PATRIOT.
SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839.

HALF A CENTURY. The dinner in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington, as President of the United States, at New York, is said to have been highly interesting. Gen. Morgan Lewis and Col. John Trumbull, (revolutionary veterans) were at the table—one at the right and the other at the left of the President of the day. Among the guests were the Governor of New Jersey, Gen. Scott, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, and Commodore Claxton. President Adams was toasted, and replied in a speech, in which he claimed for the era of the American Revolution the title of the Heroic Age of America, with more justice than the title of Heroic Age had been bestowed upon the early History of Greece. Hon. Mr. Southard, a whig Senator from New Jersey, in the course of an admirable speech upon the Judiciary and the Chief Justices who had presided over that august tribunal, did not omit to speak in praise of the present occupant of the seat once filled by Marshall—the much abused Roger B. Taney.

The Oration of Mr. Adams on the occasion, is universally, and no doubt deservedly, spoken of in terms of admiration. The New York Commercial Advertiser concludes its notice of it as follows:

"It was, indeed, a glorious performance of a lofty intellect—characteristic of the author, and of him alone—enriched with the enlarged views of a commanding statesman—embracing alternate touches of pathos and of burning eloquence. At times the audience were melted into tears, and at times the church rang with applause, which were long, and loud, and deep, at its close. We give it as our deliberate opinion, that a more vigorous production never emanated from the mind of its illustrious author."

SUICIDE IN PRISON. Joseph Ver Bruggen, one of the pirates convicted at New York of the barbarous murder at sea, on board the brig Braganza, a native of Antwerp, thirty-five years of age, was found dead in his cell, having hanged himself with a rope which he manufactured from the materials of his bed blanket.

Another of the Braganza pirates, James Davys, (a native of Barnstable, England,) has also committed suicide in his cell, in the prison at New York, by cutting the arteries of both arms with a razor. He was only eighteen years of age, and was confined as State's evidence, in the debtor's apartments. He had denied any participation in the piracy, and it was mainly on his testimony his confederates were convicted. This is the third of the persons, concerned in this piracy, who have committed suicide.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. In another column will be found the preamble and resolves of this corp, expressing their views in a calm and candid though firm and patriotic manner against the unfeeling repeal of the five dollar bounty law. This company has been in existence half a century, lacking a few months, and many of our most wealthy and enterprising citizens have been enrolled in its ranks during that period. We hope the recommendation in the last resolve will meet with a response in the heart of every citizen soldier, and that it will be carried into full effect.

NORTHEASTERS BOUNDARY. The English papers are filled with speculations relating to this vexed question, but no serious apprehensions seem to be entertained of a war, the horrors of which are deprecated by the press.

One of the leading journals furnishes the important intelligence, that proposals have been sent out by the Great Western, which left Bristol the last of March for New York, for the adjustment of the boundary question. The contents of the despatches, have it is said, the full concurrence of our government and meet also the views of the United States Minister.

THE LATE DECISION. The reasons assigned for the dismissal of the numerous cases by the Court of Common Pleas at its recent session at Dedham, for a supposed violation of the license law, were, that the law of 1833 repealed all former laws touching the subject, and made no provisions for the prosecution of offences committed prior to its being in force, and had no saving clause for indictments already found. We understand that those individuals, who have been prosecuted and paid their fines, will make an effort to recover the same from the Commonwealth.

A HARD QUESTION. What has become of the Knickerbocker? We have fulfilled our part of the contract, yet we do not receive it regular. We have not seen the February and April numbers.—*Greenfield Courier.*

We are inclined to the opinion that promises are frequently made by the proprietors of this work but seldom observed. The puffed contents of this publication will be found upon critical examination to be composed of "shreds and patches."

PARTICULAR NOTICE. There are certain renowned worthies who make it a practice to overhaul and misplace whatever comes within their reach, in their visits to this office, and some even so polite and accommodating as to take things without leave or license, are informed that we can dispense with their services, and if they do not behave better in future, also with their company. We are compelled to be severe in our remarks, as we are troubled beyond measure. A hint we hope will be sufficient.

FROM MEXICO. Accounts at New Orleans, detail the particulars of the installation of Santa Anna into the chair of the Presidency; and the raising of half a million of dollars from the clergy, to enable Bustamante to carry on the war. The Mexican Government papers are consoling themselves with labored arguments, to prove that they have not been driven into a discreditable treaty with the French.

DISGRACEFUL. The citizens of Boston, Mass., invited Judge Wilkinson and the other persons engaged in the fatal affray at Louisville, to a public dinner, upon their return home after being acquitted. The fracas in which they were concerned occurred at the Galt House, and resulted in the death of two persons.

FIRE AT SOUTH DEDHAM. The Logwood Mill, in South Dedham, owned by F. W. Bird, and occupied by George Bird & Sons, was entirely destroyed by fire, last Sunday morning.

WHO PAYS? It is estimated that the expense of the Aroostook expedition will not fall short of a million of dollars which Uncle Sam, we presume, will be called upon to pay.

INSURANCE. The Norfolk Commercial Insurance Company, at Dedham, appears in prosperous condition. At the annual meeting—James were elected its suing year.

President—James Richardson.
Directors—Lemuel Brackett, Thos. Metcalf, Martin Marsh, Abraham E. DuBois, E. A. Bigham, J. Agents—Lewis Fisher, Franklin Medway; Rufus Mills, East Needham; West Needham; John Williams, D. Whitney, Wrentham; Harvey Clapp, Corey, Joseph Kingsbury, Foxboro; Sharon; William Mansfield, Canton; Braintree; Ebenezer Clapp, Dorchestershire; Erastus Worthington.
Treasurer—Eliphalet Baker.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. It appears that all whigs are elected. The Senatorial quorum, no second election. Mr. Samuel W. King, the first Senator as Governor, there being no choice. He has repeatedly refused, for reasons, the nomination for Governor, a prospect qualified to discharge the duties whig majority in Grand Committee.

GOVERNORS ELECTIONEERING. The political excitement at the present time. The candidates for the office of Chief Gov. Cannon, (whig,) and James K. Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Both of these gentlemen, their political suite, are traversing the stump speeches, and electioneering style.

WORTHY OF IMITATION. The butchers have had a meeting, and resolved that only from ten to twelve cents per pound of beef, and that they will not sell for less. If they are not at those prices, they will vacate their stalls.

CAUGHT AT LAST. Two of the crew of upwards of six thousand dollars, Ocean Bank, Newbury, in February, Powwow River Bank, have been at New York, having made a voyage to Europe with a view it is said to break open a bank in Boston.

LIBERAL CONVENTION. A Convention "Union Liberal Convention," to be held in Newbury, in the County of Franklin, Hampshire and Essex, to be held to the License Law, is advertised for Northampton on the twelfth day of June.

OPIMUM RIOT AT CANTON. The Canton is a scene of disturbance between Merchants and the Government, on account of the laws prohibiting the opium, and certain punishments to whig smugglers were exposed.

FATAL ABORTION CASE. Dr. Chas. Doctor, recently convicted at Philadelphia of the death of Eliza Sowers, by attempting abortion, has been sentenced to five months in the Penitentiary—a most punishment for such a shocking outrage.

A GOOD MOVEMENT. The corps of have agreed to hold a State Convention in July next. Will not the editorial Old Bay State meet for similar purposes during the ensuing year. "Keep the ball rolling."

ANOTHER CITY. In the Assembly of New York, a bill from the appropriation was reported which provides for the city of Syracuse.

TREASURY NOTES. From a report of the Treasury, published in the Globe, the amount of Treasury Notes now in circulation is seven millions of dollars.

FIRE IN ABBINGTON. A dwelling on the north west part of Abington, was destroyed by fire in the afternoon. It is the fire originated. No insurance.

PROBATE JUDGE. Hon. Willard P. appointed, by the Governor and Council, as Judge of Probate for Suffolk County of John Heard, resigned.

BANKING. The Legislature of Virginia, in two years, authorized an additional seven millions to the Bank capital of the

BOSTON LIBERATOR. We shall not number the remarks of the junior editor to the small paragraph in last Saturday's

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APPOINTMENT. Mr. Thompson Bax has been duly appointed Auctioneer.

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Secretary—Erastus Worthington.
Treasurer—Eliphalet Baker.

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GOVERNORS ELECTIONEERING. There is quite a political excitement at the present time in Tennessee. The candidates for the office of Chief Magistrate are Gov. Cannon, (whig), and James K. Polk, (democrat), late Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Both of these gentlemen, accompanied by their political suite, are traversing the State, making stump speeches, and electioneering in true western style.

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BANKING. The Legislature of Virginia have, within two years, authorized an addition of more than seven millions to the Bank capital of the State.

BOSTON LIBRARIAN. We shall notice in our next number the remarks of the junior editor of this paper to the small paragraph in last Saturday's impression.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The British Government are putting twenty brig of war in commission to put down the slave trade carried on under the Portuguese flag.

APPOINTMENT. Mr. Thompson Baxter of this town has been duly appointed Auctioneer.

NOTICES. The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

A meeting of the Quincy Universalist Institute will be held in the Vestry, under the Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, (May 12th,) at seven o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the debate.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Does Nature alone teach us just conceptions of Deity without the aid of Divine Revelation?
JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

The whigs in the several Towns of Norfolk County are requested to send twice as many Delegates as they send Representatives to the General Court, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May instant, at seven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the general interests of the whigs in said county.

A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of a meeting of the whig delegates of Norfolk County in the General Court.
S. G. GOODRICH, Chairman.

MARRIED.

In Cohasset, by the Rev. Mr. Phipps, Mr. Adana Bates to Miss Lucy B. Nichols.
In Dorchester, Mr. Milo J. Goss of Parsonville, Me., to Miss Catherine C. Everett of the former place.
In Canton, Capt. Elisha Crane, aged 41.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Mr. James Faxon, aged 83.
In South Boston, Mr. Joseph Hudson, esteemed by his numerous acquaintances who deeply lament his death, aged 60.

Sale of Pews.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23d instant, at the Second Congregational Church, in Milton, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the following PEWS, No. 21, No. 22, No. 20, No. 45, No. 39, No. 61, No. 62. The three last mentioned are situated on the broad side.
The whole will be let without reserve.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.
Milton, May 11.

Room to Let.

ONE half of the Hall over the Bookstore of Caleb Gill, Jr. will be let and immediate possession given. Apply to
NATHAN FISK.
Quincy, May 11.

Watches, Clocks, &c.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, No. 69 Washington Street, Boston, offers for sale Rich Gold and Silver Lever and Common WATCHES, being part of an invoice just received by the Chatham from Liverpool.
Also—Paris and Geneva WATCHES, in every variety of kind and quality. Rich Gilt, Ebony and Alabaster CLOCKS.
Watchmakers supplied with the above articles and with Tools and Materials on the most favorable terms.
Personal attention paid to the REPAIRING of fine Watches.
3w Boston, May 11.

Building Lots.

ON MONDAY, the 13th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, twenty lots of Land, situated in the Town of Quincy, on the new road, near Willard's quarry, being part of the Crane place.
The land is in the immediate vicinity of the best granite quarries in Quincy, and very eligibly situated for dwelling houses. Sale on the premises. Conditions liberal.
Plans of the lots may be had and further information given by applying to
SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.
Quincy, March 16.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection of those persons who damaged a Pump and Well of the subscriber, and a pair of Shears for hoisting stone belonging to Charles Hardwick & Co.
ISAAC BASS.
Quincy, May 4.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, (and others owning Real Estate in said Town) are hereby notified to bring in to the undersigned, Assessors of said Quincy, on or before the 16th instant, true and perfect lists of their Polls and Estates, both real and personal, (not exempted from taxation), of which they were possessed on the first of May instant.
As the Town has voted to raise the large sum of eight thousand dollars the present year, it is important and very desirable that all owners of property as aforesaid should render a just and reasonable representation of the same to the Assessors that a correct tax may be levied.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Assessors of
JAMES NEWCOMB, } Quincy.
CHARLES A. BROWN, }
Quincy, May 4.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Members of the First Congregational Society in Quincy are hereby notified to give in to the Assessors of said Society, (on or before the 15th day of May current,) true and perfect lists of their Polls and Estates, both real and personal, liable to taxation in said Society, of which they were possessed on the first day of May instant.
LEWIS BASS, } Assessors of said
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, } Society.
JAMES NEWCOMB, }
Quincy, May 4.

Nathaniel F. Safford,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Milton, Mass.
Office near Milton Bridge.
Milton, Feb. 9.

For Sale,

A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply
JOSIAH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 23.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Town of Quincy for the year ensuing, would give notice that he will attend to that duty on Mondays and Saturdays, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each week, during the present month.
JOSIAH ADAMS, Jr., Sealer.
Quincy, May 4.

Hancock Lot.

WILL be sold by auction, on FRIDAY the 10th of May inst. at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises. Per order of the Selectmen of Quincy.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.
Quincy, May 4.

House Lot for Sale.

WILL be sold by auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of May, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, an eligible situation for a Dwelling House on the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike, measuring eighty feet on said road. Said Land belongs to the Proprietors of the Weymouth and Braintree Academies, and is sold by their order.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, authorized by vote.
Quincy, May 4.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Curtis, White & Co., by note or account previous to the first day of April, are requested to call and settle the same, as a new arrangement has been made in the Company.
N. B.—Curtis, White & Co. have associated with them Messrs. EBENEZER BENT, BELA WHITON and SAMUEL SPRAGUE, Jr.
Quincy, April 1.

Call and See!

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, informs his friends in Quincy and vicinity, that he has on hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a good assortment of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHEN WARES, which he offers for sale at good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
THOMAS M. MARSH.
Quincy, April 20.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Corn, Rye, Oats and Meal,
FOR sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., head of Quincy Canal.
Quincy, April 20.

Notice.

LOST on Monday last from the Baggage Wagon of the subscriber, on the South Boston Turnpike, between Harding's Store and the Toll House, a Bag containing 100 lbs. English & Wrought NAILS. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.
CYRUS GOSS.
Quincy, April 13.

Wanted Immediately.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, April 6.

Ox Wagon for Sale.

A LARGE thorough made OX WAGON and a CART BODY. The above are in a very sound state, having been but little in use, and will be sold low if applied for soon, on the farm at Germantown.
J. SULLIVAN.
Quincy, March 30.

Seed Corn.

A FEW bushels of Early Nova Scotia Seed Corn for sale by
WILLIAM TORREY.
Quincy, April 20.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Stuffs, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American drap, of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do., a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Capes, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.
S. S. MARSH.
Quincy, April 6.

Sarah Litchfield's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, April 20th, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Litchfield, late of Braintree, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate by Nathaniel Hayward, Junior, the Executor therein named.
Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Braintree, April 27.

Silvanus Ludden's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, April 20th, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Silvanus Ludden, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Asa French, Executor therein named.
Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Braintree, April 27.

Elisha Hollis's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of
ELISHA HOLLIS,
late of Braintree, in the County aforesaid, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the twentieth of April instant are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of N. L. White, in Braintree, on the first Wednesday of the months of May, June, July, August and September next, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on each of the aforesaid days.
Dated this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.
CHARLES M. FOGG, } Commissioners.
L. WHITE, }
Braintree, April 27.

Elijah Spear's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of
ELIJAH SPEAR,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Boot Manufacturer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
LEWEL BRACKETT, Adm.
Quincy, April 20.

Partnership Dissolved.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
WHITE & SPEAR
was dissolved by the death of Elijah Spear; and all persons having demands upon said firm are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
NATHANIEL WHITE, Surviving Partner.
Quincy, April 20.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.
ELISHA TURNER.
Quincy, April 27.

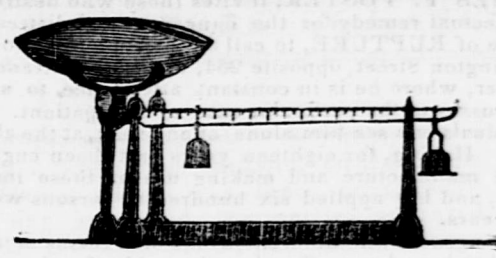
Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.
N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. J. Lamplin, a first rate Horse Shiner, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.
Quincy, April 27.

Brick.

HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy Canal, by
CURTIS, WHITE & Co.
Quincy, April 27.

Hubbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds. The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

CYRUS CHENEY,
JOSIAH SAVIL, Jr.
Quincy, May 4.

Cash Store.

EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABECKOMBE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of
EBENEZER BENT & CO.
who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.
Quincy, March 23.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Rubber Overshoes.

MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 19.

A Natural Remedy.

APPLICABLE to our constitutions and competent to cure every venereal disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health. This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. Who is diseased? Who properly considered is not in an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become constipated, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears in a more violent form, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruders and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL as the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. While under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered in, it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE must YIELD to their POWERFUL INFLUENCE.
Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.
Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTER.
Boston, Dec. 1.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.
A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;
—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, marcellines and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufacturers of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggies WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES, " "
25 " Chaise HARNESES, " "
25 " Wagon " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS, " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).
On its return, will leave Elm Street (Mac

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"GIVE ME THINE HEART."

BY MRS. W. H. COX.

"Give me thine heart," said eagle Fame
To a high school, gifted one,
Waving his pinions in the breeze,
As he glanced at the peerless sun;
"In the scroll of undying life,
I'll register a fadless name,"
But with a smile of cold adieu,
The lady bid farewell to Fame.

"Give me thine heart, and never more,"
Said simple Love's arch playful boy,
"Shall fond regrets draw forth a tear,
Or disappointment stifle joy?
Thy life shall be as roses bloom,
As purely gentle, blest and calm."

"Thou hast deceived me once," she said,
"To me thy spell wakened no charm!"
"Give me thine heart," asked Fashion's Queen,
"And let me wreath thy lofty brow—
And in thy wavy curls, proud gems,
And rarest eastern pearls, I'll strew;
I'll give thee radiant beauty too,
And priceless charms of grace untold!"

"I'll wear no chains," the maiden said,
"Were every link of precious gold."
"Give me thine heart"—the sacred words
Came in a still and holy voice,
"Take up my cross—perform my work,
And win the ransom'd sinner's choice!
Search in my word, and henceforth draw
Treasures from wisdom's richest store—
The lady breathed a silent prayer
Her heart was God's—she said no more.

TO THE MEMORY OF AN INFANT.

No bitter tears for thee are shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone;
With flowers alone we strew thy bed,
Oh blessed! departed one!
Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
Blushed into dawn, and pass'd away.

Yes, thou art gone, ere guilt had power
To stain thy cherub soul and form!
Closed is the soft ephemeral flower
That never felt a storm!
The sunbeam's smile, the zephyr's breath,
All that it knew from birth till death.

Thou wert so like a form of light,
That heaven benignly called thee hence,
Ere yet the world could breathe a blight
O'er thy sweet innocence;
And thou, that brighter home to bless,
Art pass'd, with all thy loveliness.

O, hadst thou still on earth remained,
Vision of beauty! fair as brief,
How soon thy brightness had been stained
With passion, or with grief;
Now, not a sullying breath can rise
To dim thy glory in the skies.

We rear no marble o'er thy tomb,
No sculptured image there shall mourn:
Ah, fitter, far, the vernal bloom
Such dwelling to adorn!
Fragrance, and flowers, and dew, must be
The only emblem meet for thee.

Thy grave shall be a blessed shrine,
Adorned with nature's brightest wreath;
Each glowing season shall combine
Its incense there to breathe;
And oft, upon the midnight air,
Shall vespers harp be murmuring there.

And oh! sometimes, in visions blest,
Sweet spirit, visit our repose,
And bear, from thine own world of rest,
Some balm for human woes;
What form more lovely could be given,
Than thine, to messenger of heaven. F. H.

ANECDOTES.

FAIR PLAY. A valued friend, and an able farmer, about the time the temperance reform was beginning to exert a beneficial influence, said to his newly hired man, "Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you when I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum, how much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it, you may give me what you please." "Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without it." "Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said: "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I do without rum?" "Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep if you do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said: "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I do without?" "Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep also, if you do without rum."

Presently Chandler speaks again: "Father, hadst thou better take a sheep, too?" "This was a pious, he hardly thought that he could give up the 'good creature' yet. But the appeal was from a source not to be easily disregarded; the result was the demon rum was thenceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and ultimate happiness of all concerned.

JUST AS THE TWIG IS BENT. A school dame undertook, a short time since, to enforce on the minds of her pupils the realities of the coming state and, appealing to a vinegar faced urchin about ten years old, queried, "What do you think, John, they will do to bad boys in an other world?" John scratched his tangled locks, swallowed his neck between his shoulders, and sniffling replied, "Send them to bed without their wash and milk—ho-o-o-o!" The dame lost her gravity—reared up, and said, "The boys, and rushing out," "send them to bed without their wash and milk—ho-o-o-o!" echoed from fifty throats in all the wildness of overflowing mirth.—*Rack. Rep.*

PRETTY FAIR. A universalist preacher once held forth on these words: "He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." When he had finished his sermon he said that if the arguments from his text did not clearly prove the doctrine of universal salvation, he was ready to answer any doubt that might be in the minds of any of his audience. A wag of a fellow instantly jumped up, "sir," said he, "if I believe your doctrine, where shall I go when I die?" "To heaven," immediately answered the preacher. "Well sir," continued the objector, "suppose I don't believe it, where shall I go?" "Go—(said the priest, scratching his head in the mean time) go where you're a mind to."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they derive not by the faith of the credulous, but in all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful to be taken as a medicine by his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assuage the hunger of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors, and corrupt the system, which it is their duty to remove. Re- and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not to destroy it. As various and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.
Springfield, June 1, 1837.
Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.
DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frquent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

FREEMAN HUNT.
New-York, April 4, 1837.
The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.
Quincy, Sept. 2.
Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.
DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do not mean to say that they have cured me, but they have improved my constitution, and have rendered me more healthy and vigorous than I have been for many years. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills which flesh is heir to. I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but that they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Book & Job Printing.
THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.
Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Notice.
CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) has been found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.
Quincy, Sept. 22.

To Let.
A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, Nov. 3.

English Prints.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Quincy, March 16.

To the Afflicted.
DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHER-DRY WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all the prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the storehouse of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. C. Sumner & Co., and Carter, Foxboro'; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savill and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.
March 9.

To be Let.
THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.
GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, April 6.

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.
Quincy, March 16.

Grass Seed.
HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 13.

New Store.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a store of DRY GOODS, in School street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such other articles as are usually kept in his line of business.
Also—An excellent assortment of BOOTS and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES.
The goods will be sold cheap for cash.
Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see for themselves.
FREDERIC PRICE.
Quincy, April 20.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered, and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.
Two cases of inveterate dyspepsia, long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.
None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Books, Stationary, &c.
THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.
All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.
Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
Quincy, May 17.

Emporium of Fashion.
ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
Quincy, July 7.

Provision Store.
THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.
All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.
BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, &c., etc.
The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.
JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.
THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—
North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$5.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Wildcat, or Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, &c., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Ladies Book, \$3.
American Ethnological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1.
A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.
Quincy, Dec. 29.

Blacksmithing.
MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.
By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the trade firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.
Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.
THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.
WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Notice.
THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Boating Allys, on Coddington Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.
First rate OYSTERS, in large or small quantities, to suit customers.
JOHN FOWLE, Agent.
Quincy, July 14.

Notice.
THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and of the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarrymen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.
ISAIAH G. WHITON.
Quincy, Feb. 23.

Indian Purgative Pills OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research," and another describes it as "the secret knowledge of GRANDFATHER, &c." Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits; and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious and unimpeachable authority, and thus to secure the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its creative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicine now in use.

Fraud of this sort, however, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a diaphoretic, and one a cathartic, and the combination of the above forms an anti-putrescent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the heat of the body by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicine which purges the system above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent upon each other, that the least derangement in one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Diseases begin in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore cannot be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat, and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system of practice is the most natural and the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

But the ailments it has cured are new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known diseases of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—
FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syphilis, Pityriasis, Eczema, Herpes, Ringworm, and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; and also Lencorrhoea; Monstrous Discharges and other delicate Female Complaints.

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Boston, Nov. 24.

PUBL.

NUMBER 20.

JOHN ADAMS GR

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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N. B. OSBORNE, Salem
FREEMAN HUNT, New-

VARIETY.

SICKNESS. In sickness the soul dresses herself for immortality. A unties the strings of vanity, that m garments cleave to the world and She puts off the light and fantastic and wanton appetite.

Next to this, the soul, by the help knocks off the fetters of pride and placenties. Then she draws the stops the light from coming in, a picture down; those fantastic ima love, and gay remembrances of v and popular noises. Then she s into the sobrieties of humble tho feels corruption still chiding the fancy, and allaying the vapor of factions opinions.

Next to these, as the soul is still she takes off the roughness of he little angers and animosities, and oil of mercies and smooth forgiveness interpretations and gentle answers, reconciliation, and Christian atonement place.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

NEGRO SLAVERY. All good me section of the country, speak unof slavery as an evil, of which it is d the country should be purged. admit this, but they contend for p sonal, and pecuniary rights, which cannot be constitutionally interfere the people of other states, or by ment itself. A portion of the north fully in this doctrine, and desire to from all interference, though the strong to have all men free. Other the immediate performance of a religious obligation as paramount to and they are not willing to take imate of duty, any collateral cons expediency, however important th The conflict is destined to assume sious aspects in time, and as it bec with party politics and government

COOKING POTATOES. An article valuable, and in such extensive use, demands more attention in the table than is bestowed upon it. ed manner in which potatoes are boiled, shows that the art is imper stood. The best method is as f the boiler with water, add a spo and when the water is boiling, put toes and cover them; let them b an hour, then remove the boiler completely the water, after whi heat about ten minutes, when t done. Some prefer cooking the skins upon them, while others de paring them, alleging that the sk them a strong taste. Steaming th the water is poured off, reduces th meal condition, which most so me. Some would not boil them nearly above stated.—*Genesee Farmer.*

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FEMALE DELICACY. Respect fo reserve in the other sex is so gene ral among men, that they who suc in destroying its barriers rarely their triumph; and he who truly l long exult in any violation of the object of his affections, even th cession be made in his own favor.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 20.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

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No disease, ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the same effect above stated. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, the parts of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased without the disease spreading to the rest, and the cause is removed; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlement of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a persevering use of it, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir." The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

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FEVERS.—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamations, and Putrid Fevers, Angina, Erysipelas, SMALL POX, INFLAMMATIONS, of the Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Symploc, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dyspepsia and Hypochondria; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Spasmodic Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scarsy and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
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South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE,
Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,
New-York City.

VARIETY.

SICKNESS. In sickness the soul begins to dress herself for immortality. And first, she unties the strings of vanity, that made her upper garments cleave to the world and sit uneasy. She puts off the light and fantastic robe of lust and wanton appetite.

Next to this, the soul, by the help of sickness, knocks off the fetters of pride and vain complacencies. Then she draws the curtain, and stops the light from coming in, and takes the picture down; those fantastic images of self-love, and gay remembrances of vain opinion and popular noises. Then the spirit stoops into the soberies of humble thoughts, and feels corruption still chiding the forwardness of fancy, and allaying the vapor of conceit and factious opinions.

Next to these, as the soul is still undressing, she takes off the roughness of her great and little angers and animosities, and receives the oil of mercies and smooth forgiveness, fair interpretations and gentle answers, designs of reconciliation, and Christian atonement in their place.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

NEGRO SLAVERY. All good men, in every section of the country, speak unhesitatingly of slavery as an evil, of which it is desirable that the country should be purged. Southerners admit this, but they contend for political, personal, and pecuniary rights, which they say cannot be constitutionally interfered with by the people of other states, or by the government itself. A portion of the northerners agree fully in this doctrine, and desire to stand aloof from all interference, though their desire is strong to have all men free. Others look upon the immediate performance of a moral and religious obligation as paramount to all others; and they are not willing to take into their estimate of duty, any collateral considerations of expediency, however important they may be. The conflict is destined to assume still more serious aspects in time, and as it becomes mingled with party politics and government interests.

COOKING POTATOES. An article of food so valuable, and in such extensive use as the potato, demands more attention in preparing for the table than is bestowed upon it. The wretched manner in which potatoes are frequently boiled, shows that the art is imperfectly understood. The best method is as follows: Fill the boiler with water, add a spoonful of salt, and when the water is boiling, put in the potatoes and cover them; let them boil about half an hour, then remove the boiler and pour off completely the water, after which let them heat about ten minutes, when they will be done. Some prefer cooking them with the skins upon them, while others decidedly prefer paring them, alleging that the skin imparts to them a strong taste. Steaming them dry after the water is poured off, reduces them to a fine mealy condition, which most so much esteem. Some would not boil them nearly so long as above stated.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HOOF AIL. This disease is generally brought on by driving cattle on hard muddy roads. The first symptoms is lameness. When this is noticed the foot on examination will be found to be in some degree inflamed and swollen. Wash the foot in pickle as strong as you can make it. This has frequently proved effectual, but if it does not, an ointment made of corrosive sublimate and hogs lard, rubbed in the crack between the hoofs is a good remedy. If it is neglected, the parts between the hoof will become dry and horny, in this case the hard part must be cut out and the wounded flesh cured with healing ointment.—*Yankee Farmer.*

FEMALE DELICACY. Respect for delicacy and reserve in the other sex is so general and natural among men, that they who succeed the most in destroying its barriers rarely fail to regret their triumph; and he who truly loves, can never long exult in any violation of propriety, in the object of his affections, even though the concession be made in his own favor.

THE CABBAGE. A French journal observes that cabbage is a sovereign remedy for intoxication from wine, and that it has even the power of preventing it; for we are informed that, by eating a certain quantity of cabbage, before dinner, we may drink as much wine as you please, without experiencing any inconvenience. This property of the cabbage is also mentioned by ancient writers, who are of opinion that it proceeds from the antipathy which the vine shows to the cabbage; if a cabbage be planted near a vine, the latter either retires or dies.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.
By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River."
NUMBER X.

"It is good for us to be here."—Matthew xiii, 4.

It was indeed good for the little band of disciples, to witness the rise, and natural and glorious transfiguration of their friend and master. To hear a celestial voice proclaim, the meek and lowly Jesus, Son of the Most High God—in whom his Father was well pleased—and directing them with more than human eloquence to hear him, "who spake as never man spake."

Doubting and timid as they were, a vision so transcendently glorious, must have dispelled the mist of darkness and the misgivings which brooded over their minds. Well then might the ardent and impetuous Apostle, always foremost in expressing the nature and sentiments of his heart, exclaim—"Lord it is good for us to be here."

But although the Son of God has long since ascended to the bosom of his Father, and our Father—his God and our God—the spirit and the institutions of the holy religion thus established, remain as imperishable as their founder, exerting a mighty influence on the character and prospects of men. The spire rears its head in every part of the habitable globe—and although no miracle imparts the wonderful works of God in different languages, education fostered by Christianity has sent forth the oracles of God, and heralds to declare them to every kindred and tongue under the canopy of Heaven. Thousands weekly assemble within the consecrated walls of these houses of God, and Gates of Heaven, to render up the tribute of grateful and adoring hearts—to listen to the learned expositions of men deep in sacred literature—to the splendid and powerful diction and the persuasive eloquence of God's ministers. These feel as did Peter when he addressed to Messiah the ejaculation—"It is good for us to be here."

The good man, who at the dawn and the close of each day, assembles with his beloved partner, and the dear objects of their fondest affections around the family altar, to raise the voice of praise and thanksgiving to the Great Father and Founder of families, for that vast profusion of good which has been so bountifully scattered around them, feel that it is good for them to be there. It is good to visit the bed of languishing—to go to the house of mourning and to follow to the grave the "friend beloved, for occasions like these weaken the heart's hold on existence, lead us correctly to estimate the value of sublunary things, and raise our thoughts and wishes to those mansions where every eye shall sparkle with ineffable joy—where angels, and the spirits of the just made perfect, unite with the most rapturous acclamation in the sentiment, "It is good for us to be here."

For the Quincy Patriot.

REMINSCENCES.

CONTINUED.

Extracts of the early settlement of our Country, collected from authentic authors, augmented with late observations, and adorned with maps and sculptures, by John Ogilby, Esq., his Majesty's Cosmographer, Geographic Printer, and Master of the Revels in the Kingdom of Ireland. London, 1671.

Braintree. (formerly including Randolph and Quincy).—About this time (1640) there was built at Mount Wollstone, by some old hunters and certain farmers of the great town of Boston, a town named Braintree, being the twenty-fifth, within the Massachusetts government. It is well peopled, and hath great store of land in tillage.

Gloucester.—In the year 1641, Mr. Richard Blindman coming from Green Harbour, a place in Plymouth patent, with some few people of his acquaintance, settled in Cape Anne, where they built the twenty-sixth town, and named it Gloucester.

Dover.—There is also situate upon Piscataque River, to the north-east of Boston, a town called Dover, being the twenty-seventh, the people by voluntary resignation being under the Massachusetts government.

Woburn. In the year 1642, was erected the eight and twentieth town, called Woburn.

Reading. In the year 1644, Reading the nine and twentieth town was built, being in the government of Massachusetts; it is well watered, and situated about a great pond, having two mills—a saw mill and a corn mill—which stand upon two several streams.

Wenham. A little after was built the thirtieth town in this colony, called Wenham, situate between Salem and Ipswich; it is very well watered, as most inland towns are, and they live altogether on husbandry.

Springfield. About the year 1645, one Mr. Pinchin, having out of desire to improve his estate by trading with the Indians, settled himself in a place very remote from any of the

towns of the Massachusetts Colony, yet under their government, and great store of people still resorting to him, they at last erected a town upon the river Canecticut, calling it Springfield, being the one and thirtieth town; it is very fitly seated for a beaver trade with the Indians, in regard as it is situate upon this large navigable river, and upon rivulets of the same.

Haverhill.—In the year 1648, was founded the town of Haverhill, being the two and thirtieth, about a mile or two from the place where the river Merrimack receives into itself the river Shawshin, which is one of her three chief heads.

Malden. Not long after, the town of Malden, being the three and thirtieth town, was built by certain people that came out of Charlestown; these two towns being severed, the one from the other by the large river of Mistick.

The rest we shall only name, thirty-fourth Berwick alias Chawun, thirty-fifth Oxford alias Sagogus, Falmouth alias Totam, thirty-sixth Bristol, thirty-seventh Hull alias Passaquock, thirty-eighth Dartmouth alias Bohanna, thirty-ninth Norwich alias Segochet, fortieth Taunton alias Cohonnet, forty-first Greensborough, forty-second Yarmouth, forty third Northam alias Pascotaqua, forty fourth Exeter, forty fifth Weymouth.

The chief rivers of New England are, Pascotaqua, Sagadahoc, Pemmaguid, Agamentico, Merrimack, Tochohano, Mistick, Noraganset, Mishuwin, Connecticut, Newichwawoch, Kynebegua.

N. B.—In the year 1647, divers persons of quality ventured their estate upon an Iron Mills which they began at Braintree, but it profited the owners little, rather wasting their stock, the price of labor in matters of that nature, being double or treble to what it is in England.

P. S.—There is some evidence of the place, or places, still visible where the above enterprise was probably commenced on the Monaticus River.

THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.

During the reign of Charles V., King of France, a gentleman named Aubri de Montdidier, while passing through the forest of Bondy, was assassinated and buried at the foot of a tree. His faithful dog remained upon the spot of earth which covered his master's remains, for some days, until, overcome with the feeling of intense hunger, he quitted the grave, and proceeded to Paris, entered the house of one of his master's most intimate friends, and by the most distressing cries and howls, seemed desirous of announcing the assassination of his master. As he appeared famished, food was given him, after which he renewed his plaintive cries—he would then walk slowly towards the door; and then turn round his head to see if he was followed, return again to his master's friend, seize his coat with his teeth, and with gentle violence urge him to accompany him.

The singular conduct of this faithful animal, and the fact that he appeared there without his master, to whom it was known he was strongly attached, induced the gentleman to endeavor to fathom the mystery, and follow the dog, who seemed delighted at his success, and set off for the forest of Bondy. The gentleman's suspicions increased that all was not right, and soon the dog guided him to the foot of a large tree, and renewed his cries, scratching the earth in a particular spot, as if to indicate that something was there concealed. Assistance was procured, the ground was opened, and the corpse of the unfortunate Aubri was discovered.

The dog was taken to Paris, and carefully cherished by the friend of Aubri, in consequence of his lasting attachment to his master. Some months after this, the dog in passing through the streets, recognized the assassin, whom all the historians of that age agree in calling the Chevalier Macaire. He immediately sprang upon him with great fury, seized him by the throat, brought him to the ground, and would have strangled him, if he had not been compelled by the spectators to release his hold.

Every time that the dog caught sight of the Chevalier, he exhibited similar anger. This appeared so extraordinary and was so different from his usual character as to give rise to enquiries respecting the cause of his enmity to the Chevalier. The affection of the dog for his master was then called to mind, and it was also recollected that on a certain occasion, the Chevalier Macaire, had quarrelled with Aubri de Montdidier, and always afterwards exhibited towards him the most bitter hatred. Some other circumstances led to the suspicion that the Chevalier had committed the dreadful crime. The affair came to the ears of the King who ordered the dog to be brought to Court, and saw him single out and attack with great fury the Chevalier, from amidst a group of twenty or thirty courtiers.

In that age it was usual when a person was accused of a crime deeply affecting his honor, and the proofs of his guilt, although warranting suspicion, were not sufficient to convict him, to order the trial by combat, when the accused and the accuser were opposed to each other, on a fair field, and the guilt or innocence of the accused was supposed to be proved by the result of the combat. It was believed that a wise and just Providence would not allow guilt to triumph over innocence, and hence these kind of combats were called the judgment of God.

The King after investigating this singular affair, decided that it should be decided by a battle between the Chevalier and the dog, which should take place before the whole Court. Accordingly a place was prepared on the Isle of Notre Dame, which was then uninhabited. On the day appointed, the parties appeared, ready for the combat. The Chevalier was armed with a stout club, while the dog was provided with a large hog's head, into which he would be allowed to creep, if wounded or fatigued, in the course of the combat.

The dog on seeing the assassin standing before him with a club and breathing defiance, could hardly be withheld from attacking his enemy until the signal was given—no sooner however did the King give the word, than, being loosed, he rushed at the Chevalier—who valiantly defended himself with his club. The dog cautiously avoided the blows, passed around and around his adversary, sometimes menaced him on one side, sometimes on the other—until the Chevalier was so fatigued that he could hardly lift his weapon. At length, spying a favorable opportunity, the dog rushed at the Chevalier's throat, seized him, and brought him to the ground, amid the loud exclamations of the spectators. The Chevalier then confessed his crime in the presence of the king and the whole court.

The friends of Aubri erected a monument to the memory of this noble animal, which is still seen at the chateau of Montargis. The incidents related furnishes the foundation for a very interesting melo drama, which is often played at the theatres.

STRONG MAN OF VIRGINIA.

Some of our readers have doubtless met with the story of Peter Francisco, who in a quarrel into which he was forced, threw his antagonist over a fence and then threw his horse after him. Here is a more particular account of him than we have ever seen.

Hearing that a Giant was in the city of Columbus, I was reminded of my old acquaintance, Peter Francisco, who was a citizen of Buckingham county, Virginia. Peter, I venture to affirm, was as great a curiosity in person, as this Giant; yet with a dignified manliness, compatible with his vast personage and highness of frame, he deigned not to exhibit himself for bits of money to the public gaze. He contented himself to live on a farm and enjoy the comforts of a simple husbandman.

Peter Francisco was remarkable for strength; a large double jointed man, nearly seven feet in height without any surplus flesh, yet so corpulent and so proportioned like other men, that few would notice his uncommon height. His weight was from three hundred and thirty to three hundred and fifty pounds! Still he was not of such a stature that you would say he was rawbone.

As to Peter's strength—he informed me that in the army of the Revolution, while fed on blue beef at eighteen years of age, and while wrestling with his fellows in the camp, he first discovered his strength;—that he could then hold down two of the strongest men, by placing a hand on each. He could afterwards, as is well known to his old neighbors, set a common sized man in the palm of each hand, and lifting them up, bump their heads against the joists or ceiling above. He could take between his teeth, a common eight legged dining table, (of walnut or mahogany,) and without the aid of either hand or foot, lift it up and set it on the opposite side of the room. He never hit but two men in his life, (for he was too magnanimous to be quarrelsome.) the first blow on the first man broke his jaw bone in two places; the second only received one blow and had two ribs broken—the third man being a friend of the two first, insisted on fighting; but Peter (fearing further havoc) gently laid hands on him, and lifting him aloft, bore him through the gazing multitude, by the nap of the neck and the seat of his breeches, and threw him over the fence! Peter then told him if he would go home and take care of his wife and children, as he had advised his two unfortunate friends, he would throw his horse over also—the man agreed—and Peter actually threw his horse over the fence!

Peter Francisco was taken prisoner by the British during the Revolution, conveyed to a tavern, and seven troopers placed over him as a guard. He at an early day, got possession of one of their swords, cut down three guards in succession, took the other four prisoners and marched them into the American camp. This last affair was denied during the late war in a newspaper controversy, which resulted in the taking of many depositions of then living witnesses, showing the truth of the whole story; and thus has become a historical matter.

Fearing the above statement (that Peter threw the horse over the fence) may be considered too much for human credulity, I further state, that Peter told me himself, when I doubted his assertion, that "the horse was not large and stood near a low fence, which reached about midway his sides; that he pressed him up to the fence and reached under his belly, seized his opposite legs, and raising him up a little from the ground, turned him a summerset."

Many other feats of strength might be told of Peter Francisco. He died a few years past, while acting as Sergeant-at-arms in the Virginia House of Delegates.

RESTORATION OF SPEECH.

The attendant physician at an Asylum, reports a very interesting case of the application of galvanism, in the case of a patient who had been deranged for thirteen years, and who was fifty-four years of age. The lady was the wife of a gentleman of high standing, and came under medical care in 1822. Her general health

was good, but her disease was hereditary and exhibited itself gradually, finally showing that she had no disposition to talk, and she was entirely taciturn, although it did not appear that there was the least obstruction to the exercise of the organs of the voice. Every means had been resorted to, but it was impossible to secure the enunciation of a single word. She would keep by herself in the room where others were, and remain for a whole day without voluntarily seating herself. She took part in no kind of occupation, and though closely observing what was passing about her she appeared exclusively occupied with her own thoughts. When asked why she did not speak, she shook her head and answered by signs that she could not. This state of things continued until 1834, when it was concluded to try galvanic plates. At this time she had not been known to speak for nearly three years. Accordingly the cuticle having been removed by blisters, plates of the usual size were applied, the silver one on the occiput and the zinc a little below the knee. They were worn in this way for several days without any effect being observed. One day while the nurse was readjusting the plates, she was directed to remove them, applying the zinc above and the silver below. The moment the connecting wire was attached, the patient cried out to know what had been done to her, and from that time she has not only talked, but is exceedingly loquacious. But the report states her general condition in other respects to be about the same as previously.

SCULL YOUR OWN BOAT.

When I see a young farmer, mechanic, or professional man, lounging away his time in a bar-room with a cigar in his mouth, I think to myself—*you'd better be sculling your boat.*

When I see a young man talking loudly about government and gin, (or colonels and cognine, or corporals and cider,) and giving frequent evidence of his knowledge of them by abusing the former and tasting the latter, I cannot help saying, (to myself of course,) if you have a boat, you'd better scull it.

When I see any person prying inquisitively into the affairs of others, guessing at what they do not know, and put an unfavorable construction on the whole, I say—*scull your own boat.*

When I see a farmer at night, patching up his fence by the side of his cornfields, and hear him the next morning driving his cattle from that same field, thinks I to myself—*his boat won't stay sculled.*

When I see a woman going about lecturing on slavery, with holes in the heels of her stockings, I cannot help thinking—*Madam, your boat needs sculling—very much—indeed.*

When I see a young man mortgaging a part or the whole of his farm in order to get money to pay as boot in swapping horses, I feel very certain that *somebody else* will soon be sculling his boat.

And when I see persons making a regular business of tattling, gossiping, tale-bearing, and mischief making, and of back-biting, scandalizing, defaming, and slandering their neighbors, on every occasion and in every possible manner—to all such persons collectively and generally, and to each and every one of them individually and particularly, I say, "SCULL YOUR OWN BOAT."

JEALOUSY AND POISONING.

We have scarce ever heard of an instance which afforded as strong an illustration of the power of jealousy over the female mind, and of low devilish in the extreme that dreadful passion can render the heart of man or woman, as does one which lately occurred in the city of New York. It appears that the family consisted of females, seven or eight in number, the head of which is a landlady of the house, and the remainder are boarders. It also appears that this interesting family are in the habit of receiving gentlemen visitors, and that, in short, it is an establishment than which some purer exist in the city.

If we are correctly informed a young gentleman who frequented the house, or rather was a favorite with one of the misses, but, whether with or without cause, we cannot presume to say, the jealousy of the young woman was aroused in regard to some real or imaginary cause which she supposed to exist between her favorite visitor and two of her fellow boarders. The young man visited the house in the evening, and while he was there, the jealous girl attempted to revenge herself upon him and the two others of whom she entertained her maddening suspicions, in a manner which makes the blood run cold to narrate. It seems she procured a quantity of arsenic, which she put into a pint of brandy, and gave the fatally drugged liquor to each of the three. The two girls drank their draughts off without detecting the presence of any thing unusual in the liquor, and they had no sooner done so, than she swallowed a portion herself, larger than that she had given to either of the girls. The young man however, detected the presence of the poison immediately upon tasting the brandy, and he sat his glass down without swallowing any of the deadly draught, and escaped from the house as quickly as possible.

The two unfortunate girls who had drank of the deadly portions given them by the murderously minded wretch, did not begin to mistrust any thing wrong for ten or fifteen minutes after swallowing them, but by that time they, as well as the guilty thing who had administered the poison to them, began to feel in their stomachs sensations which they could not account for.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPUBLICANISM.

What is the true doctrine of Republicanism? Is it a mere question of party? or not so. Is it an exclusive doctrine? by no means. Is it a narrow, selfish, monopolizing theory? far, very far from either of these—'tis the reverse. It is a theory that enters into the most interesting relations of human society—it is a doctrine of equality, founded in interests and requirements of a whole community—ensuring to each the privileges of private rights—awarding to each, untrammelled by lofty influence, high sounding titles or aristocratic sneers, his station in society due from merit. It founds society on the broad basis of accommodation and mutual rights, and directly opposes the idea that "good family" or princely fortunes can supply the lack of either moral or intellectual worth. For what is money? what are names? do they elevate, purify, or make sacred? they may give power—they may confer rank, titles and station to the worthless—but place nor titles can lessen or increase a man's real claim to respect. The honest citizen may give street to, and be enveloped in the dust raised by, the rolling carriage of the brainless lordling, but "a man's a man for all that."

"Pigmies are pigmies still tho' perched on Alps; And Pyramids are Pyramids in vales."

Anti Republicanism, call it by whatever name you please, is opposed to the interests of the many and claims exclusive privileges to the few. It is opposed to enterprise and improvement in society. It sneers at the feeble attempts of inferior in point of influence to rise, and frowns upon true merit struggling with adversity. Such a spirit assumes to itself exclusive right to dictate, and spurns any measures that proceed from an untrammelled source. Such a spirit, did formerly in Europe, and does now in Asia, consign nine tenths of the population to abject humility and disgrace. But a cure has been found, a medicine prepared—actually a "universal medicine."—It is the people's voice—the wholesome principle, that the wants of community are paramount to the selfish desires of individuals, and will continue to work a cure. The time has gone by when castles and lords are to be sustained at the expense of the people, unless they conduce to their interests and protect their rights. And the time should have passed when it is made necessary to belong to a certain circle in order to avail ourselves of the confidence of our fellow creatures—when fellow should scorn to lend a helping hand to his fellow, struggling against the tide of adversity, merely because it seems to the phlegmatic minds of established greatness—that it becomes one of that caste to aspire to any thing beyond his own sphere.

Aristocratic pride is blind alike to the merits of others and its own deficiencies. It is like the dog in the manger who would neither eat nor allow the hard laboring ox to do so—it will neither do good nor allow others a chance. It shows no sign of animation unless prompted by praiseworthy efforts of enterprise, and then manifests it only by a sarcastic growl, as much as to say, when I get out you may get in, and not before. How long such a state of things can exist in a free community, needs no prophet to divine. More anon. *Equitas.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday last, a convention assembled at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, composed of those only who consider themselves capable of taking care of the dear people, to devise such measures as the crisis seemed to demand, to prevent a final overthrow of the party in old Norfolk. From the elongated visages of its members we should suppose that the day of their destiny was fast approaching, in which they must surrender up their much abused trusts, and from which there is no escape. The hand-writing upon the wall has already appeared to them in characters too palpable to be misunderstood, and has stricken them with terror and dismay. The people of this truly republican county are awakening from the slumbers of federal amalgamation into which they were seduced by deception; and they will arise in the majesty of their strength and throw off the shackles thus imposed upon them. Here the democratic or old republican party will regain its former ascendancy on the second Monday of November next, never again to yield to the deceptive allurements of federalism. *w.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MASTURBATION.

I have recently read a little book written by Dr. Woodward of the Insane Hospital at Worcester on the subject of *Masturbation*, entitled "Hints for the Young." I had previously read Graham's Lecture to young men and various medical journals on this subject. I am convinced, sir, that more ought to be said upon it—that the delicacy which prevails among many good and virtuous citizens in reference to it is a false delicacy—the destructive nature of this vice must be known before it will be abandoned; and abandoned it must be, or it will devastate the land. It is, unquestionably, the origin of three fourths of the idiocy, insanity, consumption, and bodily and mental irritations and imbecilities which annoy the bliss of life, or destroy it. There must yet be more books given to the public on this subject. Parents, guardians, teachers, physicians, and others must unite their efforts to stay this alarming evil.

PHILLOS ADOLESCENT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FOURTH OF JULY.

As a reader of your highly interesting and valuable paper, and a somewhat critical observer of the movements of our Republic, I have a thought which I wish to suggest at the present time. It is this—the cause of democracy, or the rights and privileges of the people, (no matter which you call it,) is no doubt progressing

As soon as the two former spoke of their feelings, the latter admitted that she felt the same, and calmly told them that of the three neither of them would live to see morning.

Alarmed by the solemn manner in which she spoke, the girls insisted upon her reasons for her frightful prediction; and she told them what she had been doing. The terrified creatures immediately alarmed the other members of the family with the horrid intelligence, and a physician was called in with the least possible delay. By the use of the stomach pump, and proper antidotes, the physician succeeded in so far removing from the stomachs of the intended victims of the jealousy maddened girl, as that they were able the next day to be up and about the house, with every prospect of recovering from the effects of their murderous dose. The author of the fiend-like affair, who was very properly the last of the three upon whom the physician operated, did not fare so well. The poison had taken such effect upon her system before its removal from her stomach was effected, that, though likely to recover, she suffered severely all day, and was still unable to leave her bed in the evening. We do not know whether any information of this murderous attempt on the lives of three unsuspecting and probably (towards her) unoffending beings, as well as her own, perpetrated by the wretch, has yet come to the knowledge of the police; but, as far as we can learn, the authorities, have taken no steps in the affair.—*N. Y. Sun.*

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The horrid particulars of the diabolical acts committed on board the *Alexandre*, by *Marsaud* and *Raymond*, whose arrest at Newport, R. I., some time since, excited so much interest throughout the country, are published in *Galignani's Messenger*, as they appeared upon the trial of those wretches before the Maritime Tribunal of Brest. We extract the following horrible details from the report. It will be recollected that the result of the trial was a sentence of death upon the guilty wretches.

Messrs. Michaud & Co. of Bordeaux, the owners of the *Alexandria*, sent her out to Batavia, in June, 1837, to bring home tin, coffee, and merchandise. The crew amounted to 17 men, with M. Louis Bousset, alias Dubois, as their captain, and Benoit Marsaud, a cousin of one of the owners, as second in command. The ship arrived in Batavia, Oct. 2nd, on the 29th proceeded to Samarang to complete her cargo, and on Nov. 25th, sailed again with property on board worth 600,000fr. All went well till day-break, on Nov. 27th, when Capt. Bousset took the watch at 4 o'clock. He had called to the cook to bring him some tea, when several of the crew came on deck, and without giving him a moment's time to defend himself, seized him and threw him overboard. Andre, the boatswain, who witnessed this premeditated act of murder; hastened down to the cabin of Lieut. Morpain, and informed him what had taken place. The lieutenant arming himself with an iron bar, went up and finding Marsaud on the deck, demanded what had become of the captain; but he instead of giving him any answer, grasped Morpain around the body, and with the assistance of three of the sailors, named Andreze, Sandy, and Gordon, or Gording, an Englishman, threw him also into the sea. These men next went to the other side of the ship, and served Audony, a sailor, in like manner. Here the master, seeing what had passed, and expecting the same fate, drew his knife, and made a desperate resistance, but was felled by the butt end of a pistol from Gordon, and was quickly buried in the waves. These four being despatched, Gordon ran forward and called upon the rest of the men to come on deck.

Dosset, a youth, was called on to appear, and was dragged aft with threats of being thrown into the water. The terrified lad begged hard for his life, and to be allowed to write to his family before he died, and offered to sign a bond for 20,000 francs, if they would save him, but Gordon and Andreze, reckless of his cries, hurried him into the deep. Their next object was Leomine, another boy only 17 years old, who threw himself upon his knees to Marsaud, imploring mercy. After a short parley between Marsaud and Gordon, he was spared though but for a time. On December 2d the *Alexandre* was overtaken by a gale of wind, and she became unmanageable. She sprang a leak, and to lighten her the coffee and tin were thrown overboard. This storm afforded Marsaud a pretence for accounting for all those whose lives had been sacrificed, as if they had been washed overboard in the storm; but before the entries of their deaths were made in the ship books, the men determined to get rid of the boy Leomine, whose mournful countenance was a constant reproach to them. On December 5th, the poor lad was cast from the poop by Gordon. On the following day this ferocious brute met with a similar fate. He had suffered to escape from him an idea which he had entertained of reducing the survivors to three, namely, Marsaud, Andreze and himself; so having made him drunk by mixing brandy with his wine, Marsaud threw him off his guard by requesting him to do some act in the management of the ship, and while he was thus engaged, he was suddenly knocked down, and fell overboard. He was an excellent swimmer and followed the ship for a long time, supplicating Marsaud to take him in, but his cries were unheeded, and he sunk.

On the same day, and before the death of Gordon, Marsaud and Raymond, without any necessity, but merely to give an appearance of the ship having suffered from a storm, and corroborate the report they afterwards made, cut away the mainmast, and a few days afterwards made a leak below the water line of the ship, and threw into the sea or damaged, several articles, which were afterwards stated to have been lost or damaged. The effects of the murdered men were divided among those who took part in their destruction, but part was restored to their places, to keep up appearances, on

coming within sight of the island of Maritus, where they were obliged to put in to repair damages. The *Alexandre* entered Port Louis on Dec. 15. On the next day, the pretended certificates of the death of those who had been murdered were laid before the Vice Consul and verified. The ship was repaired at an expense of 75,000 fr. for which a charge was made upon her. A portion of the remaining cargo was sold at 50 per cent loss. Having obtained some additional men, including three Englishmen, and taking more hands on board, Marsaud assumed the command as captain, and Raymond became his first mate or lieutenant. They also took on board two women of color, one of whom was Adeline Paris, Marsaud's mistress, who has followed him to Brest, and Marsaud had in his possession from forty to fifty pound weight of gold, and boxes of diamonds valued 30,000fr. The *Alexandre* sailed from the Maritus with papers for Bordeaux, but when at sea Raymond effaced the name of Bordeaux and substituted Boston. On the 20th May, 1838, the ship arrived at Newport, U. S., where the Vice Consul, M. Gournard, immediately discovered that her papers had been falsified, and summoned Marsaud before him. Instead of obeying, the self-appointed Captain attempted to sail for Boston, but was prevented by the promptitude and resolution of M. Gournard. The subsequent proceedings in America, which ended in the men being arrested and sent to France for trial, have already been laid before the public.

For the Quincy Patriot.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, a delegation of the whigs of the County of Norfolk, assembled at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, on Wednesday last. The Convention was very fully attended, and having completed their organization by the choice of Hon. James Richardson of Dedham for President, and Hon. Thomas French, of Canton—Gen. William H. Sumner, of Roxbury—Melitiah Everett, Esq., of Wrentham—Lemuel Humphrey, Esq., of Weymouth, and Josiah Brigham, Esq., of Quincy, as Vice Presidents—John M. Gougeon, Jr., Esq., of Quincy, and Nathaniel Lovering, Esq., of Roxbury, as Secretaries—and having proceeded to make the usual and necessary arrangements for county and town committees, etc., adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the features which chiefly distinguish our national Government from that of a despotic system, is found in the wise, just and rational provisions of the constitution, which render the people the only legitimate source of political power and action; and at the same time, makes the rulers servants of the people!

Resolved, That these provisions necessarily flow from the republican doctrine, that our government is instituted for the good of the many, and not for the benefit of the few.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the late and present Executive of the United States, has an inevitable practical tendency to the subversion of these great principles and if long continued must result in changing the relations of the people and rulers, by making the former servants and the latter masters.

Resolved, That the present dynasty by constant stretches of power have vastly increased the patronage of the Government and by its distribution of forty instead of twelve millions annually, has added to the subserviency of its numerous increasing dependents, and to the depression of the laboring classes.

Resolved, That we deprecate the doctrine, that offices are the spoils of political victory, under which all appointments are made, not from those who are best qualified to serve the people, but of such as can render the party the most service.

Resolved, That we lament the success with which our political opponents, for mere party purposes, operated in the last legislature to defeat a reasonable compromise of the license question, all feasible and proper schemes of retrenchment in the state expenses, and an efficient and acceptable militia system, and we earnestly recommend to our whig friends to persevere in their laudable exertions, in spite of party machinations, to accomplish their desirable objects.

Resolved, That the efforts of the national administration to organize and place its party under the control of its salaried agents, shews a deep distrust of the people, a design to conceal party abuses, and settled purpose by party discipline, to perpetuate its own authority.

Resolved, That the continuance of any one man in the Presidency beyond the constitutional term of four years, has a tendency to conceal from the people the abuses of constitutional power.

Resolved, That in an especial manner, as free citizens of the United States, we feel indignant at the measures adopted and in progress under Boston Custom House agents and other public officers to influence the elections in the County of Norfolk; and we call upon its free and independent citizens to expose and resist all such attempts to control the elective franchise.

Resolved, That in our opinion the intelligent and patriotic citizens of this county need only to be apprized of such measures and intentions to unite more firmly and vigorously in maintaining their independence, and we therefore recommend them to give their support and use their best efforts for the distribution of the Dedham Patriot & Canton Gazette, as a means of exposure and counteraction.

And finally, *voted and resolved*, that the foregoing proceedings, subscribed by the President and Vice Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretaries, be published in the Dedham Patriot & Canton Gazette and in the Quincy Patriot.

JAMES RICHARDSON, President.

THOMAS FRENCH, WILLIAM H. SUMNER, MELETIAH EVERETT, LEMUEL HUMPHREY, JOSIAH BRIGHAM, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN M. GOUGEON, JR., NATHANIEL P. LOVERING, } Secretaries.

in our community. This is as it should be. But we want something to give a little more zest to the cause at present. Would it not be well on the coming fourth of July to have a *Public Dinner*. Such a thing, I think, desirable, and Quincy seems to be the most appropriate place for it, as it has ever been a patriotic town. I merely suggest the thing, hoping to hear more about it from your correspondents who feel the cause of democracy and republicanism to be synonymous. A DEMOCRAT.

NEWS.

MELANCHOLY DEATH. A young man of Boston, as we learn from the Times, was playing with a jackknife, the blade of which he was trying to throw open by a jerk of his arm, when he suddenly spoke to a friend, saying, "I have cut myself," and would have fallen but that his friend caught him. The knife had entered the groin, and severed the great artery of the leg, so that he bled to death in less than five minutes. Surgical aid was called, but did not arrive till life had departed. Indeed, if the best surgeons had been on the spot at the moment, it would have only been a miracle that could have prevented the fatal termination of the accident, as the division of the artery was at that point where it emerges from the trunk over the bone of the pelvis. Had the wound been lower down in the thigh or leg, the flow of blood might have been arrested by a firm pressure upon the artery at this place, which was just above where surgeons produce a powerful compression in amputations of the lower limb. This shocking event shows how fearfully and wonderfully we are made; and teaches also, the vast utility of a general knowledge of our anatomical structure that we may avoid injuries in fatal places; and be of immediate service to our fellow beings whenever human aid is needed in calamity.

WARNING. A singular occurrence, which resulted in the death of a fine promising child, aged about twenty months, recently occurred in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The child, by climbing up on a chair, reached his father's vest, which was hanging up, and in the pocket of which was a box of percussion caps; being unable to open the box, the little fellow picked a hole in the bottom of it, got some of the caps out of it and swallowed them. He was taken ill the same evening, and died in the course of the following day. Upon opening the body, six or seven of the caps were found in his stomach.

DISASTER. The Oswego (N. Y.) Herald states, that a schooner having on board five men and two females, went down in that harbor, and all on board must have perished, as nothing was picked up but some articles of dress, etc. The schooner was loaded with stone, and it is supposed the action of the sea caused the heavy stone to shift and upset the vessel.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM. One of the Newark, (N. J.) papers states that a village in the immediate neighborhood has been visited with a tremendous and destructive hail storm. The fruit is mostly destroyed, and the gardens have all received more or less injury. There was one hundred and fifteen lights broken out of the Methodist Church, and seventy-five out of the Presbyterian Church—scarcely a house in the place has escaped without the loss of fifteen or twenty. In some places the hail fell to the depth of five inches—the size varying from that of a pea to a black walnut. The storm continued about half an hour.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

OUR MILITIA.

It is well known that for several years past the militia of our land, and especially of the good old Bay State, have been on the retrograde march. If we went with the no-government and non-resistance editors of the day, we should rejoice to see it so: but believing as we do, that "the powers that be are ordained of God and that the magistrate beareth not the sword in vain," we cannot but lament that that system, so precious to our fathers, so necessary for our national happiness and safety, and so honorable to our Republic, should fall into disrepute, and eventually become extinct. Spirit of Washington! shall it be so? Heights of Bunker! shall it be so? Ye manes of Warren and LaFayette! shall it be so? We verily believe it will not be so; but if it be not, there must be a change in public feeling, or rather, in legislative feeling.

We have been led to these remarks by the niggardly and disgraceful act of the Legislature of 1839 in repealing the law which gave a bounty of five dollars to each member of our volunteer companies. We have been at a loss to ascertain the motive of the Legislature in reconsidering this law. Was it to save to the State the paltry sum of five dollars from her volunteers? Is the Commonwealth so poor as to be compelled to resort to such meanness? Or, was it to give the already sinking system of our military affairs a final blow? Do the Representatives of our State in their combined and consociated wisdom really think it advisable to disperse our militia. And, if neither of these was the motive, we ask, what in the name of common sense was it? It is not surprising that there should be a universal disapprobation to this insignificant act of our Legislature among the uniform companies of the State. And, if it should result in the total disorganization of them it would be but a just exhibition of the law of retaliation.

The bounty, to be sure, was something to a poor man, but this is not what we look at. We care but little about the five dollars. But the act itself—the spirit which it manifests—this is the thing. Repeal a bounty of five dollars which was scattered among the people, and generally among those not the most favored by Mammon, and add three times as much to the already fat salaries of those whose office is unnecessary, or if necessary, who had twice as much before as

they ought. Is this Republicanism? This the spirit of the Pilgrims—the spirit of '76? In our judgment, it no more resembles their spirit than a pigmy the Alps or a Lilliput a Hercules.

If the Legislature of '40 does not open its mouth on this subject and speak so as to be heard from the confines of New York to the jumping off place of Cape Cod, and from the line of the Granite State to King Philip's Rock, we are very much mistaken.

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Our principal objection to Mr. Garrison is that under the term of abolitionism we have been crammed with all the above peculiar, and, as we believe, ultra views of his. They are, as we said, sifted into almost every thing that comes from his pen. Perhaps, he is unconscious of it: perhaps these peculiarities are so near his heart that they flow forth spontaneously, whatever be his theme. With his peculiar tenets, as we said before so say we again, we have no fellowship. We not only fear, but verily believe they have a tendency to divide the anti-slavery ranks, and consequently to retard the progress of those philanthropic principles which we hoped soon to see deeply rooted in the heart of every American citizen. We cannot but lament that it should be so. While we give Mr. Garrison full credit for nobly and gloriously espousing the cause of the slave—of pleading for the oppressed—of being the pioneer in this good work, we still regret that his peculiar views should be shouldered, as we believe they have often been in the Liberator, upon the anti-slavery cause.

Another thing, which we believe has been a source of much regret even to the friends of Mr. Garrison is the severe and harsh language which he uses. We have heard it often expressed in this way. If any one does not move exactly in the traces with him, he turns the butt end of his whip and inflicts stripes without mercy. Now, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we blame no one for the free and unreserved expression of his opinion; and, we are as willing Mr. Garrison should exercise this right as any other man and to as full an extent. But we think we cannot be mistaken as to the fact that Mr. G. has injured the cause which he has espoused by *undue severity of language*. We, ourselves, have often been pained on this subject. We could quote chapter and verse from his paper, were we disposed, but we forbear, as our object is peace rather than war, and the good of the enslaved and the enslaved. We cannot but hope Mr. G. will see his errors and retract his steps. We admire the man for his boldness in first espousing so good a cause, but hope he will no longer overshoot the mark, or turn friends into enemies by his rashness. We need not seek for specimens. They meet us in the very mild piece, even, which he has designed to bestow upon us, which is the cause of this article. We may be "diabolical," but we are not conscious of it. We may deserve to be scorned and execrated by every one who prizes freedom of soul," but we are not conscious of it. We desire to take rebuke kindly. We believe we do not "turn up our nose" without cause. We are not among "the devotees of sectarianism." Mr. G. may "let us go;" we confess our "moral stomach is in such a condition," that we cannot well endure anti-slavery combined with the peculiarities of the editor of the Liberator. While we award to him the meed of praise for his noble efforts in the cause of the enslaved, and highly admire many who have heretofore approved his course, we repeat it, and repeat it with emphasis, "with Mr. Garrison's singular tenets we have no fellowship."

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A GOOD DAY'S WORK. James Jackson, a preacher, who visited this town about since, has called upon our friend of the Liberator, and informs him that he preached at St. Louis Sunday and received three dollars, and "a victuals found," for his day's contemplative visiting his numerous friends during the ensuing summer season in his rural suit of clothes.

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WESTERN PIONEER. Gen. Duncan McArthur, formerly member of Congress, and Governor of Ohio, died at his residence near Chillicothe in the sixty eighth year of his age. He was one of the first settlers of the State—a man of giant frame and powerful intellect.

THE LATE FAIR. The nett receipts at the Sailor's Fair, it has finally been ascertained, were five thousand and one hundred dollars and fifty two cents. This speaks well for the liberality of the citizens of Boston and vicinity.

DIXON AGAIN. In the case of G. W. Dixon, New York, indicted for a libel on the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the defendant pleaded guilty to two out of four of the indictments, and requested time to prepare himself for trial upon the remainder, which was granted him.

CONNECTICUT SENATOR. General Dennis Kimbly of New Haven, who was elected United States Senator last Spring, by the legislature of Connecticut, for six years, has signified his intention of immediately resigning his seat, on account of increased ill health.

A NATIONAL DEBT. It appears from a statement recently published by the Secretary of State of New York, that the aggregate amount of debts contracted by all the States of the Union, is over one hundred and seventy millions of dollars.

MILITARY ACADEMY. Amongst the visitors appointed to attend the examination of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy are Grenville Temple Winthrop and John Pickering of Boston.

NOTICE. The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

DIED. In Philadelphia, Robert T. Bicknell, Esq., formerly of this town and grandson of the late Capt. Peter Bicknell. He was well known as a Broker and conductor of a periodical devoted to fiscal matters which bore his name.

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the LAND with the HOUSE recently built and now occupied by Mr. John Fowle, pleasantly situated a short distance from the Stone Temple on Codding Street, and in the immediate vicinity of business. Attached to the premises are convenient Out Houses and two Bowling Allies. It might be improved to advantage as a hotel or boarding-house, but will make a pleasant private residence.

Adjoining are several good and valuable House Lots which will also be offered for sale at the same time.

If the House and Land should not be sold on the above day, it will then be leased for the term of ten years. Conditions of the sale liberal. Further information relative to the property may be obtained of the subscriber.

HARVEY FIELD, Auc.

Quincy, May 18. 2w

Fresh Assortment

OF Prints, Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Mouseline de Laine Shawls, Mourning Apparel, etc., etc., just received and for sale low for cash at

Quincy, May 18. if

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

Quincy, May 18. if

Sarah Litchfield's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

SARAH LITCHFIELD,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

NATHANIEL HAYWARD, Jr., Executor.

Braintree, May 18. 3w

Sale of Pews.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, May 25th instant, at the Second Congregational Church, in Milton, (Railway) at five o'clock in the afternoon, the following PEWS, No. 21, No. 22, No. 26, No. 45, No. 39, No. 61, No. 62. The three last mentioned are situated on the broad side.

The whole will be sold without reserve.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auc.

Milton, May 11. 2w

Nathaniel F. Safford,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Milton, Mass.

Office near Milton Bridge.

Milton, Feb. 9. if

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection of those persons who damaged a Pump and Well of the subscriber, and a pair of Shears for hoisting stone belonging to Charles Hardwick & Co.

Quincy, May 4. if

ISAAC BASS.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Corn, Rye, Oats and Meal,
FOR sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., head of Quincy Canal.
Quincy, April 20. if

Wanted Immediately,
SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, April 6. if

Or Wagon for Sale.
A LARGE thorough made OX WAGON and a CART BODY. The above are in a very sound state, having been but little in use, and will be sold low if applied for soon, on the farm at Germantown, to J. SULLIVAN.
Quincy, March 30. if

Seed Corn.
A FEW bushels of Early Nova Scotia Seed Corn for sale by
WILLIAM TORREY.
Quincy, April 20. if

New Bonnets.
JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do. of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.
S. S. MARSH.
Quincy, April 6. if

Sarah Litchfield's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, April 20th, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Litchfield, late of Braintree, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Asa French, Executor therein named, and Nathaniel Hayward, Junior, the Executor therein named.

Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Braintree, April 27. 3w

Silvanus Ludden's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, April 20th, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Silvanus Ludden, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Asa French, Executor therein named, and Nathaniel Hayward, Junior, the Executor therein named.

Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Braintree, April 27. 3w

Elisha Hollis' Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ELISHA HOLLIS,

late of Braintree, in the County aforesaid, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the twentieth of April instant are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of N. L. White, in Braintree, on the first Wednesdays of the months of May, June, July, August and September next, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on each of the aforesaid days.

Dated the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

CHARLES M. FOGG, } Commissioners.
N. L. WHITE, }

Braintree, April 27. 6w

Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

WHITE & SPEAR

was dissolved by the death of Elijah Spear; and all persons having demands upon said firm are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

NATHANIEL WHITE, Surviving Partner.

Quincy, April 20. 4w

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27. if

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamphun, a first rate Horse Shaver, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27. if

Brick.

HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy Canal, by

CURTIS, WHITE & Co.

Quincy, April 27. if

Call and See!

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs his friends in Quincy and vicinity, that he has on hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a good assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARES, which he offers for sale at as good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

THOMAS M. BAKSH.

Quincy, April 20. if

For Sale.

A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to

JOSIAH SAVIL.

Quincy, March 23. if

Room to Let.

ONE half of the Hall over the Bookstore of Caleb Gill, Jr. will be let and immediate possession given. Apply to

NATHAN FISK.

Quincy, May 11. if

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds.

The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

CYRUS CHENEY.

JOSIAH SAVIL, Jr.

Quincy, May 4. if

Cash Store.

EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage and support he has received, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of

EBENEZER BENT & Co.

who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

Quincy, March 23. if

Feathers.

LIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Rubber Overshoes.

MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 19. 6w

A Natural Remedy.

APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The food matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. Sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It is well observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE must YIELD to their POWER.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable PILLS, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESEL & CARTER.

Boston, Dec. 1. if

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. if

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, green, and all the green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellis and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. if

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and

POETRY.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A mother with her three lovely children, left Leeds, England, recently, bound to Canada, to join her husband. On her passage out, the three babes died, and were committed to the mighty deep. The beautiful lines which follow most feelingly record the afflictive event.

Sleep! sleep little babes on your ocean pillow!
Sleep! mid the foam of your watery bed!
Sleep, 'mid the rage of the stormy billow,
That entombs the young and the hoary head!

Dark was the dawn of your earthly morning,
Hidden your sun, and cloudy your sky!
No bright solar rays your horizon adorning;
You lived, but 'twas only to breathe and to die!

Deep in the depths of the fathomless ocean—
Deep is the grave where your ashes repose!
Deep 'midst the darkness— that ceaseless commotion,
Where long hidden secrets no tongue can disclose!

On your grave the fond eye of a mother's affection
Ne'er shall gaze—nor the tear of pity be shed;
For no sod marks the spot where the sad recollection
Might restore to the bosom the dear little dead.

Rest! rest, little babes, on your ocean pillow!
Rest, 'mid the foam of your watery bed;
Rest, 'till the rage of the stormy billow
Shall have spent all its fury—then yield up the dead.

Then wake, little babes, from that ocean pillow;
Wake from the foam of that watery bed;
Wake to contemn the stormy billow,
And rise to mingle no more with the dead.

Rise to re-join your affectionate mother,
And unite in the melodies angels shall sing;
Where the friend and the father, the sister and brother
Their songs to the throne of Jehovah shall bring.

A KISS—"LET ME."

I ne'er on that lip for a moment have gazed
But a thousand temptations beset me;
And I've thought, as the dear little rubies you raised,
How delightful 'twould be—if you'd let me.

'Then be not so angry for what I have done,
Nor say that you've sworn to forget me;
They were buds of temptation too potent to slum,
And I thought you could not but—let me.

When your lip with a whisper came close to my cheek,
O! think how bewitching it met me;
And plain as the eye of a Venus could speak,
Your eye seemed to say you would—let me.

So forgive the transgression, and bid me remain,
For, in truth, if I go, you'll regret me;
Then, oh, let me try the transgression again,
And I'll do all you wish—if you let me.

ANSWER—"I'LL LET YOU."

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lips,
That a thousand soft wishes beset you,
I vow by the nectar that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—I'll let you.

If you swear by my charms that you'll ever be true,
And that no other darts shall get you,
By the stars that roll round your high summit of blue,
Perhaps, sir—perhaps, sir—I'll let you.

If not urged by a passion as fleeting as wild,
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection unsullied, soft, fervent and mild,
You ask'd for a kiss, then—I'll let you.

ANECDOTES.

A NEW VEGETABLE DIET. "Doctor," said a gouty chap yesterday, whose constitution had been considerably broken by over-indulgence in that class of the good things of this life generally known as spirituous liquors, "Doctor, I say, I'm very weak; my appetite is gone and what I do eat does not agree with me. What do you think I had better eat, doctor?"

"You should confine yourself to a vegetable diet altogether."

"Should, eh? Well that's rather tough. By the way, doctor, speaking of vegetable diets, do mint juleps come under that head?"

"No, certainly not. But why do you ask?"

"Why, I was going to say that if mint juleps came under the head of vegetable diet, I'm willing to go your prescription entire.—Piquette."

A CLINCHER. Two gentlemen walking together were talking of the senses, seeing, feeling and the like. One remarked that his sense of hearing was remarkably acute, while the other was not wonderfully endowed in this respect, but observed that his vision was wonderful. "Now, to illustrate," said he, "I can see a fly on the spine of yonder church." "The other, looking sharply at the place indicated—'Ah!' said he, 'I can't see him, but I can hear him step!'"

A CUTTING REPLY. A charitable divine, for the benefit of the country where he resided, commenced a large causeway, and as he was one day overlooking the work, a certain nobleman passed by.—"Well, doctor," said he, "notwithstanding your pains and charity, I don't take this to be the highway to heaven."

"Very true, my lord," replied the doctor, "for if it had, I should have wondered to meet your lordship here."

ECONOMY. A miserly man would often say to his children, "Now my dears, which of you will have a cent and go to bed without any supper?" Answer, "We will all, father." The next morning he would say, "Will you give a cent, and warm cakes for breakfast?" "Yes, yes," they would reply, with one accord. Thus he would get his money back again, and cheat them out of one meal worth double the amount.

WOMAN'S TONGUE. One morning a party came into the public rooms at a fashionable resort somewhat later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were told that Lord Byron had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am sorry for it, madam," retorted Lord Byron; "but before I ate the tongue, I was assured you did not want it."

A CORRECT RETORT. The Grand Almoner of France was a good judge of horse flesh. Louis XIV. wishing to get his opinion on a horse that was offered him for sale, said to him, "They say he is a Turk. As you are a judge in these matters, I should be glad to know your opinion." "Do not believe them, sir," replied the Bishop, "he is as much a Christian as you or I."

MANY SECH. A reprobate priest finding some difficulty in putting on his surplice, swore he thought the devil was in it. Amen, said the clerk.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt the Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above residence.

Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Par's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the various cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. Jy

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston) by long leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous, but in all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, febrile affections, asthma, piles, sitting of the cerebrous and verus and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence of the mercenary practice of the community, by adopting inordinate quantities of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammation of the bowels. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptiveness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

To Let.

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty feet, over the office of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3.

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Quincy, March 16.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERBET, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savills and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. T. Hilditch, Boston.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

March 9.

To be Let.

THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which, will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, April 6.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 13.

New Store.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Store of DRY GOODS, in School Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of broad cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such other articles as are usually kept in his line of business.

Also—An excellent assortment of BOOTS and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES.

The goods will be sold cheap for cash. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see for themselves.

FREDERIC PRICE.

Quincy, April 20.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, of the following Periodicals, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.

Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.

Democratic Review, \$5.

Christian Examiner, \$4.

Family Magazine, \$1.50.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.

Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.

Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.

Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.

Lady's Book, \$3.

American Philological Journal, \$2.

Annals of Education, \$3.

Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddingdon Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

First rate OYSTERS, in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Indian Purgative Pills
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with impostors, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Cannot sense, however, teaching us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the **INDIAN PURGATIVE** to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research," and another ascribes the honor to "an important vegetable," and to such only we look for the cure of disease. In the case of the **INDIAN PURGATIVE**, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of increasing its origin with a fictitious origin. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the **Indian Purgative** will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an important vegetable) that the **Indian Purgative** is an incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the **COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST**. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a cathartic, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-pneumonic and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of action is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is exerted there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a **Universal Remedy**, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the **Indian Purgative**. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the **Indian Purgative** is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructed matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessel pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will not more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine excretions, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the **Indian** system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of innumerable different and distinct parts, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependant that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become diseased or healthy; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or **Indian** system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the **Indian** system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the **Indian** practice is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the **Indian Purgative** in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by a medicine, viz—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverence in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the **Indian Purgative** acts in direct accordance with the **LAW OF NATURE**, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipels, "SALT FOX," INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dropsy and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Pertussis; the Heaviness of the Head, STIMPTION and Malarious; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Constiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; LULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysteria; Weak Nerves; Lowessness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the **Indian Purgative Pills**:—**SMITH & EWER**, Boston Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

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VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR and PUBLISHER.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRICK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LAONIC PREACHER.

By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River."

NUMBER XI.

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"—Micah vi.—v. 8.

Those passages of inspiration, which exhibit in a few words the whole duty of man, are peculiarly worthy our attention; more especially, when conveyed in language so simple, that the most common intellect can fully comprehend their import. Such is the character of the beautiful passage selected for our laconic remarks. In every age, and under every revelation of Heaven, the same great truths have been declared, and the same duties insisted upon, with an urgency and frequency commensurate with their importance. Man, in every period of creation, seems to have been intent on substituting shadows for substances. Hence, the host of zealots and fanatics, who have enlisted their unholy passions in what they have blindly or vainly supposed to be the cause of God and religion; and in substituting rites, and ceremonies, and offerings, and sacrifices the most cruel, instead of rendering to God the tribute of grateful hearts—of worshipping him in spirit and in truth—and conforming their practice to those eternal and immutable precepts of right, which were in no small degree made luminous to the minds and consciences of those to whom the written revelation of the Almighty had never been sent.

Our text is so plain that it scarcely needs exposition—so plain to use an apt illustration, borrowed from the same book—that the way-faring man, though a fool, may read its meaning. God hath shown us what is good—the experience of the good man can testify to the truth of this assertion. Even Balaam, who loved the wages of unrighteousness, desired to die the death of the righteous, and that his last end might be like his, peaceful and happy. The requirements of God were all designed to promote human happiness. To do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God, is then the sum and substance of what is required of us; and this, because its tendencies are productive of our own individual and personal comfort and happiness here and hereafter. To do justly, we must render to all their dues—to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's;—in one word, we must adopt that divine rule of Messiah—to do unto others whatever we could reasonably desire, in exchange of circumstances, they should do unto us.

To love mercy is, in the main, that charity which has been so beautifully described by the gifted apostle, as suffering long and being kind. The feet of the merciful man are never slow to seek out objects of distress, nor his hand feeble to bestow on them those benefits they need to render them comfortable and happy. The merciful man, regards even the life of his beast. In imitation of the example of Him whose disciple he is—he goes about doing good. In the language of the poet,

By God inspired, his generous breast,
In blessing others only blest;
With kindness large and free,
Delights the widow's tears to stay,
To teach the blind their smoothest way,
And aid the feeble knee.

And, to walk humbly with God, is to cultivate in our bosoms that humility of mind and that meekness of deportment, which was so admirably exemplified in the life of Christ. Feeling our own weakness and insufficiency, our whole trust is reposed in God. Under a deep and aiding sense of our unworthiness, we must truly repent of our sins, and seek with all lowliness of mind that restoration to the favor of our Heavenly Father, which he has mercifully been pleased to promise to the humble and contrite sinner.

Wherefore should man, frail child of clay,
Live from the cradle to the shroud,
Who but the insect of a day—
Oh! why should mortal man be proud?

By doubt perplexed, in error lost,
With trembling step he seeks his way;
How vain of wisdom's gift the boast!
Of reason's lamp how faint the ray.

Follies and crimes, a countless sum,
Are crowded in life's little span,
How ill, alas! does pride become
That erring, guilty creature, man.

Let us then cultivate that humility and fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom—referring to that sublime declaration and promise made by God, through the burning lips of Isaiah, for our consolation and encouragement, "Thus saith the high and lofty ONE that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy. I dwell in the high and holy place—with him also, that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones." Adding to this humility, that pure, practical religion, undefiled before God the Father, which is declared by the apostle to be this—visiting the widow and fatherless in their afflictions, and keeping ourselves unspotted from the world.

THE INFIDEL.

BY REV. O. A. BROWNSON.

"Father, you told me the other day that an infidel had once been very kind to you."

"Yes, my son. Sit down and I will tell you about him."

"Do; for I have always thought an infidel must be a very wicked man."

"That is uncharitable, my son. There may be goodness in hearts where we little think of finding it. But listen. Your father was once a beggar boy. At an early age he was alone in the world, poor, with no father nor mother, no sister nor brother, no relative nor friend."

"Who took care of you, father?"

"No one. I lived as I could. I had no pleasant childhood and youth. There was a cloud over my morning sun. No sweet voice soothed my young griefs; no kind, steady hand guided my headstrong passions. When I was at your age my soul was dark, and my affections were chilled. Nobody loved me, I saw nobody to love. I was weary of life, I was weary of myself, I was weary of everything, and I travelled and travelled hoping to travel away from myself, but I could not."

"One cold November night, the wind and the sleet beating against me, sick, worn out with fatigue, hungry, half naked, I found myself before a rich man's door, begging a shelter from the storm. I was repulsed."

"The wretch."

"Say not so, my son. I have seen many such, but they are our brothers, and we must love and forgive them."

"Father, I cannot love such unfeeling monsters."

"Yes, you can. Jesus loves them, and died to redeem them. God loves them, and so must we if we would have him love us."

"Must we love the wicked?"

"Not their wickedness. But we must love those who are wicked, well enough to die as Jesus did for them, should it be in God's providence become necessary."

"You mean, father, that we should be willing to die to save their souls from endless punishment in the world to come?"

"Not from endless punishment in the world to come, but from being wicked here in this world."

"But can they be saved from being wicked here?"

"Yes, my son. There is no man so great a sinner but he can repent, and become a good Christian. Remember always, that on every soul is stamped the image of God. However that image may be obscured by poverty, vice or crime it can never be effaced, but it may be made to reappear in all its native lustre as it did in Jesus; and when it is thus made to reappear in all men, all will be like God, and followers of him as dear children."

"But you said you were repulsed from the rich man's door. Where did you go then?"

"I passed on to the next house. I was received, nursed with the kindest care for months, and when I had recovered sufficient strength to resume my wanderings, I was sent on my way well clothed and furnished with the means of purchasing human kindness. The man who received me and did so much for me was called an infidel."

"But was he one?"

"I once thought so. You must know, my son, that I did not always think of religion as I now do. I was however very religious from a child. I early learned to read the Bible, and when I was but fourteen years of age I could repeat the larger part of it from memory. I loved to talk and dispute on religious topics. Every Sunday I would either attend some religious meeting, or seek some solitary spot, some frowning precipice, plunge into the depths of the forest, to find something to remind me of the stern and awful majesty of God. I was a dark minded boy. A gleam of sunshine never broke in upon my path. I thought myself a doomed one. I heard God in the thunder, I saw him in the lightning, riding upon the tempest, but never in the glad scenes of nature."

"Religious people often talked to me, told me I was a sad wretch, overwhelmed me with denunciations of God's wrath, filled me with horror by their descriptions of the tortures of the damned; so depressed me under a sense of my own guiltiness, that I crouched in the dust and cried out, 'Lord have pity on thy slave!' They bruised afresh my torn spirit, but they never soothed my wounded heart, nor let in a single ray of light upon my darkened soul."

"With such gloomy views of religion, I was ill prepared to believe my benefactor religious. His look, the tones of his voice, his words and his actions were all so kind, so full of sweetness and love, so different from anything I had ever met in people professedly religious, that I could not believe him religious. He was the first human being that had ever shown me kindness, the first that had ever spoken to me as a fellow being, the first who had ever conversed with me on religion without dooming me to everlasting punishment; and I said to myself, either this man is an infidel, or those I have called religious are not religious."

"Be this as it may. He was a true friend to me in my need. He not only nursed me through some months of sickness, provided for the wants of my body, but what was infinitely more, he awakened my self-respect, and made me feel that I was not wholly lost. He made me feel that I belonged to the human family, and that I might be something."

"It was a beautiful morning in spring when I left him. The birds were singing merrily among the branches, the green blade was springing up under my feet, the flowers were beginning to unfold, the air was soft and fragrant, the heavens were unobscured by a single cloud, and the sun, the first time for me in my life, shone bright and warm. I felt like a new man. A new life was in my veins. My step was elastic. I leaped for gladness and blessed the God of nature."

"Feeling a degree of self respect, confident of success, with new and kindly feelings awakened, I easily found employment; and, becoming settled in my habits, applying myself with diligence, I soon prospered in business. I became acquainted with your mother—loved—was loved. She is gone. Too soon she is gone! But she was a pure and gentle spirit. She is in a better world. You have been a good boy. Your love and obedience to your father, have paid me a thousand times over for all I have ever suffered."

"Thank you, father, but you have not yet told me whether your benefactor was or was not an infidel."

"It is hard deciding, my son. It is not yet settled where religion ends and infidelity begins. We are all infidels to one another. In our own estimation we are all believers in the truth. I have long since ceased to trouble myself much about people's belief. We shall never be able to make people all of one mind, but if we can make them all of one heart, love one another as Jesus loved us, and the blessed God who made and loves us all, it is enough. The world will then be happy, and I am sure our heavenly Father will be better pleased to see a happy than a merely orthodox world. What my benefactor was I hardly know, but people said he was an infidel."

"What did he believe?"

"I will tell you all I know of his belief. The day before I left him, he called me into his room where he usually spent three or four hours of each day alone. 'My friend,' said he to me, and his eye moistened as he spoke, 'to-morrow you leave me, I am sorry to have you go, but it is necessary. You have a part to act in the world, and the sooner you commence it the better. When you are gone people will tell you hard things of me. They will tell you that I am an infidel. They will try to make you think of me."

"But they will not succeed."

"That is not so certain. You will soon be engrossed in business. You will have no time to make yourself a religion, you will take one already made, for sale in the market, and when decked out with that, suit very meanly of such a home-made suit as mine."

"Be your religion what it may, I am sure it must be the true one, for it makes you a good man. But tell what is your belief?"

"People say I am an infidel. I will tell you my story, and you may judge for yourself."

"I was bred a clergyman of the Calvinistic faith. I was for several years settled over a respectable country parish. I labored to discharge my duties with diligence and fidelity. I was early and late in my study, frequent in my visits to my parishioners, always in the house of sickness or of mourning, seeking to relieve distress and to heal the wounded heart. But I was not satisfied with the result of my ministry. I did not witness that growth in piety and virtue, I had confidently expected. I had several revival seasons; many were added to the church, but I could seldom perceive that they became better members of society. They, indeed, attended meetings oftener, became more violent sectarians, but seldom more gentle and charitable in their feelings, or less wedded to the world."

"My brother clergymen had the same complaints to make, all except a quiet few, who thought very little of making their flocks better. These said, if we could keep our people where they were, prevent them from growing worse, we should be satisfied. But with seeing nine grow no worse, I could not be satisfied. I wished to see them growing better. But this I did not see. I became discouraged. I began to doubt the efficacy of preaching, and from that the efficacy of the gospel itself. For eighteen hundred years it had been in the world, but the world was still sunk in wickedness; wrongs and outrages still continued; man was every where the foe of man, and brother boasted the power to subvert brother."

"But I loved religion. I was not willing to abandon it without a further examination. The thought came into my head that possibly the

method of preaching generally adopted was not the best possible method, and that there might be some mistake in the doctrines usually taught. The people asked us for something plain and easy to be believed, and we gave them mysteries we ourselves did not even pretend to comprehend. They asked for a father to love, and we gave them a tyrant to fear. We told them God was angry with them, and then called upon them to love him; and was it any wonder that they did not? We told them they were born in sin, totally depraved, incapable of a good thought or a commendable act, and then called upon them to obey God, to be righteous, perfect as God is perfect; and was it strange they did not comply?"

"These considerations led me to examine the gospel to see whether it did not contain some element which had been overlooked, some secret of success which had not been generally found out. The gospel now appeared to me a very different thing from what it had before. I found in it no trace of the doctrines I had been preaching. I could find in it none of the dark mysteries of my creed. I found there only a Father, God, and his children and their mutual love. All its truths seemed to cluster around that new commandment of Jesus, 'Love one another as I have loved you.' It seemed to me a revelation of love, and to demand nothing but love. It declared 'love,' that divine principle which binds men together, and man to his God, creating a oneness between the Father and all his children, 'the fulfilling of the law.'"

"As soon as I saw this, I thought I had found a new element, that I was armed with a new power. I will go, said I, to my people as the minister of love. I will declare to them that God is their Father, and that all they are brethren; that their Father loves them and asks nothing of them, but that they love one another and seek to serve him by doing good to his children. I so preached. But I was soon accused of denying the faith. I was summoned before an ecclesiastical body to give an account of what I preached."

"I appeared. I was asked if I believed in the Trinity. I answered that I thought he who loved his brother as Jesus loved him, would not be questioned at the day of judgment, respecting his belief or disbelief in the Trinity. This answer was declared heretical. I was then asked whether I believed in election or reprobation. I replied, I believed no man so reprobated that he had not the power to love, and if he loved God and his fellow man, love will save him."

"The interrogation proceeded; 'Do you believe in the necessity of an infinite satisfaction made to offended justice?'"

"I know only one satisfaction to be made to justice, that of being just."

"Do you not believe that all men have justly incurred the penalty of endless punishment for the disobedience of our first parents?"

"I know nothing, nor concern myself in any respect, about the disobedience of our first parents. I will have nothing to do with your metaphysical abstractions, your mystical and mystifying dogmas. For eighteen hundred years you have preached them. Look on the world and see the result. Your past history is written in blood. At present you are all confusion. Henceforth I will have but one dogma, that of love to man, and through man, love to God. I have but one object, that of establishing and extending the reign of love on earth. All I wish is to see the family of man cheerfully confiding in their Father, God, and seeking a heaven hereafter, by creating one here."

"Be assured that I gave not this answer without creating a tumult. I was at once denounced as a rejecter of Christianity. I was declared unworthy to be a preacher. I was deposed from my clerical office in due form, and excommunicated from the fellowship of the churches."

"A small estate falling to me about the same time, I collected together what little I had and with my family removed to the place where I now reside. Since I have been here, I have aimed to shape my conduct by the great law of love. I have mingled in no religious disputes, have joined with no religious party, but have sought to live in peace with my neighbors, to do my duty to my country and my fellow men, and to be religious in my own way. Therefore am I called an infidel."

"Father, he was not an infidel."

"Peace, my son, not so loud, or nine-tenths of Christendom will call you one."

KEEP COOL—KEEP COOL.

"Over the heat and fire of blood
Sprinkle cool patience."

A singular and unnecessary admonition, this you will say, with the thermometer, about zero, and wood at seven dollars! About the greatest difficulty is to keep warm. But stay, not so fast, my gentle reader. What I mean to advance is—keep thy temper cool—and thou mayest warm thy feet and nose as opportunity offers.

One of the greatest mistakes that a sensible man or woman ever commits, is to get warm—excited—irritated. It is surprising what a little friction produces heat. Rub your hands together and they are hot directly—a couple of dry frosty sticks may be made to burn in the same manner. And just so with the temper—rub it hard against any thing and it blazes directly; and then we say things that we had better not have done.

Well let us talk about the matter. We hear a great deal said about hasty tempers—quick tempers—and intemperate tempers. And

people seem to treat these things as natural defects—unfortunate weakness—when the fact is that every thing depends upon the way the temper is schooled and trained. There is a difference among men. I admit—some are naturally more cold and phlegmatic than others. But you will be much mistaken if you suppose that you can judge of the natural temperament of men by their conduct always. On the contrary, you will find in many instances, that men once hot, hasty, and overbearing, become habitually cool, uniformly mild. They discover the weak point in their characters, and so constantly guard that point, that habit eventually becomes 'second nature,' and the change that you see takes place.

Let me give you some rules for keeping cool—and if they do not succeed it will be because you don't give them a fair trial.

1. To keep cool—you must take a point to be sure that you are in the right—whether it be a matter of business or argument, or a point of etiquette. There is nothing that rubs so hard against the temper as to see yourself unexpectedly in the wrong. Examine your way well before you attempt to travel it—take care that it is so straight that you see the end before you set out—And then.

2. Go quietly on. If you have an argument on hand, don't rise from your seat. Your temper will rise with you—don't stretch out your hand or its half over with you—don't lift your voice or you are gone. That's what I mean by quietly. Did you ever notice the fact, that if you keep your nerves composed, and your voice upon its lowest key, you never get angry? it is so—there is just that arrangement between the physical and moral powers—just so the one acts upon the other.

3. If it is possible—keep—determine to keep—in good humor. Some men try to keep down their tempers by laughing through a discussion of difficulty—the laugh will occasionally degenerate into a sneer, and then the effort of good humor is seen to be a laughable affair. But does this seem like begging the question? It squints a little that way, I confess—but yet there is something in it. You grant me that you feel in a good humor sometimes. Well, just let me ask you, if it isn't a very comfortable feeling? and if you are not convinced that it would be an excellent attainment always to feel so. If you can't grant me this—why then there is not in your nature, a hook to hang one chance of reformation on.

Well, now you are in good humor. Will you be so good as to tell me what use there is in getting angry? I think I have you with that question. Do your debtors run away—will your anger catch them? Does your business go wrong—will it get right if you get in a passion? Can't you pay your debts—will any creditor give you a receipt in full for your ill nature? Does your wife scold—your children cry—or your neighbor abuse you—will you mend the matter by being cross about it? No—you will only make yourself unhappy—and your condition worse by it. Then I say, keep in good humor.

But once more—they have phrase down east, as familiar as a household word. I like it. It is 'calculate.' And whenever a case arises in which you see a possibility of 'finding' more of it than is necessary for the time—just calculate about as long as you could count ten, whether the occasion is worth the quarrel—whether the game will pay for the powder—and even if it will, then whether the powder will fetch the game, is another question to be solved.

By a little observation and attention to this subject, its importance and the utility of the rules proposed, I think will become manifest. I commend them, reader, to your consideration.

SLANDER.

A slanderer is a common enemy. All considerate persons know and feel this truth, and guard themselves with watchful care against his attacks. So far as their circumstances will permit, they shun, and warn their children and friends, to shun, his company. Not mere suspicion, but a well founded and deeply felt conviction of his hostility to the common interests of men, meets him wherever he goes. His presence creates only pain. His tongue is a blast upon human comfort; and his name is an additional spot upon the human character.

The inventor of slander derives all his consequence, and all his encouragement, from the countenance lent to him by others. But to believe in countenance him? to listen to countenance him. By listening to him, we give life and activity to his mischievous fabrications; and lend them most of their power to do hurt. By doing this, we keep the spirit of slander alive in his breast, and make him feel secure of the consequences which he hopes to gain by this course of conduct: this is his principal motive to his sin. In this manner we contribute to the existence of future slanderers and aid the diffusion of calumny through the world. This nuisance to society, this pest to mankind, we sustain, cherish, and send abroad, to destroy the peace of those around us. How plainly is he, who acts in this manner, a nuisance to his fellow men?—Dwight.

MALICE OUTWITTED.

The owner of a sawmill in the country, having a bitter enmity against a neighboring farmer, laid a plan to get him arraigned as a thief, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary. But as the honesty of his neighbor afforded no fair grounds of accusation, he resorted to the foul expediency of secretly conveying his own prop-

Augusta, May 21, 1839.

erty upon his neighbor's premises; so that, being found there, it might be a proof of his guilt. For this purpose he took a thousand of boards, having his own mark on them, and at dead of night, dumped them in a field near his neighbor's house. But the farmer was not as sound a sleeper as his enemy supposed. He heard a noise, or thought he heard one, and getting up pretty soon after, to satisfy himself on the subject, by the help of a light, he found the load of boards, with the sawyer's mark thereon. How they came there, and why they came there, flashed upon his mind at once. His course was promptly taken. Allowing his enemy just time to get home and fairly into bed, so that the light of the burning pile might not be detected, he set fire to the boards, which, being well seasoned, were soon consumed.

Early in the morning, as the farmer had anticipated, the sawyer came, with a constable, and a search-warrant, to look for his property.

"You are suspected," said the officer to him, "of having taken a thousand of boards from this man, and by virtue of the warrant I hold in my hand, I must search your premises."

"Very well," replied the farmer, "you are at liberty to search as much as you please; and if you find the boards, I'll engage to eat them for my breakfast!"

TINCTURE OF GRIDIRON.

Dr. Simeon Ramrod, by scrupulous and chemical analysis of vegetable substances, has recently discovered that Gridirons contain a subtle, invigorating fluid, sympathetically allied to the nervous or magnetic fluid of the human body, which being skillfully attracted and properly prepared becomes a specific and infallible remedy, for almost every complaint of mind and body, to which human nature has been subject since the flood. It is found also to have a powerful effect upon the brute creation, and on various inanimate substances—to relief against accidents—to be a wonderful quickener of the circulation, and to give renovated strength to all muscular exertions—for which it is found useful to persons travelling by sea or by land, and to those exposed to extraordinary dangers. To announce the instances in which Ramrod's Tincture of Gridiron has proved beneficial, would be but to give a detail of all the diseases to which men, women and children are subject. The following are but a few out of a thousand and upwards of certificates which have been or may be procured as testimony of its efficacy, viz:

The subscriber has long been afflicted with the toothache to such a degree that nearly all his teeth had been drawn out—and by an unjust sentence, he also unfortunately had both of his ears cut off. On applying a little of the Tincture of Gridiron to his head, his teeth were restored, and his head was instantly supplied with as fine a pair of ears as he could boast of the day he was born.

JOHN EARWIG.

Not long since riding on the highway, my horse stumbled and fell, and so landed myself to be unable to proceed. I heard of a phial of the Tincture of Gridiron in the neighborhood, and suddenly found myself at the end of my journey without further trouble.

J. SPEEDWELL.

Having from my infancy had an uncommon relish for Barbacues, I not long since attended one—and notwithstanding the splendid variety which a sumptuous table afforded, I was unable to eat a mouthful. I took a spoonful of the Tincture of Gridiron, and felt as perfectly satisfied as if I had eaten all on the table.

S. GORMANIZER.

Some time ago my house was very much infested with rats; and one day while I sat brooding over my misfortune, a number of them came upon me and ate me up. I instantly took some of the Tincture of Gridiron, and found myself at ease, and have never been eaten up since.

JACK RECOVER.

I was, not long since, subject to extreme fatigue from dancing or other exercise. I took a small quantity of the Tincture of Gridiron, and have been dancing ever since without the least inconvenience.

SAM RIGADOON.

Riding out the other day, I accidentally fell into a ditch, and broke my legs, my arms and my neck. On taking a little of the Tincture of Gridiron, I instantly recovered, and have never been near a ditch since, nor felt a desire to approach one.

TOM TUMBLE.

Walking not long since, near the machinery of a mill, I was caught and carried between two cog wheels, and every bone in my body broken to pieces. A phial of Ramrod's Tincture of Gridiron being thrown into the pond, I found myself restored, and as whole and sound as a roach.

DICK WHIRLIGIG.

I sat thinking one day how I should pay for my Newspaper, and not cheat the publisher. A pedlar came along with a few phials of Ramrod's Tincture of Gridiron, I procured a phial and took about half a spoonful and was enabled to pay for my paper in advance without any trouble.

ICHABOD LUCKY.

Note. Gridirons taken in their natural state, and particularly taken whole, are, by skillful chemists, deemed extremely dangerous. But a recent discovery of a mode of preparing the Tincture from them, places them in the first rank of vegetable plants.

Beware of Counterfeits. Each bottle is stoppered with a gimblet and sealed with juniper berries, labelled RAMROD'S TINCTURE OF GRIDIRON. To be sold (only) by the subscriber in Fryng-Pan Alley, at the sign of the Tea-Kettle, who always subscribes his own name.

S. RAMROD.

THE MILITIA.

In accordance with orders issued by the Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, a convention of officers and privates was recently held at Deerfield, in this state, at which a series of appropriate

and patriotic resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to Gov. Everett. We copy the following resolves in order to show the spirit and determination manifested in the hopes that it may infuse a similar spirit in the officers and members of this Brigade.

Ten delegates were chosen to attend the proposed State Convention.

While we concur in the sentiment of the immortal Washington, that it is the duty of a citizen of a free republic to cultivate a spirit of cheerful subordination to Government; still, we believe, with the no less distinguished Jefferson, that all men have certain unalienable rights, as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that it is inconsistent with these rights, for government to impose duties in time of peace without an equivalent, upon one class of its citizens, from which it exempts others; exemptions arising from incidental considerations, and not from the amount of interest involved in the protection which government extends. Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the mercenary conduct of our legislature, in withdrawing that remuneration which has been received by the members of the volunteer corps, we shall not feel responsible for any combination that may be formed by such, to resist or evade the law, demanding additional duty of them, or called upon by our oath of office to engage against such combinations, at our own expense to enforce it.

Resolved, That if our next legislature shall neglect to revise the militia laws and establish them on the same principle as it regards service rendered, as is embraced in our civil code, we will forthwith request a discharge from all further duty as officers, and if refused will act as though they were received and abide the result.

Resolved, That we have highly appreciated the expressions of regard for the militia heretofore expressed by his Excellency the commander-in-chief; and the passage of the late act extending the annual payment of the small gratuity of five dollars to the soldier, afforded his Excellency a favorable opportunity to evince his attachment, by the exercise of the veto power.

Resolved, That if the forty thousand soldiers designed to be made subjects of active duty by the provisions of the late bill reported by the commissioners for revising the militia law, are faithful to their duty at the polls, we shall have those in our next legislature who will regard equally the rights of all.

Resolved, That we recommend that a State Convention of militia officers be called at Worcester in the month of August next to take into consideration the late unjust and oppressive act in relation to the militia, and devise means for a thorough revision of the system.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

I observed in your paper of May 11th the following singular notice, "The whigs in the several towns in Norfolk county are requested to send twice as many delegates as they send Representatives to the General Court to a Convention to be held in Dedham, at Alden's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 15th of May instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the general interests of the whigs in said County." This notice was so singular, that on its first appearance it would have received the attention of your correspondent had he not deemed it best to wait till the said meeting, at Dedham took place, and see what would result from so prolific a womb. And the product, (as appears by your last paper,) is ten singular Resolutions. The object of the meeting appears to have been concealed from the whigs, even, for a time. It was no doubt the part of prudence in Peter Parley to have kept it secret till the proper period. There must be certain chosen ones to keep the secrets. It would not do to make the ignoble vulgar acquainted with the Arcana Imperii. No, the secrets of state belong only to the favored few behind the curtain. And how congruous it appears to have this chosen few, this select band of aristocrats set up a cry for the rights of the people. O marvellous; these disinterested men when assembled "to attend to the general interest of the whigs," are all on a sudden taken with a spasm of wonderful philanthropy towards the people. The dear people will be cozened out of their rights of suffrage.

In the first place, I notice the disinterested motives manifested in calling the convention. What was the object of it? What does it design to do? Is it to call the attention of the community to any philanthropic or benevolent plans? Is it to promote the general interests of the County, the Commonwealth or the Nation? No. According to its own showing, expressed in plain English and standing out in bold relief, it was for none of these. What, then, was it? Why, TO ATTEND TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE WHIGS IN SAID COUNTY!! Yes, to attend to the general interests of the whigs in said county!! Marvellous disinterestedness: the good of the community, the rights of the people, their liberty, equity, equality and honor are out of the question.

But, after such a disinterested motive was avowed for calling the Convention, we should naturally expect some resolutions of "a kindred feather" to follow. We have them. We have no objection to the first resolution so far as it speaks of the general features of our government, and the "rational provisions of the constitution which render the people the only legitimate source of political power and action." This, undoubtedly, is a truth, not of whigism, but of pure democracy. When and where were whig "rulers servants of the people?" We, of course, mean by whigism that system of political action and intrigue which latterly has usurped its ancient and venerable name; but which no more resembles the spirit of the whigs of '76 than Catiline did a peaceable and virtu-

ous citizen, or Nero a friend to the human family. The second resolution, also, speaks a grand truth, viz., "that our government is instituted for the good of the many, and not for the benefit of the few." Wonderful sentiment! to emanate from such leaders as James Richardson, Thomas French, William H. Sumner, and their coadjutors. 'Tis presumed there is not an office seeker or an aristocrat among the posse.

If time would allow, it might be a means of undeceiving some of the honest yeomanry of our county, to take up the several resolutions passed and show what they really are, and this would have seemed more necessary had not the cloven foot of the old gentleman appeared so visibly at the close. I was about to ask these gentlemen, so strenuous for the rights of the many and so fearful of the usurpations of the few, where, under the present administration, "offices have been the spoils of political victory?" When and where has the administration attempted to organize and place its party under the control of its salaried agents? When and where have Boston Custom House agents and other public officers adopted measures to influence the elections in Norfolk County?

The amount of the whole story seems to be this, the whigs, alias, federalists, are very much alarmed at the organization of Associations for the purpose of having Lectures on political subjects. They call these associations Jacobin Clubs. They are too aristocratic to allow republicans the privilege of expressing their opinions. And we should not be surprised, if, hereafter, they should seek for a gag law on this subject: to wit, to prevent free discussion. But, it is too late in the day for such a step. Pure democracy has taken too deep root for it. The people are too enlightened to be hood-winked out of their rights by a cry of certain aristocratic office-seekers, who would be glad to remove every worthy citizen from any post of trust in the land, that they, forsooth, might occupy his place. The people are too wise to be caught by such a bait. They have seen too much of federalism in days of yore. They know the race which it has run, and would run again, if it could. They might as well think to reverse the stars in their courses, as to stop the spirit of inquiry which is now abroad. Like the spirit of liberty in the patriots of '76 it can never be chained—crouch it cannot—be stifled it will not. Like the ever flowing light of heaven it will shine. Tyranny and usurpation can no more withstand its burning rays, than an icelander can inhabit the torrid zone.

But enough—the cloven foot, as said above, so soon appeared that no more need be said. It was, indeed, "to attend to the general interests of the whig party," to advise and direct the citizens of the county "to support and use their best efforts for the distribution of the Dedham Patriot & Canton Gazette!!" Who can but commend the party for their genuine Republicanism?

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

GOV. EVERETT AND THE MILITIA.

It is, no doubt, in the recollection of all your readers, what especial regard and esteem, Gov. Everett professed to bestow upon that portion of the militia, usually denominated volunteer companies. He visited almost every parade, whether in large or small bodies, reviewed them and made addresses upon the occasion, laudatory of their good appearance and soldier-like conduct, and commending the militia generally to the favor and protection of the people—and in every annual message to the legislature, he made the militia a favorite topic of discourse and urgently pressed upon their attention the necessity of so equalizing the burthen of performing military duty among all the citizens, as to answer the objections and to prevent the clamor raised by opponents against the system on account of the great inequality of the burthens it imposed. In conformity to these repeated and pressing recommendations of the Executive, the legislature authorized him to constitute a board of commissioners to report such a revision of the laws for the organization and discipline of the militia, as they should deem expedient. Under this authority, a board was constituted at a very considerable expense to the commonwealth, who reported at the last session of the legislature a code of laws for the government and discipline of the militia. This report was presented to the legislature in a very flattering message from the Governor, in which he was pleased to say, that he believed that the principles on which the militia of the commonwealth may be safely reorganized, and thus restored to the efficiency of its best days, were therein embodied. We should most reasonably conclude from the great exertions in the field and in the cabinet, in behalf of the militia, by Gov. Everett, that he considered a well organized and disciplined militia essential to the security of our free institutions and one of the cardinal measures upon which his administration of the state government was based.

Now, kind reader, mark the result. In 1835, before the election of Gov. Everett, a law was enacted allowing a small compensation to the members of volunteer companies, who, of all citizens, were required by law to perform any service which could be called military duty; all others merely assembling and exhibiting their equipments on the first Tuesday in May in every year. This very small stipend to the members of volunteer companies was the only feature in the militia law approaching to any semblance of equality of rights among citizen soldiers, and the only encouragement to keep up military discipline; and the legislature to which the aforesaid report of the commissioners was submitted and rejected, repealed the law allowing this, and Gov. Everett, amidst all his repeated professions for the militia, gave his immediate approval of the act without any objection. Wonderful consistency! most disinterested regard for the rights of the people! Such conduct we cannot but regard as the re-

sult of the most downright and consummate hypocrisy; and the following lines of Byron commend itself most forcibly to our mind—

"(Oh for a forty-parson power to chant!"
"Thy praise, hypocrisy! Oh for a hymn,"
"Lord as the virtues thou dost loudly vaunt,"
"Not practice."

Reader, how long will you have your confidence thus abused. It is high time to look out for a remedy, which lies only in the ballot box.

ARISTIDES.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

The suggestion relating to a democratic celebration of the immortal fourth, seems to tickle the minds of the democrats—especially the young men—in a particularly desirable place. There seems to be but one voice, and that is, "go ahead." To me, as an individual—and I believe a majority of the voters in town respond to the sentiments—it will afford a grand opportunity for democrats to shake hands with fellow democrat and cheer him on to the political contest and victory in November next. It will be a fitting occasion for the "declaration" of independent sentiments and principles. On such a day and on such an occasion, it can hardly be supposed that an aristocratic smile or frown, will add to, or take from, the enjoyment of the "people," gathered to partake of the festivities.

Two or three queries naturally arise. One is, who will move it ahead? And then we could with equal propriety ask, where is the "Democratic Association?" Another is where shall the people meet and what place convene them? The Stone Temple has been named; but some doubts at the same time have been raised, not as to the practicability, but the possibility of the thing.

But such things must be left for consultation among those capable of leading. All the intention of this note was, to encourage the suggestion of "A Democrat" and to express the apparent wishes of the "Young Men," and especially the hearty wish of your humble servant, EQUITAS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FOURTH OF JULY.

I intimated in your last paper the propriety of spending the coming 4th of July by an oration and an appropriate dinner. I am happy to learn that the suggestion meets with so cordial a reception by the democratic party especially, and by our citizens in general; and I hope, sir, that the necessary steps will be taken as preparatory to such a celebration. It is about time that the orator should be selected. I would suggest Mr. Bancroft, Hallett or Brownson as appropriate persons to be invited. Either of them I think would favour us with an interesting and appropriate oration on that day of our national glory. I hope there will be no unnecessary delay. A DEMOCRAT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

HAYWARD'S GAZETTEER. The citizens of this town will have an opportunity next week to subscribe for the New England Gazetteer, by John Hayward, as an agent will call upon them for this purpose. The same chance will be given to the citizens of Dorchester, Braintree and Randolph. This work will be found to embody much geographical, statistical and other valuable information. It is published by subscription, and we are informed that the number of copies will be limited, consequently, it cannot be purchased at the bookstores.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Another number of this monthly periodical has just been published, and like its predecessors abounds in interesting and valuable matter pertaining to this important science. The claims of Phrenology are now generally admitted, even, by those who had previously opposed and ridiculed it. Those yet in the "dark," but desirous of "light" on this wonderful science would do well to subscribe for the Journal as they will find facts within its pages which cannot fail to remove all doubts from their minds.

WHALE FISHERY. The whale ship America has arrived at Hudson from a cruise, with three thousand six hundred barrels of oil, which is said to be the most profitable cargo that has ever been brought into that port. How long before this profitable business will receive the attention of the citizens of Quincy. The advantages this town possesses, in many respects, for the whale fishery are not, perhaps, surpassed in this state.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY. The New York Methodist Episcopal Conference are in session in Brooklyn, about two hundred members being present. Some excitement beginning upon the subject of slavery, the Conference, by a majority of one, resolved to close the doors. It will be recollected that this Conference last year suspended some of its members for interfering with slavery as it exists in the United States.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW. We are under additional obligations to this universally popular officer, for a copy of the Acts and Resolves of the last Legislature, and also for the report of the Committee relative to the petition of Dr. J. S. Bartlett, praying for a repeal of the charter of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL. The ninth number of this work has been received. The utility of the plan—the signal ability displayed by its editor, and its fidelity to the all important subject, should secure for the work a support commensurate with its pressing importance and value.

THE LOTTERY LAW. Six vendors of lottery tickets have been arrested in New York, and held to bail by the court of Oyer and Terminer, in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each. The grand jury had found bills against these and several others engaged in that business.

LADIES COMPANION. A stray number of this work has been received with a singular request. When several "back numbers" shall have been received, we may then comply with friend Snowden's wishes.

Forty miles from the mouth of the Kennebec, clustering upon its banks for some distance, stands the comely village of Augusta—the capitol of Maine. The river flows southwardly through the principle settlement, varying in width from three to four hundred feet, and except when rains or thaws flood its tributaries and pour a deluge from the surrounding highlands, it pursues the "even tenor of its way" with the most blushing timidity—as neat a river as ever flashed in the sun or mirrored the moonbeams. It is true, it rises at times, but only when oppressed beyond endurance, and this is a proof that it is democratic, and runs furiously upon the banks when they extend their issues.

The Kennebec Dam, north of the town, is altogether a stupendous affair, both in situation and design. An idea may be formed of its magnitude, when we take into account that the body of water which it sustains, extends fifteen miles with an average width of seven hundred feet in many places, forty feet in depth, and this too, against a current which ordinarily, when unobstructed, flows with great rapidity, and often with apparently resistless force—as was the case in the freshest of last winter, when the waters, bursting the barriers under which they had slept, bore along their tremendous freight with the velocity of an avalanche and the thunders of an invading army. It was in the night! Many were alarmed, though others, less excited, heard the hubbub undisturbed, gaped their astonishment, turned over and struck in for daylight. The Dam was somewhat injured, but the ordeal was a thorough test of its strength, and gives a sanguine assurance of permanency and success. The body of the work is composed of hemlock logs, locked together in an effectual manner, the interstices being filled with gravel and other weighty matters. Length of the main dam, six hundred feet—width, at the base, one hundred and twenty-seven feet—height forty-two feet. A single lock, constructed of granite obtained in the vicinity, and laid in the Roman cement, cost eight thousand dollars—the whole, rising three hundred thousand dollars. The proprietors are preparing to put in immediate operation several saw mills already erected, and no doubt ere long mills for the manufacture of cloth will be propelled by this ample power. Great numbers visit the Dam as a curiosity—a sort of artificial Niagara. The emotions no doubt, are similar, to one who was never on the "fashionable tour"—only on a smaller scale. It differs materially with the persons. Some have no soul for the sublime whilst with others, every thing is wonderful—they are thrown into an agony of delight on discovering a mad puzzle. Suppose it to be the case, as has been estimated, that six hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and fifty tons of water are precipitated over Niagara Falls per minute, how long would it take, allowing the same volume and speed, for the Kennebec to run dry?

The Kennebec Bridge, spanning the river by two firm arches, resting in the centre upon a single pier and durably secured upon abutments at each end, is the next object of interest which meets the eye. The travel eastwardly being quite extensive, the owners have reaped a handsome profit from their investment. They have scoured the toll up at pleasure, and little complaint has heretofore been made. They gave the vice of extortion another turn, this spring, and the result is, that a free ferry has been started. "Thou canst not take toll," said a Quaker the other day, as he sat in the boat, "but I can make thee a present," and he gave him five dollars.

TO POLITICIANS. We invite those head-strong political demagogues, who condemn the party in power for awarding to its friends a portion of the offices within its gift, to deserving and worthy supporters, to peruse the annexed extract from a letter written by the immortal Washington on this subject, when he was President of the United States. None but the most secret foe to republican governments and institutions will attempt to question the purity of motive which caused the dictation of the following sentiment, or the correctness of the political principle therein contained. We hope those canting hypocrites, after reading the opinion of this statesman, if they are not entirely devoid of that which constitutes a reasonable being, will seal their lips against uttering hereafter such detestable dogmas. This cry of proscription is mere moonshine—pretensions without facts.

"I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into office of consequence, knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the General Government is pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide. That it would embarrass its movements is certain."

JAMES JACQUITE. This eccentric genius—the pilgrim preacher—paid us a visit last Wednesday and related his story of the girl he loved. He reports all well at Salem, and had a few words to say about friend Foote of the Gazette. He did not appear in his new ministerial suit of broadcloth, but in his more appropriate dress of domestic clothing—a checked frock and pantaloons. Preaching, as well as articles of living, has advanced in price, for he told us his charge in his best suit was four dollars a day, and in his common cloth seven shillings and six pence. He bade adieu with his usual benediction, in which he hoped to meet us beyond these earthly scenes, as he was then travelling to those blissful shores, a weary pilgrim.

YOUTH'S COMPANION. Several numbers of this paper, designed for juvenile readers, have been forwarded to us. It is published simultaneously at Boston and New York—edited by N. Southard in a very worthy manner, and the several numbers we have examined are embellished with very appropriate wood engravings. The plan of the work—the utility of its publication—the judicious manner in which it is edited, and its healthful influence on the minds of the juvenile portion of the community, should ensure for it a liberal and extensive circulation.

BAGGING A JUSTICE. Some Lynching scoundrels tried the other night in Providence to put Justice Alpin in a bag, but the arrival of assistance drove the fellows off, and they made their escape. It was probably in retaliation for some sentence under the license law. Providence is growing no better very fast.

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WIDOWS IN BARNSTABLE COUNTY. In his excellent New England Gazetteer, the vicissitudes pertaining to a marriage has been ascertained that there are now widows living in this county, whose perished at sea. Of this large number and twenty three or nearly one quarter are residents of Harwich and Wellfleet, the Barnstable ladies, Mr. Hayward celebrated for their fair complexion and wifery."

MUTUAL INSURANCE. The Yarmouth speaking of the Barnstable County Mutual Insurance Company, says that the "member" whose policies expired on the first of the year to a dividend of one hundred and ten dollars paid as premium, and the whole a deposit notes. For the six years the company incorporated, it has cost the members less than all to have their property insured want to get insured at a cheaper rate Boston."

A LARGE SHARK. A shark was taken a brig from Providence, on her last passage, which measured eighteen feet. His ten gallons of pure limpid oil; his jaw, measured twenty-one inches—forty-four rows of sharp saw teeth—twenty in number. The day previous a large shark jumped on the gunwale of a capsized it and took one man; after which was baited with a large piece of beef, and of the deep was shortly taken.

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NEW YORK CITY. There are upwards of sand liquor shops in the city, besides other shops—such as oyster shops, cigar where liquor is sold. Still there is some—something of a temperance reformation. In 1829, there were rising of three thousand in the city, and since that time the population has increased with great rapidity. There are hundred distilleries in the state of New York there were over eleven hundred.

INSULT TO OUR FLAG. Two American ships captured by a French squadron, port of Loberia Chica, from Montevideo, violating the French blockade of Buenos Ayres, the Rio de la Platte. The ships were by the consignees and by the command of an squadron, on the ground that the ships beyond the bounds of the blockade; an armament of the United States would not proceed so manifestly against precedents of nations.

FLOUR. The Buffalo Journal states seems to be going down, down. Super for four dollars per barrel; lower than before. With the present prospects of harvest, we fear that those of our grain held on for two dollars per bushel, will one hundred cents on the dollar of the We presume it goes down our throats, its price in this vicinity.

GREAT LOTTERY. Sylvester & Co., advertise a Real Estate Lottery, in which New Orleans, valued at one million five hundred dollars is to be distributed as prize quest every paper in the United States Texas, to insert an advertisement of the first of December, and send in their

HALF CENTURY DISCOURSE. The discourse pronounced by John Quincy Adams, is soon to be published. The volume will contain a full account of the festival—wards of one hundred pages. It is to be an elegant form, and to be embellished lithographed portrait.

SCHOONER RUN DOWNS. The Hun recently run a fishing schooner down. The schooner immediately sunk, and were drowned. The captain and crew and taken on board the Huntress. The down was the Ceylon of Gloucester "down east."

TRIAL OF A DEFAULTER. In the court, recently Postmaster of New York Government claimed one hundred to the Jury found against him a trifling thousand dollars, leaving claims, including Reedsie & al., to the amount thousand dollars.

BEAUTIES OF PHRENOLOGY. A number of phrenological organs was lately possessed by a young lady whom he that he made her an offer of marriage which she was fool enough to accept. tune of thirty thousand dollars.

BARNSTABLE. We learn from the Boston, that the citizens of that town are to have voted to celebrate the two hundred of the settlement of that town on the tenth next.

DEATH OF DR. COOPER. The venerable Cooper of South Carolina has, at a sublimity scene, after a protracted illness, in the eighty eighth year of his age. Fifty years he had been a resident of Carolina.

A GLANCE AT TIME. The Rev. Springfield, Mass., has followed to the land of his people; baptised seven or and united over five hundred couple in

LIBEL CASE. J. Fennimore Cooper recovered four hundred dollars damages libel against the editor of a paper in the resides. Mr. Cooper managed his own

EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

August, May 21, 1839.

Forty miles from the mouth of the Kennebec, clustering upon its banks for some distance, stands the comely village of Augusta—the capital of Maine. The river flows southwardly through the principle settlement, varying in width from three to four hundred feet, and except when rains or thaws flood its tributaries and pour a deluge from the surrounding highlands, it pursues the "even tenor of its way" with the most blushing timidity—as neat a river as ever flashed in the sun or mirrored the moonbeams. It is true, it rises at times, but only when oppressed beyond endurance, and this is a proof that it is democratic, and runs faithfully upon the banks when they extend their issues.

The Kennebec Dam, north of the town, is altogether a stupendous affair, both in situation and design. An idea may be formed of its magnitude, when we take into account that the body of water which it sustains, extends five miles with an average width of several hundred feet in many places, forty feet in depth, and this, too, against a current which ordinarily, when unobstructed, flows with great rapidity, and often with apparently resistless force—as was the case in the freshet of last winter, when the waters, bursting the barriers under which they had slept, bore along their tremendous freight with the velocity of an avalanche and the thunders of an invading army. It was in the night! Many were alarmed, though others, less excited, heard the hubbub undisturbed, gaped their astonishment, turned over and struck in for daylight. The Dam was somewhat injured, but the ordeal was a thorough test of its strength, and gives a sanguine assurance of permanency and success. The body of the work is composed of hemlock logs, locked together in an effectual manner, the interstices being filled with gravel and other weighty matters. Length of the main dam, six hundred feet—width, at the base, one hundred and twenty-seven feet—height forty-two feet. A single lock, constructed of granite obtained in the vicinity, and laid in the Roman cement, cost eight thousand dollars—the whole, rising three hundred thousand dollars. The proprietors are preparing to put in immediate operation several saw mills already erected, and no doubt are long mills for the manufacture of cloth will be propelled by this ample power. Great numbers visit the Dam as a curiosity—a sort of artificial Niagara. The emotions no doubt, are similar, to one who was never on the "fashionable tour"—only on a smaller scale. It differs materially with the persons. Some have no soul for the sublime whilst with others, every thing is wonderful—they are thrown into an agony of delight on discovering a mod puzzle. Suppose it to be the case, as has been estimated, that six hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and fifty tons of water are precipitated over Niagara Falls per minute, how long would it take, allowing the same volume and speed, for the Kennebec to run dry?

The Kennebec Bridge, spanning the river by two firm arches, resting in the centre upon a single pier and durably secured upon abutments at each end, is the next object of interest which meets the eye. The travel eastwardly being quite extensive, the owners have reaped a handsome profit from their investment. They have screwed the toll up at pleasure, and little complaint has heretofore been made. They gave the vice of extortion another turn, this spring, and the result is, that a free ferry has been started. "Thou canst not take toll," said a Quaker the other day, as he sat in the boat, "but I can make thee a present," and he gave him five dollars.

To POLITICIANS. We invite those head-strong political demagogues, who condemn the party in power for awarding to its friends a portion of the offices within its gift, to deserving and worthy supporters, to peruse the annexed extract from a letter written by the immortal Washington on this subject, when he was President of the United States. None but the most secret foe to republican governments and institutions will attempt to question the purity of motive which caused the dictation of the following sentiment, or the correctness of the political principle therein contained. We hope those canting hypocrites, after reading the opinion of this statesman, if they are not entirely devoid of that which constitutes a reasonable being, will seal their lips against uttering hereafter such detestable dogmas. This cry of proscription is mere moonshine—pretensions without fact.

"I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into office of consequence, knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the General Government is pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide. That it would embarrass its movements is certain."

JAMES JACOB. This eccentric genius—the pilgrim preacher—paid us a visit last Wednesday and related his story of the girl he loved. He reports all well at Salem, and had a few words to say about friend Foote of the Gazette. He did not appear in his new ministerial suit of broadcloth, but in his more appropriate dress of domestic clothing—a checked frock and pantaloons. Preaching, as well as articles of living, has advanced in price, for he told us his charge in his best suit was four dollars a day, and in his common cloth seven shillings and six pence. He bade adieu with his usual benediction, in which he hoped to meet us beyond these earthly scenes, as he was then travelling to those blissful shores, a weary pilgrim.

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FLOOR. The Buffalo Journal states that this article seems to be going down, down. Superfine at Rochester four dollars per barrel; lower than for two years before. With the present prospects of an abundant harvest, we fear that those of our growers who have held on for two dollars per bushel, will hardly realize one hundred cents on the dollar of their expectations. We presume it goes down our throats, but it goes up in its price in this vicinity.

GREAT LOTTERY. Sylvester & Co., New York, advertise a Real Estate Lottery, in which property in New Orleans, valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars is to be distributed as prizes. They require every paper in the United States, Canada and Texas, to insert an advertisement of two columns, till the first of December, and send in their bills.

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TRIAL OF A DEFAULTER. In the case of Governor, recently Postmaster of New York, of whom the Government claimed one hundred thousand dollars, the Jury found against him a trifle rising of twenty-six thousand dollars, leaving claims, including the sum against Reeside et al, to the amount of about ten thousand dollars.

BEAUTIES OF PHRENOLOGY. An itinerant examiner of phrenological organs was lately so struck by those possessed by a young lady whom he was examining, that he made her an offer of marriage on the spot, which she was fool enough to accept. She had a fortune of thirty thousand dollars.

BARNSTABLE. We learn from the Barnstable Patriot, that the citizens of that town at a public meeting have voted to celebrate the two hundred anniversary of the settlement of that town on the third day of September next.

DEATH OF DR. COOPER. The venerable Dr. Thomas Cooper of South Carolina has, at last, quitted this sublunary scene, after a protracted illness of the dropsy, in the eighty eighth year of his age. For the last twenty years he had been a resident of Columbia.

A GLANCE AT TIME. The Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass., has followed to the tomb one thousand of his people; baptised seven or eight hundred; and united over five hundred couple in marriage.

LIBEL CASE. J. Fennimore Cooper, the author, has recovered four hundred dollars damages in an action for libel against the editor of a paper in the town where he resides. Mr. Cooper managed his own case.

PENMANSHIP. It will be perceived on reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. S. Lee Lyman commences a third course of instruction in Penmanship, at the room over Briesler & Carter's store in this place. The specimens of improvement by those who have received instruction from him in this and the adjoining towns are sufficient evidence to establish his reputation as a most successful and skillful teacher. Those of a doubtful mind and who wish proof of such skill in imparting this art, are requested to call at his room and satisfy themselves by a critical examination of the result of his labors. As this will probably be his last class in this place, we would again recommend him to public patronage; and to those desirous of acquiring an expeditious and uniform system of writing or wishing to improve in the art, to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES SETTLED. The divorce case between the Rev. Dr. Jarvis of Middletown and his lady has been happily settled by the counsel of the parties. The conditions have not as yet been made public. It is understood, however, that a very respectable support has been settled upon Mrs. Jarvis, and that in their separation she takes her oldest daughter with her.

NOTICES. The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman. The democratic citizens of Quincy, desirous of celebrating the ensuing fourth of July in a suitable manner, are requested to meet at the Centre School Room, next MONDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject. A general attendance is requested.

MARRIED. In this town, Mr. Dauphin W. Taylor to Miss Eliza Spear.

In Weymouth, Mr. Samuel P. Pratt to Miss Lydia S. Jordan; Mr. Martin Stodder to Miss Margaret Hurley, both of Hingham.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Pope of Milton, to Miss Jane Beath.

In South Boston, Mr. William H. Hollis to Miss Sarah J. Barnes of this place.

In Braintree, 15th inst. by the Rev. D. Storrs, Mr. E. F. E. Thayer to Miss S. S. daughter of Capt. Ralph Arnold.

DIED. In this town, Thursday morning last, Josiah Quincy, son of Josiah and Joanna Barker, aged 6 years; Mr. Libbens Corliss, aged 17; Martha Benson, aged 6 years.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Hiram Shepard, aged 32.

In Weymouth, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Silvanus Loud, aged 76; Mr. Benjamin Whiton, aged 23.

In Cohasset, Miss Susannah Neal, aged 73.

Corn, Rye, Flour, Oats & Meal. JUST received per sch. Eliza, Capt. Doane, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., head of Quincy Canal.

1000 bushels ROUND CORN;
130 barrels GENESSEE FLOUR;
1000 bushels OATS,
400 bushels RYE.

Also—75 cords good eastern WOOD.
Quincy, May 25. 3w

Instruction in Penmanship. MR. LYMAN will commence his third course of lessons in Penmanship, at his room over Messrs. Briesler & Carter's Store on Monday next, May 27th. Days of tuition, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Gentlemen's class from eight to nine in the evening. Ladies' class from four to five in the afternoon. They may also attend in the evening if more convenient at the same hour the gentlemen's class assemblies.

Quincy, May 25. 1w

Silvanus Ludden's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

SILVANUS LUDDEN,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ASA FRENCH, Executor.
Braintree, May 25. 3w*

Nathan Lawrence's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

NATHAN LAWRENCE,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, Administratrix.
Quincy, May 25. 3w

To be Let, THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, April 6. 1f

Provision Store. THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice. THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice. THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarmen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH G. WHITON.
Quincy, Feb. 23. 1f

Wanted Immediately, SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth five hundred dollars, and situated in this town.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, April 6. 1f

Ox Wagon for Sale. A LARGE thorough made OX WAGON and a CART BODY. The above are in a very sound state, having been but little in use, and will be sold low if applied for soon, on the farm at Germantown, to

J. SULLIVAN.
Quincy, March 30. 1f

Seed Corn. A FEW bushels of Early Nova Scotia Seed Corn for sale by

WILLIAM TORREY.
Quincy, April 20. 1f

Elisha Hollis' Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ELISHA HOLLIS,

late of Braintree, in the County aforesaid, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the twentieth of April inst. are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of N. L. White, in Braintree, on the first Wednesday of the month of May, June, July, August and September next, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on each of the aforesaid days.

Dated this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

CHARLES M. FOGG, } Commissioners.
N. L. WHITE, }
Braintree, April 27. 6w

Copartnership Dissolved. NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

WHITE & SPEAR

was dissolved by the death of Elijah Spear; and all persons having demands upon said firm are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

NATHANIEL WHITE, Surviving Partner.
Quincy, April 20. 4w

Brick. HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy Canal, by

CURTIS, WHITE & Co.
Quincy, April 27. 1f

Call and See! THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs his friends in Quincy and vicinity, that he has on hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a good assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARES, which he offers for sale at as good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

THOMAS M. MARSH.
Quincy, April 20. 1f

For Sale, A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to

JOSEPH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 23. 1f

Room to Let. ONE half of the Hall over the Bookstore of Caleb Gilt, Jr. will be let and immediate possession given. Apply to

NATHAN FISK.
Quincy, May 11. 1f

Fresh Assortment OF Prints, Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Mouseline de Laine Shawls, Mourning Apparel, etc., etc. just received and for sale low for cash at

Quincy, May 15. 1f PRICE'S.

Auction Business. THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER
Quincy, May 18. 1f

Watches, Clocks, &c. JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, No. 69 Washington Street, Boston, offers for sale Rich Gold and Silver Lever and Common WATCHES, being part of an invoice just received by the Chatham from Liverpool.

Also—Paris and Geneva WATCHES, in every variety of kind and quality. Rich Gilt, Ebony and Alabaster CLOCKS.

Watchmakers supplied with the above articles and with Tools and Materials on the most favorable terms. Personal attention paid to the REPAIRING of fine Watches.

3w Boston, May 11.

Sarah Litchfield's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

SARAH LITCHFIELD,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

NATHANIEL HAYWARD, Jr., Executor.
Braintree, May 18. 3w*

Sale of Pews. WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, May 25th inst. at the Second Congregational Church, in Milton, (Railway,) at five o'clock in the afternoon, the following PEWS, No. 21, No. 22, No. 26, No. 45, No. 39, No. 61, No. 62. The three last mentioned are situated on the broad aisle.

The whole will be sold without reserve.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Milton, May 11. 2w

Nathaniel F. Safford, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Milton, Mass.

Office near Milton Bridge.

Milton, Feb. 9. 1f

Ten Dollars Reward. THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection of those persons who damaged a Pump and Well of the subscriber, and a pair of Shears for hoisting stone belonging to Charles Hardwick & Co.

ISAAC BASS.
Quincy, May 4. 1f

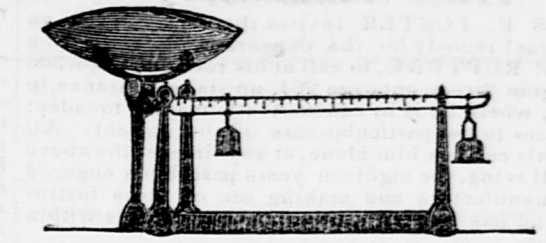
Powder. J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

3w Quincy, March 16.

Grass Seed. HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 13. 1f

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms, to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds.

The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

CYRUS CHENEY.
JOSEPH SAVIL, Jr.
Quincy, May 4. 1f

Cash Store. EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERGROMBE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of

EBENEZER BENT & Co.

who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

Quincy, March 23. 1f

Feathers. LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Rubber Overshoes. MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 19. 6w

A Natural Remedy, APPLICABLE to our constitutions and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the

INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation.

This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is diseased in its very form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature, always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature is totally neglected or aided in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the blood is kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD TO THEIR POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VARIETY.

THE WEDDING FINGER. There are few objects among the productions of art contemplated with such lively interest by ladies, after a certain age, as the wedding; this has been the theme for poets of every calibre—for geniuses of every wing from the dabbler duckling to the soaring eagle. The mouldy antiquary can tell the origin of the custom with which it is connected, and, perchance, why a ring is round and account for many circumstances concerning the ceremony of the circle, on the most conclusive evidence, but amidst all that has been said or written of this ring, we believe the more lovely part engaged in the mystic matter—the taper residence of this ornament—has been neglected. Now this is rather curious, as there are facts which render it in a peculiar manner an appropriate emblem of matrimonial union. Listen to a celebrated anatomist:—"It is the only finger where two principal nerves belong to two distinct trunks; the thumb is supplied with its principal nerves from the radial nerve as is also the forefinger, the middle finger, while the ulnar nerve furnishes the little finger, and the other side of the ring finger, at the point of extremity of which a real union takes place; it seems as if it were intended by nature to be the matrimonial finger. That the side of the ring finger, next to the little finger is supplied by the ulnar nerve, is frequently proved by a common accident, that of striking the elbow against the edge of a chair, or door, or any narrow hard substance—the ulnar nerve is then frequently struck, and a thrilling sensation is felt in the little finger, and on the same side of the ring finger, but not on the other side of it."—Piquette.

CLEANLINESS. There is a homely, but forcible, expression (most homely expressions are forcible) that "cleanliness is next to godliness;" meaning thereby that habits of cleanliness tend not only to health of body, but to that state of moral feeling, which becomes man as the chief creature of the Almighty. One of the first acts of mental degradation is neglect of the person; filth and rags are always associated with misery, and often with vice and crime; and this remark applies to nations as well as individuals; for we find that the nations lowest in the scale of civilization, are those which are deprived of political freedom, of domestic comfort, and of mental culture. A man, even though the most valuable portion of his time be devoted to hard labor, if supplied through such labor with the means of procuring domestic comforts (provided he have not lost his self-respect by vicious habits) is necessarily an elevated being. Labor does not degrade him; but, on the contrary, renders him respected and respectable; it makes him valuable to his country and to himself. We seldom see such a man dirty or his family in rags; he has that within him which produces the exalted feeling that he is a free man, possessing and enjoying the rights and dignity of freedom.

POLITICAL DUTIES. Every American citizen is by birthright a politician; and every man of superior talents, education and influence, ought to be an enlightened politician. It is his duty, then, to study politics—not merely the general science, as taught in a few class books; still less the too often narrow, selfish, local personal politics of newspapers—but the great principles of government, of legislation, of jurisprudence, of international comity, in all their applications, general and particular, which are calculated to produce the greatest good of the whole body of the people. He should study to comprehend the remote bearings, as well as the immediate consequence of every measure. He should look to the permanent welfare of the federal Union, to which he belongs, as well as to the particular Commonwealth, of which he is a citizen. Nor ought he ever, as a politician, to countenance any step or project manifestly injurious to any citizen or portion of the great national Republic, in order to benefit his own state, or friends, or party.—Salem Gazette.

ASPARAGUS. This is one of the most useful and delicious early garden vegetables; and requires but little attention in its cultivation, provided that it be seasonable and properly directed. But few of the phenomenon of vegetation are more remarkable than the gradual enlargement of size and improvement of quality, which have taken place in the cultivation of asparagus. It grows wild in several parts of England, but in those situations its stalks are never larger than a goose-quill; while in gardens its stalk is often three quarters of an inch thick, and its height four or five feet. It is one of the choicest garden luxuries, and is particularly valuable from the early season at which it is ready for use. It is usually raised from seed sown in beds, prepared for the purpose. During winter they are secured from the effects of frost by being covered with straw or litter. In cutting asparagus for use, the knife should be passed two or three inches below the surface of the ground.

SUNFLOWER. In Illinois it is proposed to cultivate the Sunflower. It is said that more of the seed can be produced on an acre than of corn, and twenty-five cents a bushel are paid for it to make oil of. The cake after the oil is pressed out is good for cattle, and the stalks in the broad prairies, make quite tolerable fuel. Nor is this all—the leaves are made into segars which are pleasant to smoke, and are beneficial in lung complaints and some other diseases. We do not doubt that if not absolutely wholesome, they are less noxious than those made of tobacco.

TO DRIVE BUGS FROM VINES. The ravages of the yellow striped bugs on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times the plant will be entirely free of annoyance. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to these troublesome insects that they fly from it the minute it is applied.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

EQUALITY.

"'Tis strange what difference there can be
'Twixt twiddle dum and twiddle dee."

Circumstances of fortune are constantly operating to widen the breach between the rich and poor, from this one simple trait of human nature; man is apt to forget what he was and overrate what he is. Now it is just right and even necessary—if, as one has keenly observed, "man is as lazy as circumstances will allow him to be"—that he should be actuated by some such powerful stimulus as ambition. Ambition is truly "a powerful source of good and ill." 'Tis what arouses the energies, and opens new sources of pleasure, and feeds the restless hopes of man with apparent gratification. 'Tis not with the fortune of the rich, I would "break a lance"; nor his disposition to rise still higher by fair means. But 'tis the fault of forgetting what manner of person he was, of before he was elevated by dame fortune, and dispising those, or avoiding the society of those, as unworthy, who once walked on the same plain level with himself.

An instance. Here is Hon. Mr. A., Senator, honored with the votes of his constituents for state and county offices now, was once a butcher's apprentice. Why do you mention that? you ask; as a disparagement? certainly not. No calling is disgraceful, if lawfully and closely followed. The Hon. Senator's face, even, would have kindled with indignation at the insinuation that his company was not respectable, at the age of eighteen or twenty, merely, because he was a butcher and not an Hon. Senator's son, without any definite calling. Yet still, the ball or party is rendered odious to the Hon. Senator, his wife and family, because his neighbor B. the butcher's children are to attend. Now, by the way, this neighbor B. was an apprentice with the Hon. Senator and did fair to run an even race in life with him. But unavoidable turns of fortune made him an humble citizen and A. a Senator—him despisable and A. an "Honorable." Well in course of events, B. moved out of town and as he entertained a sincere respect for and strong attachment to the Senator from early recollections, he was naturally anxious to interchange visits. I mentioned to A. that Amanda, B's eldest daughter, would be very happy to spend a week with his daughter. At this he took the alarm. He should be very happy to see and keep up acquaintance with B. and his family, so far as he was concerned. "For although they are poor," said he, "still I sincerely believe they are honest and virtuous folks." He would be glad to see and visit them; but then, said he, you know how I am situated; I have a great deal of company of the "higher class," who would think strange if I should keep up acquaintance with by-gone days. And my wife and daughters would go into hysterics, if it were known to "gentlemen of their acquaintance" that they ever knew George and John, Amanda and Ellen B., the butcher's children. I know they are perfectly honest and virtuous, but then you know how it is. It is not my fault, but there's young Mr. C., the Esquire's son, you know, sometimes goes with Tabitha; and Mr. D., the broker's son, you know, danced with Nancy, at the last Military—'twould be the ruin of their prospects if they ever had a hint that we knew B., the butcher's family; although I know they are perfectly honest and virtuous!! You would encourage them to come out will you? Although I should be very happy to see them at

any time when we have no company and our family would too—but my daughters would be so mortified if they should come when any of Gen. E's or Esq. D's families or any of our acquaintance were out from town, they would never recover from it!!

I could not withstand such powerful reasoning nor avoid acquiescence in his wishes; for I entertained too high a regard for B's family, to allow them to expose themselves to the craven insolence of these overgrown would-bes and the necessary mortification that would ensue from such a dilemma. I asked myself, what can be the feeling of this slight. A, is no more virtuous, nor his family more intellectual or worthy; nay I doubted whether they were as much so, since I discovered this gross weakness and insipid flatness in them. Accordingly, the next opportunity, I made known to Amanda, as delicately as possible, that perhaps she ought to think too highly of herself, to entertain longer any regard for people who had no regard to merit, or if they had a regard, possessed too little independence to avow it to their acquaintance. For such as require that merit should be rolled in gold, in order to make it tangible to their vision, are too shallow to appreciate it, when it is pointed out to them.

I naturally fell into a train of reflections on the value of riches and their power to impart pleasure to the possessor. What pleasure can that man take, who lives in society, possessing the means of contributing to the happiness of his neighbors, yet withholds the gift? Or what ideas of humanity or the value of society, to conclude that the possession of rusty riches gives him power to spurn his poor neighbor, merely on account of his poverty. It matters not whether the power of contributing consists in money or influence. The broad compact of society gives to our neighbor claim on our influence in his favor, unless he forfeits it by his own bad conduct. And that man gathers frost to his own bosom who withholds this claim. 'Tis godlike to bring forward and cherish true merit, but most base—nay, brutal, to crush the opening bud of genius with a willing hand.

EQUITAS.

LETTER FROM J. Q. ADAMS.
To the Citizens of the United States, whose Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances have been entrusted to me, to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States at the Third Session of the 25th Congress.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1839.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In the National Intelligencer of December, 1838, 11th and 23d January, 14th March, and of this day, lists are contained of all the petitions presented by me to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the session of Congress recently concluded. The names, male and female, of the first signer of each petition, the place and state whence they came, the object prayed for, and the number of petitioners, are all included in the lists. The number of petitions amounting to eight hundred and twenty-five, besides sixteen received by me since the close of the session of Congress.

I received with many of the petitions letters from the persons by whom they were forwarded to me, expressing much anxiety to be informed whether they were duly received by me; whether they had been presented to the House, and what destiny attended them there. The impossibility of answering all or any considerable portion of those letters has been my principal motive for making out those lists and causing them to be published.

With regard to the fate of the petitions, I deem it proper to say that they received very little attention from the House. By a general resolution of the 12th of December, all those relating in any manner to slavery were laid on the table, without being read, printed, or referred. This resolution, adopted at the last four successive sessions of Congress, has introduced an habitual disregard or neglect of all petitions which has extended to the resolutions of the State Legislatures.

The right of petition for any object not agreeable to the ruling majority in the House must be considered as suspended; and should the resolutions to lay on the table motions to receive petitions, (the form of rejection adopted by the Senate,) or to receive and lay them on the table without reading or considering them, be adopted as standing orders of the two Houses, it is manifest that the right of petition itself will be more effectively abridged than it possibly could be by any law of Congress, and that the first article amendatory to the Constitution of the United States would be, so far as regards the right, as completely nullified as it could be by law, were the power to enact such law not expressly interdicted to Congress.

The right of petition is one of those granted by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God to man, and the exercise of which has never, under the most despotic Governments upon earth, been formally forbidden. Of all free government it has ever been considered a vital part, and the last and heaviest charge in the Declaration of Independence against the King of Great Britain was, that the repeated petitions of the people of the colonies for redress had been answered only by repeated injuries.

The resolutions to lay all anti-slavery petitions on the table, without reading, printing, or debating, have usually been concerted out of the House, introduced by suspension of the rules, preceded by a speech from the introducer, closing with a motion for the Previous Question, which precludes not only all debate, but even all answer to the speech itself. This mode of proceeding annihilates, to the extent of

its operation, not only the right of petition, but the freedom of speech in the House, and by direct consequence the freedom of the press.

At the recent session of Congress, the resolution to suppress all consideration of anti-slavery petitions was preceded by several others, containing a sort of syllogism in Baroco—beginning with a major proposition which it seems to have been supposed that no one would dare deny—"that this Government is a Government of limited powers; and that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy"—a compound proposition—the first part of which was a truism, without bearing at all upon the anti-slavery petitions; and the second a mere nullity, since it is not competent for the House of Representatives, by any resolution, to determine what is, or is not, within the jurisdiction of Congress. A proposition, too, perfectly nugatory, inasmuch as not one of the anti-slavery petitions had asked Congress to exercise jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in any of the States.

The second of these propositions was, "That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits."

There is in this proposition, a remarkable slide from logic into rhetoric—what the writers upon the Belles Lettres call a euphemism—a soft name for a harsh thing. It speaks of petitions "against the removal of slaves from one State to another." There never has been such a petition presented to either House of Congress. The petitions are against the SLAVE-TRADE between States. It is not the removal, but the trade—the purchase and sale of the human chattel—between the States against which the petitions are pointed. And wherefore this glaring misrepresentation of the purport of the petitions? Why is it that petitions against the SLAVE-TRADE between the States are denominated petitions against the removal of slaves from one State to another? Why this slander upon the petitioners? Was it the burning blush of shame which dared not call the practice by its true name; or was it a magnanimous device to make the petitioners odious by representing them as petitioning against the removal of slaves from one State to another, when in fact the petitions were against nothing but the SLAVE-TRADE.

With regard to the avowal that these petitions are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect, and thus indirectly to destroy, the institution of slavery, to test its validity, suppose that, instead of abolition petitions, you say that the Declaration of Independence, or the act of Congress making the African slave trade piracy, is a part of a plan of operations, set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits. It would certainly be as true of the Declaration of Independence or the Slave Trade Piracy Act as it can be of abolition petitions. The tenth article of our last treaty of peace with Great Britain is in these words:—"Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object."

THE TRAFFIC IN SLAVES—not the African slave-trade. This article is a part of the supreme law of the land. It pledges the United States to use their best endeavors to promote its entire abolition. If petitions for its abolition between the States are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect, and thus indirectly to destroy, the institution of slavery within the limits of the several States, what is this article?

The next of these syllogistic resolutions is another curious compound, the first part of which is, "That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly;" a position too absurd for serious refutation. The second part of it is, "And that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this Confederacy."

The obvious purport of this resolution is to do that indirectly which its framers could not do directly. The direct proposition would have been that Congress have, by the Constitution, no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories. But the Northern men with Southern principles were not yet quite prepared for that; and so, by laying down as an axiom that Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and coupling with it an avowal that "the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith," the strainers at the gnat were brought to swallow the camel.

This resolution is, by its internal evidence, a Southern composition, to relieve the Northern men who were to vote for it from their scruples of conscience, straining at a direct avowal that Congress have no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories. But in its wary generalities, its looseness of phraseology, and its total want of precision, it brought them to an assertion far more comprehensively false than would have been the direct denial of the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District or the Territories.

If the first part of the resolution were true, the logical conclusion from it would be that Congress has not, and, a fortiori, that neither House of Congress has, the right to refuse to read or consider any petition which they have received; because that is indirectly to abridge the right of petition, which the first article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly forbids them to do directly. But if Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District or the Territories, how is it possible that the agitation of the subject of slavery, with whatever purposes or designs, or as means to whatever end, can be unconstitutional? Nor does the resolution even affirm it to be unconstitutional. The agitation—by whom? by petitions? by Congress? by the press? You are left at a loss to conjecture. The agitation—of what? of the subject of slavery in the District or the Territories? of the subject, not of abolition, not of slavery—as a certain means and with a certain view—all this the resolution pronounces unconstitutional? No! but against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, etc., a breach of faith, etc. Why all this world of windy circumlocution but to evade the denial of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and yet affirm that the agitation of the subject as means and with a view to something else, is not unconstitutional, but against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution?

The fourth resolution is another pillar of the composite order, in two parts:

First, "That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy." Equality of what? The Constitution provides that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate; but Delaware, as a member of the Confederacy, has one member in the House of Representatives, and New York as a member of the Confederacy, has forty. Is this upon the broad principle of equality? In the election of President of the United States, Michigan, as a member of the Confederacy, has three votes, and Pennsylvania has thirty. What sort of an equality is that? The Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among men as members of this Union; but if the framers of this resolution were to inquire, equality of what? they might be puzzled to find an answer in the "institutions of one portion of the States."

Secondly, "And that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with the view of abolishing the one and promoting the other."

There are in the Constitution of the United States many things which all the States are expressly interdicted from doing; some in an unqualified manner, others without the consent of Congress. Suppose one State or one portion of the States should have, or in the exercise of their sovereign powers should adopt, institutions directly in the face of these prohibitions; would Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, have no right to discriminate between these unconstitutional institutions and the constitutional institutions of the other States, with a view to abolish the one and to promote the other?

I put no imaginary case. The second section of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." Among the petitions presented by me and by others at the recent session of Congress, which were received, but, under the general order, neither read, printed, debated, nor considered, there were several from petitioners complaining that, by the operation of the peculiar institutions of one portion of the States, they had been not only deprived of this constitutional right, but abused, insulted, and compelled to fly for their lives to escape the peculiar institutions. Has Congress in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, no right to discriminate between these institutions and those of other states, which secure to every citizen of the Union the enjoyment of this constitutional right? This resolution is obviously another indirect attempt to deny the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, without denying it in form.

The fifth and crowning resolution of this suit, also in two parts, was:

1. "Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress."

The looseness and inaccuracy of expression noticed in the former resolutions is equally remarkable in this, which is the conclusion of the syllogism, the Q. E. D. of the demonstration—

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CONFESSION OF CRIME.

A communication under the above caption, and over the signature of Elder Zebina Young, "a respectable and esteemed minister of the Free Will Baptist connection," appeared in the St. Johnsbury, (Vt.) Caledonian, and has already been extensively copied. The facts stated are briefly these:

Mr. Samuel Drown died lately at Wheelock, in this state, aged 71. He was born at Rochester, (N. H.) and made profession of religion at about thirty years of age—about thirty years ago he removed to Vermont, where he resided till his death, with the exception of occasional absence for a few months—always appeared much engaged in religion until within a few weeks of his death.

About two months previous to his death, he began to inquire of different individuals, "if they had heard any bad reports about him;" it seems that his sin began to find him out, and he thought it must be that the people made the same discovery.

It was not long before his anxiety was increased to the most dreadful mental distress, and frequently he said, "he must confess," but still appeared unwilling to do so. After continuing awhile in this situation, he exclaimed, "I must confess!" and began to say he had been "deceiving the people more than twenty years," he had made great pretensions to religion and all the while lived in the practice of gross sins! He confessed that he had practised theft to some extent, and named different articles that he had stolen at different times and also that he had—! but no, for the sake of the living, I leave it blank—let oblivion draw her dark veil over this part of his confession.

But yet he could not die, nor could he rest; he stole away from the family where he lived, and with a butcher knife attempted to cut his throat, but while his left hand was employed in making his throat bare for the knife, one of his fingers was so situated that it received almost the whole force that he applied to the knife, and his throat was cut but little, but his finger was cut nearly half off.

He continued in great mental distress, and said that there was another act of his life which he should have to confess, which was worse than all the rest, and when he confessed, that it would "set the world all in an uproar." At different times, he would appear more and more uneasy, and say, "I must confess, I must confess." He requested at different times, that one might go aside with him for the purpose of hearing him confess, and when there, his courage seemed to fail, and he would not tell what it was, and finally said he never would confess until the day of his execution. He often spoke of a dreadful burning he had within him, and when asked what he meant by it, "O," said he, "my conscience."

A short time before he died, it seemed as though the Almighty extorted from him a confession of the horrid deed—he said, at a certain time, when he was in Canada, (about twenty-eight years ago) near the Three Rivers, he killed a man. Some one asked him if he really killed him. He said, "Yes, I took up a stake and struck an awful blow, and killed him dead. He said he stuck the stake up by the river, and took all his money."

While he was making this confession, and acting over the dreadful motions, his eyes and his whole visage was dreadful in the extreme, so much did he appear like a demon.

Soon after this he began to die, and was dying fifty hours. The oldest person present says they never saw such a dying scene before. He would exclaim, "O, I cannot die! I cannot die! I cannot die!" he stands right before me, staring me in the face—how black his face looks!

He was attended by pious friends and neighbors, but if they proposed to pray with him, he forbade it, and when any one prayed, it kindled him up into a rage that is past description.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The elections in this State, which have just closed, have exhibited indubitable evidence of the capacity of the people to superintend their political rights, independent of the dictation of those who have the vanity to suppose themselves possessed of all the talents and to know what is best for the people. Mr. Rives, who had been repeatedly honored by the people of this State by promotion to her highest offices, and become inflated in the enjoyment to such an elevation that he fancied that he could control her future destinies, deserted the cause of the people and joined himself to conservatism, otherwise called federalism, and went over entirely to the aristocracy. There he enjoyed a temporary triumph, the last Senate and House of Delegates having a majority in joint ballot of twenty-six votes. But the late election has reduced the majority, giving the democratic party a majority in joint ballot and has thus terminated the political career of Mr. Rives. In the election of Representatives to Congress, the federalists boasted of making great gains in Eastern Virginia, the democratic party have gained three and lost but one Representative. Here is a gain for democracy of two Representatives in the next Congress.

In the other parts of the State, from which there are no complete returns, the democrats have the greatest confidence that they have succeeded and the federal papers concede it and appear to have given up all hopes of Virginia. It is admitted that both parties have made great exertions for the ascendancy, but it is there as in every other place, where the contest is fair and open, that the cause of the people will prevail, and affords the most complete evidence of the ultimate triumph of democratic principles.

Vox Populi.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MILITIA BOUNTY LAW.

In reading the whig newspapers, we see that the whig party endeavor to fix the repeal of that law upon the democratic members of the Legislature. A mere statement of facts is sufficient

to prove the falsity of this charge. A bill, before it can become a law, must pass the House of Representatives and the Senate and be approved by the Governor. Of the last House of Representatives, more than two-thirds were whigs, and from inquiry, we learn, that the motion for the repeal was made by Gen. Heard, a whig member from Worcester, and we have been unable to ascertain after much enquiry that a single democrat voted for it. Thus it appears that the repeal was moved by a whig, and carried solely, by whig votes in the House of Representatives. But to charge the repeal upon the democrats in the Senate, composed of forty members, of whom thirty-seven were whigs and three only democrats, appears most ridiculous and absurd. And, if the repeal had passed the House and the Senate through democratic influence, the Governor might have refused his approval of it and have prevented its repeal. Yet, in view of these facts, the Dedham Patriot, a whig paper, of May 22d, says that they shall show thereafter that the taking off of the militia bounty was of loco-foco origin. So much for whig veracity.

JUSTITIA.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE MASK REMOVED.

I wish to call the attention of the democrats of Weymouth, through your columns, to the late federal Convention held in Dedham. Among the names of the officers I perceive the name of one who has passed himself off heretofore as a democrat upon the voters of that town. I am desirous that this information may be given that the freemen of this town may act understandingly hereafter.

CONSISTENCY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1839.

EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Augusta, May 27, 1839.

Leaving the Kennebec Bridge, a notice of which closed my last communication, and passing still southwardly, upon the eastern side of the river, a number of very pretty dwellings are observed—some very grand. Further on, is seen the United States Arsenal, formed of granite, four stories high, and sufficiently capacious for the purposes for which it is designed. Here is a variety of military stores, not least of which are nearly four thousand stands of arms. The cannonry is of small calibre, consisting of nothing larger than howitzers or twelve pounders; though these might prove quite destructive enough in service and make all the noise required. The first cannon foundry put in operation in this country, I think, was at Abington, Mass. where the attempt was made to avoid the labor of boring, by casting the cannon with a core—but the experiment failed. The present method, though slow, is sure, and therefore decidedly preferable. In the lower apartment is a quantity of lead from the mines of Missouri. It is in irregular bars, or slugs, weighing from sixty to sixty-five pounds each, which is the average yield of every one hundred weight in a crude state. The buildings connected with the Arsenal number a dozen or more, variously occupied. In the laboratories, where there is frequently considerable quantities of powder, fire is at all times interdicted. I am told, however, that this prohibition does not operate in cold weather, even at the risk of being blown sky high, and into ten thousand atoms.

Still further south, upon more elevated ground, is the Hospital for the Insane—a State institution—though the munificence of private individuals contributed largely for its erection. I cannot speak in exaggeration of this asylum—it is altogether beyond praise. It is four stories high, two hundred and sixty two feet in length including the wings, and is constructed of Augusta granite, split so evenly as to present an uniformly level surface, without the aid of the chisel. On the west, there is a portico leading to the main building, supported by pillars three feet in diameter, eighteen in height—the whole composed of wrought stone, rendered of a lighter color by the process, and greatly enhancing, by contrast, the appearance of the dark material. The location of the Hospital is admirable; and all in all, its projectors and patrons must look upon it with pride. It will bear to posterity an enduring record of their liberality.

On the opposite side of the river, standing "alone in its glory," is the State House, a convenient edifice, modeled in imitation of the Capitol of Massachusetts—the place of the enormous dome, so conspicuous, being supplied by one of much less dimensions. But the general contour and internal composition, struck me as a near resemblance. Granite rises here, and of course the domicile for the "assembled wisdom," ought to be of the best kind, as it is—rich, and of a durable texture. The building ranges north and south, its frontal entrance being furnished by the "bright rosy morning" as it peeps over the hills." On this side is a semi-circular area enclosed by an iron railing, a succession of granite steps rising gradually from the centre of the encircling arch to the base of the superstructure. At a little distance, directly in front, is a large space, planted with rows of trees, now called "Spring Gardens," but intended, I suppose, as the "Common" for the embryo city of Augusta. Augusta has not far from six thousand inhabitants. Its growth is not rapid, but permanent; and though remoteness from the sea-board must act as a check, it possesses many elements of prosperity.

The Kennebec River was known to the Indians, "long time ago," as the *Sagadahock*. It was up this river that Arnold and his adventurous associates pursued their way to Quebec, where they arrived on the ninth of November, 1775. When the obstacles to such an expedition are considered, one can scarcely fail to acknowledge that Arnold was courageous, and admire his valor and military prowess, eclipsed as they are by his subsequent infamy. Colonel A. was at the capture of Ticonderoga in the previous May. At a later period, (1781) he led the British in their attack upon New- London, in his native State, where, at the surrender of Fort Trumbull, and the general massacre, the brave Col. Ledyard perished by the very sword he resigned as a mark of submission to the victors!

The first attempt to locate a colony within the present limits of the State, was made in 1607, under the patronage of Sir John Popham; and the site selected was near where the Kennebec River loses itself in the

ocean. The colonists soon found a life in the wilderness less inviting than they had imagined, and the next year, when fresh supplies were sent them, they resolved to return, declaring that the "country was a cold, barren and mountainous desert," abounding in nothing but "extreme extremities." In 1633, a large tract of land was chartered and called the Province of Maine; and a history published in 1824, states that Gorges, who held the patent, "incorporated a city near the mountain Agamenticus, in York, and called it Gorgeana." A city!—Who says that the spirit of speculation is of recent origin? Time lapsed, and Gorges died—and his dreams of glory rested with him. The District of Maine became a part of Massachusetts in 1691. Afterwards, at different intervals, efforts were made to establish a separate government, but a majority of the inhabitants being unfavorable to the project, nothing was effected till 1820, when Maine was admitted as a member of the confederacy.

THE MALAYS. Intelligence has just been received of the chastisement inflicted by the United States' ships Columbia and John Adams, under the command of Com. Reed, for the capture of an American vessel and the murder of its captain by these savages. On the Commodore's arrival, he endeavored, unsuccessfully to negotiate for the delivery of the murderers and the restitution of the stolen property, when he commenced the bombardment of Qualla Batoo, which continued two hours. One fort was destroyed and the other considerably injured. The village of Muckie was burnt by the Columbia and John Adams. After cannonading the place, four hundred men were landed from the ships, and the town and forts were destroyed, with a large quantity of pepper. Neither ships sustained any loss. The Malays all retired into the jungle.

THE WOOL BUSINESS. We learn from Vermont, that the agriculturists of that wool-growing State have the best prospects before them in relation to this great staple. At Rutland, large lots were sold by producers to the manufacturers. It is said to be a first rate lot of washed fleece wool, containing about twelve thousand pounds, the growth of three years from one flock. This is certainly a good beginning, and, if this spring's crop can be sold readily at that price, it is to be hoped the farmers will not hold on for a higher price. Good merino wool, in other parts of the state, has been sold as high as in the place mentioned above. The St. Johnsbury paper says that the stagnation which rested upon the wool-growing interest the few past years, is passing off like a morning cloud.

ENLISTED SOLDIERS. The St. Louis Gazette says, a surgeon in the United States Army recently obtained permission to inquire of the members of a company of fifty-five the reasons of their enlistment. Every man was called upon to tell his own story; it appeared that nineteen enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of enlistment. Most of those were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been men in elevated stations in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors and two ministers.

HEART-RENDING. At the raising of a log house in Illinois recently, a quarrel took place among the men engaged, when one man who was chopping the corner, threw his axe, which struck another man below, split his abdomen and caused his immediate death. The man who threw the axe fell back as he threw it, and in the fall broke his neck; at the same time the log they were rolling up, was let loose in the excitement of the moment, and came back upon the men who were raising it, killing three persons and wounding three others.

SOMETHING NEW. A new steam ferry-boat has recently been placed on the Alton, (Ill.) ferry, which has rather a novel appendage. In order to dispose of the surplus power of her engine and her extra room to advantage, she runs a small pair of patent Burr-stones. With these she is enabled while crossing the river and running off steam, to grind about one hundred bushels of corn meal per day. This is said to be a great accommodation to the people of the neighborhood.

EDUCATION IN TEXAS. The Committee on Education in the Senate have made a report, to which is appended a bill, providing that each county in the Republic shall have three leagues of land surveyed and set apart for the purpose of establishing a primary school, and that twenty leagues of land be set apart for the establishment and endowment of two Colleges or Universities hereafter to be created, one to be established in the Eastern and the other in the Western part of Texas.

THE CONFESSORIAL. Through the instrumentality of the Catholic Priest of Providence, a trunk, stolen from a widow woman, and containing at the time of the robbery five hundred and fifty dollars, has been recovered. He traced it to Boston, and succeeded in finding it when only eight dollars of the money had been used by the thief. He refused the offered reward of fifty dollars, but consented to receive ten dollars as a voluntary donation to his Church.

SWINDLING AND FORGERY. An individual has recently succeeded in obtaining ten thousand dollars worth of goods in Philadelphia, by means of a forged letter of credit on New Orleans. He represented himself as a partner in a respectable firm in Tennessee. The goods were shipped for New Orleans, where, if express mails and constables do their duty, will probably be recovered.

SERVED HER RIGHT. A young woman in Indiana has been cast in a suit for slander, in which the damages were laid at five thousand dollars, which the plaintiff recovered. We like this—for while men are sued for libel, and impoverished for a breach of promise, it is no more than fair, that a woman who can do mischief with her tongue should be checked.

LICENSE LAW IN KENTUCKY. There is a law in force in Kentucky, prohibiting, under a severe penalty, every retailer from charging more than one cent per gill for any liquor they may sell. This we should think quite as effectual a method for promoting the cause of temperance, as the fifteen gallon law of this state.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE. Hon. Alexander H. Everett of Roxbury, has accepted an invitation from the Societies in the College of Middlebury, Vt. to deliver the annual oration before the alumni of that institution, during the second week in August.

MILITIA BASIS. The following proposition brought forward in the Legislature last winter, in an able speech, by Hon. JEREMIAH one of the Senators from Essex County, the shape of instructions to the committee, to report a bill in accordance with the provisions:

1. The Selectmen of each town shall make a roll of all the male citizens, between 18 and 45 years, which roll they shall correct to time, and make an annual return thereof to the State, or to the Adjutant General.

2. Providing for calling out, organizing such detachments as may at any time be required, and superintending of the same.

3. Providing for the encouragement of companies by a continuance of the premium for a year. Also, providing them with arms, or offering such other inducements proper to insure a continuance of a suitable number of companies.

4. Abolishing punishment of death for a crime of duty among the militia in actual service.

5. Exempting members of the fire department from military duty.

LIFE OF GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRIS. A concise and impartial biography of this statesman and hero has recently been published by Weeks, Jordan & Co. of Boston. We think this volume to the public as one which will be an attentive perusal. The subject of it has formerly, and does still, deservedly attract the attention of our citizens; and in the e he seems destined to fill the highest gift of this free republic. The style of pure, chaste and strong. The typography elegant, and does honor to the publishers, not their endeavors to please and benefit the public will be seen to be fully appreciated and patronage of the work.

NARROW ESCAPE. On Monday last, William Trask, on West street, occupied a room, was discovered to be on fire and near destruction. When discovered it had a over the roof, but by the timely assistance rendered efforts of the neighbors it was saved from devouring element.

CORONER'S INQUEST. An inquest was held at home in this town, on Thursday before William Spear, Coroner, upon the case of Hunt. Verdict of the jury, "that the death by cutting his throat with a understand that he came from the Insane Worcester, two days previous to his death."

CONNECTICUT SENATOR. The Senate on the second trial concurred with the election of Thaddeus Betts, of Norwalk, States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Dennis Kimbrell.

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. The Baltimore have at length brought the beef speculation, ten dollars a hundred, and have no supply of cattle obtained at that price.

LICENSE LAW. At the Boston Municipal case of Warren Parmenter, indicted under the law, the jury were unable to agree discharged. They stood eleven to one in voting—the twelfth having conscientious the constitutionality of the law. Parmenter over till the next term.

TRUMPH OF CENTRALISM. Late news inform us that the Federal army, under Urrea, has been completely vanquished, Irish troops under Valencia. Mexico was ordered to be shot by Santa Anna. Urrea fled.

INDEPENDENCE. The approaching of our national jubilee will be celebrated by citizens of East Abington, by an oration, etc.

WHIG CONVENTION. A convention young men of Massachusetts is notified at Worcester, on the 11th September next is requested to send twice the number of this convention that they are entitled to of the General Court.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform citizens, that they will hold a weekly Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY, until further notice, from 9 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

An adjourned meeting of the democratic Convention will be held at the Centre School EVENING, (June 1st), to adopt measures for the approaching anniversary of our independence. A full attendance is requested.

JOHN C. EDWARDS.

The officers of the Quincy Democrats are requested to meet at the Hancock Hotel DAY EVENING, June 4th, at half past 7 o'clock.

GEORGE BAXTER.

MARRIED.

In East Abington, Mr. George F. W. Candler (Burtell); Mr. Francis Roswell; Miss Hunt; Mr. Moses Blaisdell to Miss Hunt.

In South Weymouth, Mr. Leonard B. Susan S. Tirrell.

DIED.

In this town, Abby Caroline, young Mr. Horatio N. Glover, aged 15 months, June 4th.

In Scituate, Hon. Charles Turner, late of the Chelsea Marine Hospital, aged 63.

In Boston, Hon. John Heard, late of Suffolk County, aged 63.

Tailoresses.

WANTED immediately, two first class tailors to whom good wages will be paid the subscriber, over Samuel Copeland, ELISHA.

Quincy, June 1.

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ported in an able speech, by Hon. JEREMIAH SPOFFORD,
one of the Senators from Essex County. They are in
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itia report a bill in accordance with the following
provisions:

1. The Selection of each town shall make and keep
a roll of all the male citizens, between the ages of 18
and 45 years, which roll they shall correct from time
to time, and make an annual return thereof to the Sec-
retary of State, or to the Adjutant General.
2. Providing for calling out, organizing and officer-
ing such detachments as may at any time be wanted under
the authority and superintendence of the commander
in chief.
3. Providing for the encouragement of volunteer
companies by a continuance of the payment of five dol-
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an attentive perusal. The subject of the narrative
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NARROW ESCAPE. On Monday last, the house of
William Tisk, on West street, occupied by three fam-
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destruction. When discovered it had spread partly
over the roof, but by the timely assistance and well di-
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devouring element.

CORONER'S INQUEST. An inquest was taken at the
altars house in this town, on Thursday morning last,
before William Spear, Coroner, upon the body of Josiah
Hunt. Verdict of the jury, "that the deceased came to
his death by cutting his throat with a razor." We
understand that he came from the Insane Hospital, in
Worcester, two days previous to his death.

CONNECTICUT SENATOR. The Senate of Connecticut
on the second trial concurred with the House, in the
election of Thaddeus Betts, of Norwalk, to the United
States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the
resignation of Gen. Dennis Kimbrell.

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. The Baltimore butchers
have at length brought the beef speculators to their
terms, ten dollars a hundred, and have now an ample
supply of cattle obtained at that price.

LICENSE LAW. At the Boston Municipal Court, in the
case of Warren Parmenter, indicted under the fifteen
gallon law, the jury were unable to agree and were
discharged. They stood eleven to one in favor of con-
victing—the twelfth having conscientious scruples as to
the constitutionality of the law. Parmenter was bound
over till the next term.

TRIUMPH OF CENTRALISM. Late news from Mexico,
inform us that the Federal army, under Mexico and
Urrea, has been completely vanquished, by the imperi-
al troops under Valencia. Mexico was captured and
ordered to be shot by Santa Anna. Urrea and Escala-
da fled.

INDEPENDENCE. The approaching anniversary of
our national jubilee will be celebrated by the democrati-
cians of East Abington, by an oration, public din-
ner, etc.

WHIG CONVENTION. A convention of the whig
young men of Massachusetts is notified to be holden
at Worcester, on the 11th September next. Each town
is requested to send twice the number of delegates to
this convention that they are entitled to send members
of the General Court.

NOTICES. The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-
citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the
Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AF-
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o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may
come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.
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EVENING, (June 1st), to adopt measures for celebra-
ting the approaching anniversary of our national inde-
pendence. A full attendance is requested.
JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The officers of the Quincy Democratic Association
are requested to meet at the Hancock House, on TUES-
DAY EVENING, June 4th, at half past seven o'clock.
GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

MARRIED.
In East Abington, Mr. George F. Wheeler to Miss
Cinderella Burrell; Mr. Francis Roachford to Miss Ro-
sanna Hunt; Mr. Moses Blaisdell to Miss Adeline Vi-
ning.

In South Weymouth, Mr. Leonard B. Tirrell to Miss
Susan S. Tirrell.

DIED.
In this town, Abby Caroline, youngest daughter of
Mr. Horatio N. Glover, aged 15 months; Mr. Josiah
Hunt, aged 49.

In Scituate, Hon. Charles Turner, late Superintendent
of the Chelsea Marine Hospital, aged 79.
In Boston, Hon. John Heard, late Judge of Probate
for Suffolk County, aged 63.

Tailoresses.
WANTED immediately, two first rate Coat Makers
to whom good wages will be given. Apply to
the subscriber, over Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Market.
ELISHA TURNER.
Quincy, June 1.

Notice.
MRS. RICHARDSON, the female doctress, has been
prevented from visiting Quincy so soon as
she contemplated, having used all her Herbs and Roots.
She will be supplied with a fresh assortment in the
course of two or three weeks, when she will make
the proposed visit, public notice of which will be given.
Quincy, June 1.

Real Estate in Braintree.

WILL be sold by license of Court, at public auc-
tion, on MONDAY, the first day of July next,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the old dwelling
house on the premises, the Deacon Hayward Farm,
(so called,) situated in Braintree, west of the house of
John Crane, and on both sides of the Turnpike.
Also—About an acre and a half of SALT MARSH,
on Weymouth Fore River, near the farm of Minot
Thayer, Esq.
The farm will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and
on liberal terms of payment.
For further particulars inquire of Minot Thayer, Esq.,
near the premises, or of Asa French, Esq., of Braintree.
WILLIAM S. HASTINGS, Guardian.
E. W. HAYWARD, Administrator.
Mendon, June 1.

Sale of Pews.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY,
June 8th instant, at the Second Congregational
Church, in Milton, (Railway,) at five o'clock in the
afternoon, ten valuable PEWS, eight of which are situ-
ated in the Broad Aisle. Further information may be
obtained of William Newcomb.
The whole will be sold under the reserve.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Milton, June 1.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the "Quincy Association
to prevent Trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Wood-
lands, etc." will be held at the Town Hall, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2nd, at seven o'clock,
for the choice of officers, and to adopt measures to
carry into effect the objects of the Society. All at
present members, and all wishing to become members,
are requested to attend.
E. P. GREENLEAF, Secretary.
Quincy, June 1.

Indian Purgative Pills.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE
AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native In-
dians, and advocated by the North American College
of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood.
Thousands who have heretofore maintained the neces-
sity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease,
now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies
proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of
removing that cause, will cure every disease incident
to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver,
&c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal
them, would not those parts each require a particular
kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know
that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the
system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and
proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the
blood, search out and remove the disease from every
part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our
complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shut-
ting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bow-
els) through which nature has intended that all corrupt
and useless matter shall be carried from the body.
When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of
a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a
new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so
with the human body; if the natural drains become
closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and ei-
ther find vent in the form of various diseases, such as
Fever, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c.,
or Apoplexy, and death ensues the scene. The only
sensible method, therefore, of preventing, or curing, any
disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all
the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose
no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian
Purgative, because it is the only one, whose power
extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL DRAINS
of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular
medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effec-
tual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be
maintained; the bowels will be kept in a gentle but ef-
fectually cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to
purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but
partially understand the principle of curing disease by
evacuation, as promulgated by the North American Col-
lege of Health, is that although reiterated purging will
cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those
organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who
raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as nat-
ural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet, or labor to
the hands; and like every other function must be duly
exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving
his children of exercise, in order that they might be
exercised by activity? And yet this absurdity is
no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imag-
ine the bowels can be injured by performing their NAT-
URAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any
other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE
from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salu-
tary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly
employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the
natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels;
but we frequently see her, by a natural diarrhea, cure
some of our most obstinate complaints.
Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure
of disease, points most emphatically to the course
she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the
most inviting manner, come, follow my example; case
is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imag-
ine the bowels can be injured by performing their NAT-
URAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any
other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE
from the body.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegeta-
ble purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood
is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the
bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate
the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand
when they experience relief. The gentleman who com-
poses the North American College of Health would
therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from
disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vege-
table Pill. They beg leave to assure the American
public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine,
so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times,
and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and
no dose, however small, but will afford some relief;
and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is re-
quired to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study,
and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found
the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public.
Its power being always directed to the opening of those
drains, through which nature carries out all impurities
from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assis-
tance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety
of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and act-
ing in harmony with our constitution, it is always
right medicine to be administered. A single dose
will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with,
will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunnal Vegetable
Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as
shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is
obtained, every other function will be duly performed.
The skin and kidneys will follow the stimulus
discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy
impacted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood,
will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its
impure particles into the bowels; from whence they
will be carried off by the regular action of those
organs.

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer,
respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and
vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may
require his services in the disposal of property.
THOMPSON BAXTER
Quincy, May 18.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Wanted Immediately,
SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security
will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth
fifty hundred dollars, and situated in this town.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, April 6.

Seed Corn.
A FEW bushels of Early Nova Scotia Seed Corn
for sale by
WILLIAM TORREY.
Quincy, April 20.

Elisha Hollis' Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have
been duly appointed, by the Honorable Judge of
Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and ex-
amine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ELISHA HOLLIS,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, deceased,
intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from
the twentieth of April instant are allowed by said
Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their
claims, and they will attend at the office of N. L.
White, in Braintree, on the first Wednesdays of
the months of May, June, July, August and September
next, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on
each of the said days.
Dated this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-nine.
CHARLES M. FOGG, } Commissioners.
N. L. WHITE, }
Braintree, April 27.

Brick.
HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy
Canal, by
CURTIS, WHITE & Co.
Quincy, April 27.

Call and See!
THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs his
friends in Quincy and vicinity, that he has on
hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting
house, a good assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND
EARTHEN WARES, which he offers for sale at as
good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or
elsewhere.
Quincy, April 20. THOMAS M. MARSH.

For Sale,
A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron
Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to
JOSIAH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 23.

Room to Let.
ONE half of the Hall over the Bookstore of Caleb
Gill, Jr. will be let and immediate possession
given. Apply to
NATHAN FISK.
Quincy, May 11.

Fresh Assortment
OF Prints, Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Mou-
seline de Laine Shawls, Mourning Apparel, etc.
each received and for sale low for cash at
Quincy, May 18. PRICES.

Corn, Rye, Flour, Oats & Meal.
JUST received per sch. Eliza, Capt. Doane, and for
sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., head of
Quincy Canal,
1000 bushels ROUND CORN;
1300 barrels GENESSEE FLOUR;
1000 bushels OATS;
400 bushels RYE.
Also—75 cords good eastern WOOD.
Quincy, May 25.

Watches, Clocks, &c.
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, No. 69 Washington
Street, Boston, offers for sale Rich Gold and Silver
Lever and Common WATCHES, being part of an in-
voice just received by the Chatham from Liverpool.
Also—Paris and Geneva WATCHES, in every va-
riety of kind and quality. Rich Gilt, Ebony and Alas-
taster CLOCKS.
Watchmakers supplied with the above articles and
with Tools and Materials on the most favorable terms.
Personal attention paid to the REPAIRING of fine
Watches.
3w Boston, May 11.

Sarah Litchfield's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has
been duly appointed Executor of the last will and
testament of

SARAH LITCHFIELD,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, widow,
deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all per-
sons having demands upon the estate of the said de-
ceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all per-
sons indebted thereto to make payment to
NATHANIEL HAYWARD, Jr., Executor.
Braintree, May 18. 3w

Silvanus Ludden's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has
been duly appointed executor of the last will and
testament of

SILVANUS LUDDEN,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman,
deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all per-
sons having demands upon the estate of the said de-
ceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all per-
sons indebted thereto to make payment to
ASA FRENCH, Executor.
Braintree, May 25. 3w

Nathan Lawrence's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has
been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

NATHAN LAWRENCE,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter,
deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all per-
sons having demands upon the estate of the said de-
ceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all per-
sons indebted thereto to make payment to
ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, Administratrix.
Quincy, May 25. 3w

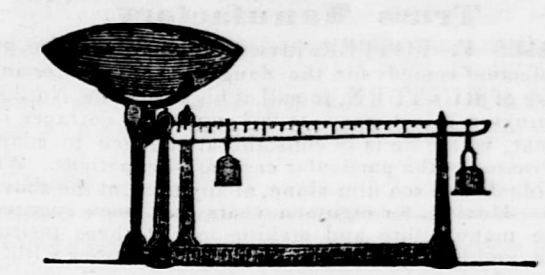
To be Let,
THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers
above which will accommodate a small family,
near the Stone Temple.
GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, April 6.

Nathaniel F. Safford,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Milton, Mass.
Office near Milton Bridge.
Milton, Feb. 9.

Ten Dollars Reward.
THE undersigned will pay the above reward for
such information as will lead to the detection of
those persons who damaged a Pump and Well of the
subscriber and a part of the Shere for hoisting stone be-
longing to Charles Hardwick & Co.
ISAAC BASS.
Quincy, May 4.

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer
for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime
quality.
3w Quincy, March 16.

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and con-
venience is not inferior to any now in use. It
may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit pur-
chaser, and weights from one ounce to fifty pounds.
The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee
the right of making and vending the above Balance, re-
spectfully invite those in want of such an article to call
at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-
house, and examine them.

CYRUS CHENEY,
JOSIAH SAVIL, Jr.
Quincy, May 4.

Cash Store.
EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patron-
age received the last year, respectfully informs
his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he
has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and
the business in future will be transacted under the firm
of

EBENEZER BENT & Co.
who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Wash-
ington Street, and respectfully informs his friends and
the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave
the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the
spring season, at seven o'clock, A.M., every day, (Sun-
day excepted.)

Feathers.
LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for
sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Rubber Overshoes.
MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and
good quality, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 19.

A Natural Remedy,
APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and competent
to cure every curable disease, may be found in the
INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medi-
cine of the North American College of Health.

The better effect of this medicine is in-
ferior to health. This is done by urine, stool, and
expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the
body through which all the useless and decayed mat-
ter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open
so long will the body continue in health. But when
from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels
become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold
the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the
drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure
to follow. The blood is discolored in a latent form,
these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended,
is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stom-
ach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added
to the circulation. This impure matter floating about
the system, in the blood, is discolored in a latent form,
sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature al-
ways on the alert soon discovers the intruders and im-
mediately commences a struggle for their expulsion.
It will be observed that in order to accomplish this
struggle, she has directed her efforts TO THE
OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS
OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circula-
tion—it rushes with violence through the system, and
breast through all opposition. This increased action
or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts
herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is
compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the
body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so
will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature
be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to
remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful
that under such circumstances the body should sink
under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our
chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative
will be found SO EFFECTUAL AS TO
CURE EVERY DISEASE, and its impurities TO THE
INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects ex-
tend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst
under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle
but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off
the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels
from which it will be expelled by the purgative
quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance,
if properly persevered with it is impossible but that
EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD TO THEIR POWER-
FUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for
the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 138 Tremont
street, Boston, Mass.

**PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DI-
RECTIONS.**

All communications for Agencies must be ad-
dressed, thus:—New England Office North American
College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston,
Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN
VEGETABLE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for
sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of
this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTER.
Boston, Dec. 1.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.
A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets,
some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Woollen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime
assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—
colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invis-
ible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue,
black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt,
ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab,
brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-
seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,
of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices,
may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings,
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality,
just received and for sale, on favorable terms by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to
its own manufactures of every kind is well
known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained
his business—men of good character, and who have
been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach
and Gig making business—being determined to execute
all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch,
herby solicits

POETRY.

BRING ME MY MANTLE, BROTHER.

No, brother! Thou art weak, and on thy brow
The clammy sweat of death is gathering.
'Tis but a kind delirium, a wild,
And happy dream, that tells thee of thy home.
A joy lights up thy fading eye, as if
Once more, 'twere gazing on thy native hills—
Those well-remembered hills are far away.
Thou speak'st of thy sisters, and the friends
Thou lov'st, but thou shalt see them never,
'Tis meet that such sweet memories should cheer
Thy dying hour, and cool thy burning brain;
Yet brother, thou wilt need no mantle but
The winding sheet, nor visit any home
But thy long, long home—the grave. Soon thy pulse
Shall cease to beat, thy limbs be cold, thine eyes
Fixed and sightless. This earth will be thy home
No more. Then I shall put thee in thy grave,
And leave thee, 'neath the clouds of these lone hills,
To moulder and to mingle with strange dust.
Winter will come with its bleak snows—but thou
Wilt lie beneath them—and summer, with its
Rich verdure—but that will wave above thee.
I shall go back, to our dear childhood's land,
And in that group, by that same fireside
Where thou hast loved to sit, shall talk of thee,
Lorenzo. Thy vacant chair will start
Warm tears from those who loved thee, while the blood
Of sorrow curdles in the deep chamber
Of their hearts. I will visit for thy sake,
The fields and forests, where we gambol'd through
A thousand sunny days, ere yet, life's cares
Had found us. I will stand upon the banks
Of our own Westfield, and there remember
That thou art here caught in thy murmurings.
I will revisit the old church upon
The hill-top, and sit down in that same pew
Where we once sat together, and fancy
Thou art there, as thou wast seven summers since.
Thus will I keep thy image, brother! and
As years roll silently away, if Heaven
Shall spare me, oft will I come to see
Thy resting place, and muse beside thy grave.
Fast the sleep of death is stealing o'er thee,
And we must part, until I come to see
Thee, in a better land. Sweet be thy sleep,
And glorious thy immortality.

THE COMPASS.

Yet dauntless steers the steersman stood,
And gazed without a sigh,
Where poised on needle bright and slim,
And lighted by a lantern dim,
The compass meets his eye.
Thence taught his darkness course to steer,
He breathed no wish for day;
But braved the whirlwind's headlong might,
Nor once throughout that dismal night,
To fear or doubt gave way.
And what is oft the Christian's life
But storms as dark and drear,
Through which without one blithesome ray
Or worldly bliss to cheer his way;
He must his vessel steer!
Yet let him never to sorrow yield,
For in the sacred page
A compass shines divinely true,
And self-illumined greets his view,
Amidst the tempest's rage.
Then firmly let him grasp the helm,
Though loud the billows roar,
And soon his toils and troubles past,
His anchor he shall safely cast
On Canaan's happy shore.

ANECDOTES.

THE IMPUDENT PRIDE. Not long since, as a couple were going to be married, and had proceeded as far as the church yard gate, the gentleman stopped his fair comrade with the following unexpected address:
"Mary during our courtship I told you most of my mind, but not all, when we are married I shall insist upon three things."
"What are they?" asked the astonished lady.
"In the first place," said he, "I shall lie alone; second, I shall eat alone; thirdly, I shall find fault with you when there is no occasion for it. Can you submit to these conditions?"
"O yes, sir, very easily," she replied, "for if you lie alone, I shall not; if you eat alone, I shall eat first; and as to your finding fault without occasion, that I think may be prevented, for I shall take care that you may never want an occasion."
DIAGNOSIS ON HOGS. "Friend," said a quaker to a man with a drove of hogs, "hast thou any hogs in this drove with large bones?" "Yes," replied the drover, "they all have." "Hast any with long heads and sharp noses?" "Yes, all have." "Hast any with long ears like the elephant, hanging down over the eyes?" "Yes, all my drove are of that description, and will suit you exactly." "I rather think that they would suit me, friend, if they are as thou describest them. Thou mayst drive on."
SINGULAR COINCIDENCE. A somewhat roguish boy, in reading, lost his place. The master gave him rather a severe blow on the head, for his carelessness, which set him roaring lustily, when the verse was pointed out to him, by the way, in my younger days the Bible used to be a school-book, and would it were read in schools as much now! It was this—"Wilt thou kill me, as thou didst the Egyptian yesterday?" "Yes," said the master, "if you don't behave better."
ERROR IN COURTESY. A countryman, wishing to sympathize with his neighbor for the loss of his wife, said, "I am sorry your poor woman has gone to heaven." "Thank you," replied the other, "may it be long before you get there."
A BAD DISEASE. An old lady in the country hearing of the death of an acquaintance of hers, who resided in the city, said she guessed he must have died of *Morbus Multiculis*, as she had heard the disease was very prevalent there.

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt the Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.
Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.
J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure; Trusses worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsed Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsed Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can have, if it is not sent them, on fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned and; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's Double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.
He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.
Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1855.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency created by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called upon to recommend him to my personal brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11. Jy

Peristaltic Lozenges,
A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warranted as it is, in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.
This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.
Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about to visit the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.
These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, allaying the distressing effects of dyspepsia. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either traveling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.
For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by V. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.
The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.
WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining works, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.
The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular writers, is a valuable and interesting signed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.
The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, biliousness and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, leucorrhoea, Catarrhs, being necessary, impure state of the veins and agues, obstinate headache, nervous debility, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot give the glowing testimonials which would attest the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the diseases they profess to remove. Remedies which they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. The evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unswerving opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptiveness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.
SAMUEL BOWLES.
Springfield, June 1, 1857.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a sense of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to my friends suffering under various ailments, and they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a painful state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.
Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.
While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.
Quincy, Sept. 22.

To Let,

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, Nov. 3.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHER-WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headache, Watery or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles*, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, and by long continued indigestion, and the house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.
Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Luzzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro'; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville, and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Turner, Braintree.
BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.
March 9.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and at the lowest prices. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
ELISHA TURNER.
Quincy, April 27.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.
N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamplina, a first rate Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.
Quincy, April 27.

New Store.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a store of DRY GOODS, in School street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such other articles as are usually kept in a line of business.
Two cases of excellent assortment of BOOTS and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES.
The goods will be sold cheap for cash.
Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see for themselves.
FREDERIC PRICE.
Quincy, April 20.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.
Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula), combined with the imprudent use of calomel both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, each box with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.
None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOK-BINDING and BOOK-RE-BINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured in the shortest time.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
CALEB GILL.
Quincy, Mar. 17.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
Quincy, July 7.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, of the following Periodicals, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—
North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$1.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbott, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Pictorial Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1.
A subscription to this work is one of the New Year's Presents which can be made to children.
Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Dec. 29.

Blacksmithing.

MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and dispatch, all orders in his line.
By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.
Quincy, Sept. 15.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, French and Italian, of all the most recent fashions; Italian and American do., of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fanciful and Plain Ribbons, Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.
S. S. MARSH.
Quincy, April 6.

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Quincy, March 16.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.
WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Tamp COBBLAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarmyren and Vessels. Sales may be effected at a cheap rate as in Boston or elsewhere.
ISAIAH G. WHITON.
Quincy, Feb. 23.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 13.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that these herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivaled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend to our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.
In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is a newly discovered medicine, and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of proving its origin, or its antiquity. Such inventions are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its efficacy is incalculable. Proof of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a cathartic, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize the putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

The medicine described is called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial vessels, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membrane of excretories, the skin, a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of saline evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness, it does not cause a 'hurricane' in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices of the system, and for that reason is not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicine which produces the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the system.
The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood, and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; and no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood be made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural of Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we need only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would direct us to the proper use of medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the matter, if the Indian practice is true, a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a persevering use, as it is, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—
FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipels, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus of the Indian Purgative in the Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Syphilis and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lemphitis; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills—
SMITH & EVER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph W. Plympton, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Newton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.
Boston, Nov. 24.

PUBL.

NUMBER 23.

JOHN ADAMS GR

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. LARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to all arrears; and the person who continues his subscription, must give notice at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and edited at the customary prices. The number required, must be marked on the advertisement, and they will be continued until ordered to be discontinued.

Business letters and communications to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six

AGENTS FOR THE PATR

The following gentlemen are authorized and requested to procure subscriptions:
JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy, Mass.
CHARLES BRECK, Dorchester, Mass.
ORIN P. BACON, Weymouth, Mass.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, South Scituate, Mass.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., East Weymouth, Mass.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Braintree, Mass.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Hingham, Mass.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY, South Scituate, Mass.
JAMES L. BAKER, Lynn, Mass.
Hos. S. A. TURNER, Salem, Mass.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New York, N.Y.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York, N.Y.

VARIETY.

MILKING. In the morning the cow driven gently around the yard before they will yield more for the excitation. A good milk will obtain at least a more cream than one that milks slowly often proved this; we hired one sun from New Hampshire who had milked several years. He was clever but moderate; we then had four cows; discovered our slow milk was fast, our cows; we concluded to give him and let him milk only two; on the first obtained the quantity that we did week we obtained one quart more to milking; he said his cows were no ours; we then shifted, and obtained nine days, more milk from his cows from ours. This was wholly to be his moderate milking for he left not—Boston Cultivator.

OLD MAIDS. We are inclined to many of the satirical aspersions cast upon the old maid, and to their credit than imagined. Is a woman remarkably person, "she will certainly die an old maid," she is particularly reserved towards sex, "she has all the squeamishness of a maid." Is she frugal in her expenses in her domestic concerns, "she is an old maid." And if she is kindly but animals about her, nothing can save the appellation of "an old maid." We have always found that neatness, economy and humanity are the characteristics of that terrible creature.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT. We midst of blessings, till we are utterly to their greatness, and of the source they flow. We speak of our civilization, our freedom, our laws, and forget a large share of all is due to Christian Christianity out of the page of man and what would his laws have been civilization? Christianity is mixed very being and our daily life; the familiar object around us which do a mark, not a being or a thing which wear a different aspect, because the christian hope is upon it.—Allen P.

RHUBARB PIE. The rhubarb makes such rich and delicious pies doubly well by placing an empty jar a farmer once had two plants by each other. To test the fact, he planted one, and left the other uncovered. Expiration of a fortnight, the covered tended itself beyond the top of the other by it had grown, perceptible little. One plant served in this supply the largest family with delicious rhubarb pies.

MARRIAGE. Tacitus says that marriage makes us immortal—that it is chief prop of empires—and that it resolves to live without woman, and who resolves to live without man, to themselves, destructive to the world from nature, and rebels against earth.

A TRUE REMARK. One half the world is done by talking. And difficulty we get into as we go old life, is the result of our saying what just as well have not said. The wisdom in the old maxim, "keep shut and your ears open."

CURE FOR WARTS. It has been covered, by accident, that warts are destroyed by rubbing them with have the remedy already about have nothing to do but to rub their faces.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 23.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

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CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Hingham.
JAMES L. BAKER, South Scituate.
Hon. S. A. TURNER, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE, New-Orleans.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-Orleans.

VARIETY.

MILKING. In the morning the cows should be driven gently around the yard before milking; they will yield more for the exercise. We have seldom fired a good milker. Females are better than men, they have more patience. A good milker will obtain at least one quarter more cream than one that milks slowly. We have often proved this; we hired one summer a man from New Hampshire who had managed a farm several years. He was clever but extremely moderate; we then had four cows in milk, and discovered our slow milker was fast drying up our cows; we concluded to give him our aid and let him milk only two; on the first trial he obtained the quantity that we did. In one week we obtained one quart more than he at a milking; he said his cows were not equal to ours; we then shifted, and obtained within nine days, more milk from his cows than he did from ours. This was wholly to be ascribed to his moderate milking for he left none in udder.—*Boston Cultivator.*

OLD MAIDS. We are inclined to believe that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person, "she will certainly die an old maid." Is she particularly reserved towards the other sex, "she has all the squeamishness of an old maid." Is she frugal in her expense and exact in her domestic concerns, "she is cut out for an old maid." And if she is kindly humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of "an old maid." In short, we have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity are the never failing characteristics of that terrible creature an "old maid."

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT. We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible to their greatness, and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a mark, not a being or a thing which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of christian hope is upon it.—*Allen Park.*

RHUBARB PIE. The rhubarb root, which makes such rich and delicious pies, will grow doubly well by placing an empty barrel over it. A farmer once had two plants by the side of each other. To test the fact, he placed a barrel over one, and left the other uncovered. At the expiration of a fortnight, the covered one had extended itself beyond the top of the barrel, while the other by it had grown, perceptibly, but very little. One plant served in this manner, will supply the largest family with materials for delicious rhubarb pies.

MARRIAGE. Tacitus says that early marriage makes us immoral—that it is the soul and chief prop of empires—and that the man who resolves to live without woman, and the woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to themselves, destructive to the world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth.

A TRUE REMARK. One half the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half the difficulty we get into as we go along through life, is the result of our saying what we might just as well have not said. There is much wisdom in the old maxim, "keep your mouth shut and your ears open."

CURE FOR WARTS. It has recently been discovered, by accident, that warts may be destroyed by rubbing them with brass. Some have the remedy already about them—they have nothing to do but to rub their knuckles on their faces.

LETTER FROM J. Q. ADAMS.

CONCLUDED.
To the Citizens of the United States, whose Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances have been entrusted to me, to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States at the Third Session of the 25th Congress.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1839.

The resolution that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, or papers relating in any way to slavery or its abolition, shall be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or acted upon by the House, has been adopted at four successive sessions of Congress. It has during that time indirectly abridged the right of petition, and suppressed the freedom of speech in the House, and the freedom of the press throughout the Union, upon all subjects relating to slavery or its abolition. This resolution has always been adopted without deliberation, by the application of the previous question; no argument has ever been allowed against it; no reason has ever been given for it, unless the syllogistic preambular resolutions of the 12th of December are to be considered as reasons. No discussion of them was then allowed, and that is my principal reason for thus freely commenting upon them in this letter to you.

But the right of petition, thus unceremoniously though indirectly abridged by the House of Representatives of the United States, has also become a subject of discussion in some of the State Legislatures, and occasionally at popular meetings. Its extent and its limitations have thus become controverted points. The gag resolutions have been pointedly condemned in resolutions of more than one State Legislature, and of many popular meetings. Multitudes of petitions to the House to rescind them have been presented to the House and laid on the table; many of them are among those which you have entrusted to me, and will be found on the lists in the National Intelligencer, to which I now refer you. In some instances efforts have been made to justify the gag, and reasons have been given elsewhere for the measure, which it has never been thought worth while to assign in the House itself; among these it has been said that in this republican democracy the People have the right to command, and therefore have no occasion to petition. The reply to this is, that the power to command is in the whole People or a majority of them, and can be exercised only in forms recognized or prescribed by law; while the right of petition is an individual right, intended to be secured to every portion of the people in their capacity as subjects to the law. That this right is not only needed, but indispensable, in the estimation of the people, is signally proved by the fact, that the Constitution of the United States reported by the Convention of 1787 has omitted an express recognition of this right, it became one of the most formidable objections against the adoption of that instrument, and the very first amendment to it, which was adopted, supplied that omission.

It has been also said that the Constitution only prohibits Congress from enacting a law to abridge the right of the People to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; that its object is only to secure the enjoyment and free exercise of an individual right; but that when that has been exercised, and the petition has been presented the right of the petitioner ceases; and, that the Constitution having given to each House of Congress the power to determine the rules of its proceedings, it may, by virtue of that power, receive or reject all petitions at its pleasure.

The ingenuity of this argument cannot disguise the revolting features of its character. Its vital principle is, that although the Constitution has most anxiously guarded the right of the People to petition against violation by law, requiring the concurrent action of both Houses of Congress and the qualified assent of the President of the United States, yet each House of Congress by its mere rules of proceedings, has the arbitrary power, at its pleasure, to reduce this right of petition to a dead letter, by refusing even to receive it.

Now, it is an universal maxim, not only of reason and common sense, but of law, that the existence of a right carries necessarily with it every thing indispensable to its exercise and enjoyment. The right of petition would be a cruel and insulting mockery, if it did not carry with it the right of being heard, and the duty of the petitioned party to hear and consider—which is denied by the refusal to receive.

The author of the argument to which I now refer, appears conscious of its weakness; for, while he insists that the right of the petitioner ceases from the moment that his petition is presented, and that the House may refuse even to receive it, he explicitly admits that a right to ask necessarily implies a duty in the House to hear. The argument seems to suppose that the hearing precedes the reception, which doubtless may be, but it is not the practice of the House; the House receives the petition, but refuses to hear it. And this it has a right to do, if the argument be sound that the right of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the petition is presented. In conceding that it is the duty of the House to hear, the author has surrendered at once his own argument and the justification of the gag resolutions.

There is in the same argument a resort to another principle of frequent application in judicial courts, but not altogether suitable to the question of right and wrong in the conduct of a legislative assembly. In admitting that the House may abuse its power in refusing to receive petitions, the argument avers that this

abuse of power is a political and not a legal injury. That a petitioner has no action at law against a member of the House who votes against receiving his petition, and that his only remedy is the ballot box. This is a lawyer's argument, founded upon the maxim of English law, that the King can do no wrong. And this, the English lawyers tell you, is founded upon another maxim, that where there is no remedy there is no right. If a King of England commits murder, by this maxim he does no wrong, and violates no right. It is an abuse of power—a political and not a legal wrong.

As a set-off, to justify this abuse of power in the House, which is a political and not a legal injury, and for which the sufferer has no remedy but the ballot box, the author of the argument affirms that it is an abuse and a fraudulent abuse of the power to petition to obtain the names of hundreds of children under ten years of age, and to let them pass as persons whose opinions are entitled to weight. That the opinions of children under ten years of age are or are not entitled to weight, depends upon the subject to which the opinions relate. The right of petition, as the argument observes, is a mere right to ask, which children are quite as competent to exercise as the hoary head. This objection to the signing of petitions by children belongs to the same school with that which holds it unbecoming in women. It is not much in the spirit of him who said, suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not. As for letting the names of children pass as of persons whose opinions are entitled to weight, if there has been any misrepresentation of the names of children as being the names of adults, it might deserve the charge of being fraudulent; but the right of petition depends in no sort whatever on the weight of the opinions of the petitioners. The right to ask, as the argument concedes, necessarily implies the duty to hear, and not only to hear but to consider. In that consideration, the weight of opinions to which the petitioners are entitled, the age, the sex, the condition, the moral character, and the numbers of the petitioners, may be all-important to the proper final disposal of the petition by the House; but the duty of the House to consider is as binding upon the House as the duty to hear, and as necessarily implied in the right of petition. The right of the House to reject the prayer of the petition has never been contested, nor have I ever denied that the exercise of that right is discretionary; but it is not arbitrary. The refusal to receive a petition is an arbitrary abridgement of the petitioner's right. A refusal to grant the prayer of a petition is the exercise of a discretionary and strictly constitutional power.

On the petitions which I have presented to the House there are the names of many children from ten and eleven to twenty-one years of age; in some of them whole columns of minors, male and female, with the age of each individual at the side of the name. I consider the right of children of age to sign their names to petitions as perfect as that of their fathers, even legal voters; nor should I deem it fraudulent if, among the tens and hundreds of thousands of names subscribed to the petitions which I have presented, there should be many hundreds of children under ten years of age, without notice of the fact.

There is, no doubt, among some of the ardent abolitionists, an excessive zeal to increase the number of signers to their petitions, and that it has occasionally prompted expedients unwarrantable in themselves, and which would forfeit even the right of having their petitions considered or presented. I have received several petitions which I have not thought it my duty to present. I have presented many without knowing who the petitioners were, or whence they came. The refusal of the House to consider any of them has relieved me from the necessity of authenticating the signatures, or of discriminating between those which it was the duty of the House to consider, and those which it might reject. I did present one which the House refused to receive, on the ground that it was disrespectful to the House; and although I voted for its reception because I did not think it intentionally disrespectful, I admitted explicitly the right of the House to refuse to receive a petition upon that ground.

The greatest fallacy of the argument to which I now refer is, the inference from the right of the House to reject a petition for good and special reasons, that it has an arbitrary right of refusal to receive any petition—and very naturally it proceeds from the maxim of the English law, that the King can do no wrong, or, in other words, that where there is no remedy there is no right—to the authority of precedents in the British House of Commons.

It cannot but strike any person acquainted with the history of the American Revolution as strange, that precedents in the British House of Commons should be adduced as authority for an arbitrary power of refusal to receive petitions in American legislative assemblies. It is no doubt a standing order in the British House of Commons to receive no petition against the imposing of duties; and the author of the argument might have added that this was the main cause of the American Revolution. Every one of the precedents cited by him as authorities for the refusal by the British House of Commons to receive petitions was upon bills for imposing duties. There was a precedent much more to the point of this controversy than all these, which the author of this argument has not thought proper to cite, but to which I now call your attention to show what is the worth of authority of precedents in the British House

of Commons, to justify a refusal to receive petitions by an American legislative assembly.

In the Journal of the House of Commons of Thursday, 26th January, 1775, is found the following entry:

"Sir George Saville offered to present a petition of William Bolland, Benjamin Franklin, and Arthur Lee, Esqs. stating themselves to have been authorized by the persons who signed one of the papers presented to the House by Lord North, upon Thursday last, by his Majesty's command, intitled 'Petition of sundry persons on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants of several of his Majesty's Colonies in America,' to procure the said papers to be presented to his Majesty, and praying that they may be heard at the bar of this House in support thereof."

"And the question being put that the said petition be brought up—

"The House divided—yeas 68, noes 218.

"So it passed in the negative."

The paper, intitled petition of sundry persons, etc., was the petition of the first Congress of 25th October, 1774, to the King—and which by his command Lord North had presented to the House of Commons.

Here is a precedent far more instructive than the whole cluster of those from April, 1694, to 1732, so shortly after the famous Declaration of Rights of 1688 to prove the practice of the British House of Commons of refusing to receive petitions.

Here was a refusal by a British House of Commons, by a majority of 218 to 68, to receive a petition from the agents of the American colonies, praying to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the petition from the American Congress to the King, which he had referred to the House.

Nothing can be more decisive to substantiate the practice of the British House of Commons. But is this an authority to be held up as an example to be followed by an American legislative assembly? On the question of the reception of this petition a violent debate arose. It was insisted by the Ministry that Congress was an illegal body, and that petitions from the colonies could only be received through the colonial governments. What was the answer?

That this Congress, however illegal to other purposes, was sufficiently legal for presenting a petition. It was signed by the names of all the persons who composed it, and might be received as from individuals; that it was the business of the House rather to find every plausible reason for receiving petitions than to invent pretences for rejecting them; that the rejection of petitions was one principal cause, if not the most powerful cause of the present troubles; that this mode of constantly rejecting their petitions, and refusing to hear their agents, would infallibly end in universal rebellion; and not unnaturally, as those seem to give up the right of government who refuse to hear the complaints of the subject.—[American Archives, vol. 1, p. 1532.]

But the author of the argument, apparently distrusting the authority of his precedents from the journal of the British House of Commons, has endeavored to strengthen them by a recent decision in the Senate of the United States still more unfortunate for him, if possible, than those drawn from beyond the seas.

The Senate of the United States, it seems, on the 17th of March, 1834, on the motion of Mr. CLAY, refused to receive what the argument calls a petition or remonstrance of the citizens of York, Pennsylvania, approving the act of the President in removing the deposits, presented by the presiding officer of that body. The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Preston, and the reception of the paper was refused by a vote of 24 to 20.

But this refusal to receive rested upon several grounds, none of which abridged in the slightest degree the right of petition; but all of which, on the contrary, marked the highest respect for it. The paper was not a petition, though it may be properly termed a remonstrance. It was a series of resolutions approving the removal of the deposits, and protesting against a recharter of the Bank of the United States, certified to have been adopted at a meeting of the citizens of York, Pennsylvania. It was presented by the Vice President in a mutilated condition; one of the resolutions, grossly insulting to a member of the Senate, having been previously struck out by authority of the Senators from Pennsylvania. Another of the resolutions, imputing corruption to the majority of the Senate, had not been struck out; but one of the Senators from Pennsylvania said that it ought to have been, and would have been, if he had noticed it before the presentation.

Mr. Preston, who called for the yeas and nays on the question of reception, said that the memorial, in its mutilated state, was not that which had been transmitted from the meeting, and could not be received as their voice. Mr. Webster read a protest against the paper, signed by fifty-three persons who had been present at the meeting, and a letter stating that the pretended resolutions had not been adopted at the meeting, but rejected by a majority of at least three to one.

The following are some of the observations of Mr. CLAY, on making the motion not to receive the paper.

"He agreed with the honorable member from South Carolina that the paper had lost its identity. That it is not a memorial coming from any portion of the people of York county; that it was not such a paper as they had transmitted for the purpose of being transmitted to the Senate; and therefore that it could not be received, unless it was admitted that while a paper was in transitu, nay, what was worse, whilst in the hands of the officers of this House, a paper might be changed in its character, and made a new and altered instrument altogether. From the conclusion to which the honorable Senator from South Carolina has come, it was perfectly evident that if they who had made it had a right to make an erasure, they had also the right of insertion. Now, if they could do either of these things, then, he would ask, what had become of the right of petition—a sacred and inviolable right, and one that ought to be preserved and maintained inviolate, as it had been in all times heretofore?"

Again: "He would move the Senate that the petition be not received, and he made the motion on all the grounds which had been stated. He made it, in the first place, because the memorial had lost its identity; because it was not a genuine document; because it had been altered; because it was not the same paper that was transmitted to the Senate. And he made it also on the same ground that had been taken by the gentleman from Mississippi—that it was couched in language which ought not to be addressed to that body, and was unbecoming those who employed it, and not to be received."

And thus this precedent, instead of countenancing the doctrine of an arbitrary right of refusal by the Senate to receive petitions, is the most conclusive of authorities to the contrary. For here the vote on both sides was in favor of the right of petition; both agreeing that disrespectful language was a sufficient reason for refusing to receive; but one side, from reverence for the right of petition, being of opinion that the presiding officer of the Senate might authorize the striking out from a petition the offensive part, and the Senate would be bound to receive the rest; while the other side, from the same reverence, held that there was no power in the Senate or its President to alter a petition or memorial; but that it must be received as it came from those who sent it, or not at all. It is needless to add, that in all the recent questions in the Senate upon the reception of the abolition petitions, Mr. CLAY's opinion has always been for receiving them.

There is one point of view in which this recurrence to precedents in the British House of Commons as authority for refusal by either House of Congress to receive petitions is so important that it calls not only for your profound attention, but for that of the whole People of the Union.

It appears from these precedents that there is one subject of great and general interest, upon which it is the habitual though not universal practice of the House of Commons to refuse to receive petitions—and that subject is taxation.

It appears, also, that this standing order of the House of Commons, repeatedly resorted to by the refusal to receive the petitions of the colonies against the acts for taxing them, was one of the principal causes of the American Revolution.

But it appears further, that even in the House of Commons this subject is confined to the single subject of taxation, and to that only upon tax bills in the process of enactment. The remarks of Hatsell upon the practice, after citing all the precedents concerning it, are full of admonition to us.

"We learn (says he) from an examination of all these instances, that this practice has been confined, as it ought to be most strictly, to the refusing to receive such petitions only as object against a tax which is imposing for the current service of the year; and has not been applied to petitions which have been presented in a subsequent session, desiring a repeal or reconsideration of the taxes imposed in a former. Indeed, the House ought to be particularly cautious not to be over rigid in extending this rule beyond what the practice of their ancestors, in former times, can justify them in. To receive, and hear, and consider the petitions of their fellow subjects, when presented decently, and containing no matter intentionally offensive to the House, is a duty incumbent upon them antecedent to all rules and orders that may have been instituted for their own convenience; justice and the laws of their country demand it of them." Hatsell 3, 174.

Now if the precedents of the House of Commons are to be cited as authority for the practice of an American legislative assembly, especially for a purpose so odious as that of restricting the right of petition, the acknowledged limitation upon the rules of the British House must be still more authoritative in the land of republican freedom.

If the British precedents are of any authority whatever in this country, they only show that either House of Congress may refuse to receive petitions against tax bills, or bills for raising revenue. What would the People of this Union say if the precedents should be resorted to for that purpose? Let them seriously think of it. For if the British precedents are of any authority, it is to that point alone; and if the refusal of the British House of Commons to receive petitions against the stamp act and the tea tax are authorities to either House of Congress for refusing to receive petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, they are much more authoritative to warrant the refusal to receive petitions against any tax bill which may at any time hereafter be introduced into Congress. Neither House of the British Parliament ever refused to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade; nor could they refuse to receive them without flying in the face of those principles so explicitly

QUINCY PATRIOT.

and so emphatically laid down in the above passage from Haisell. They received them by thousands, and after many and many a year of persevering resistance against their prayer, they finally granted it to the full extent of their power, made the slave trade piracy, and emancipated their slaves by millions.

Reflect upon the solemn caution in this passage of Haisell to the British House of Commons against extending their rule for refusing to receive petitions. This is the fatal and inevitable consequence of adopting any rule for refusing to receive, or to hear, or to consider petitions upon any one subject of great public interest. It is that which I have most earnestly pressed whenever I have been permitted, even incidentally, to remark in the House upon these proscriptive exclusions of abolition petitions. By this recurrence to the practice of the British House of Commons in refusing to receive petitions against tax bills as authority for refusing to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery, the rule is, in effect, extended to petitions upon every subject whatever. The rule in the House of Commons itself is restricted to the single subject of tax bills before the House. It is adduced as authority here, without any limitation.

Of the encroaching character of the rule we have already had melancholy experience. The rule being once settled, of refusing to hear a class of petitions, forming the major part of all those presented to the House, the members of the majority in the House extended the practice by separate motions to lay on the table every petition which they were pleased to consider as affecting the same interests. During the time when the acquisition of Texas was a darling project of the Administration, hundreds and hundreds of petitions against that measure were thus laid on the table without allowing a word of discussion upon them. At the recent session of Congress all the petitions against it were laid on the table, because the formal application of that Republic to be annexed to the United States had been withdrawn, but still more because the ruling party in the House, still panting for that illegitimate union, were unwilling to have the fact of their disappointment appear on the journals or documents of the House. All the petitions and resolutions of the State Legislatures, condemning the gag resolutions, and demanding that they should be rescinded, were disposed of in the same manner.

In the order of business originally prescribed by the rules of the House of Representatives, the first business of the House every morning, after the reading of the journal, was the call by the Speaker on the members from all the States and Territories in succession for PETITIONS; and this may serve to show that, in the primitive constitution and practice of the House, the first duty of the House, in the transaction of business, was the consideration of petitions. For the first thirty days of the session, it was the business of every day; and, after that, the special business of the first day of the House's sitting in every week. Shortly after the introduction of these rules for laying on the table, unheard and unread, all anti-slavery petitions, a new rule was established, by which every alternate Monday was devoted to the presentation of resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the reception of petitions were reduced to two in every month; and at the recent session, even those days were so reduced, by special motions to suspend the rules for the reception of petitions, that of the first thirty days, upon every one of which, by the standing rules of the House, the States should have been called for petitions, there was but one single day upon which they were called, and that was Thursday, the 20th of December, when I presented seventy-three petitions, the list of which was published in the National Intelligencer of the 24th of that month. That the only days in the month of January when petitions were received were Monday, the 7th, when I presented ninety-four, and Monday, the 21st, when I presented one hundred and seventy-six. The lists of these are published in the National Intelligencer of the 11th and 23d of January. That the only day after this upon which petitions were called for was the 4th of February, when I had two hundred on hand to present, but the call of the States did not reach Massachusetts, and I was put off to the 15th of February, the next semi-monthly day; and when that came, the rule of the House requiring the Speaker to call the States for petitions was suspended, and an order was passed authorizing the members to hand in their petitions at the Clerk's table, but of course no order of the House was taken upon any of them. On that day I did deliver at the Clerk's table four hundred and fifteen petitions, several of which were upon subjects having no relation whatever with slavery or the slave-trade. The list of them is in the National Intelligencer of the 14th of March; and on the last day of the session I delivered seventy-two more, which, with sixteen received after the close of the session, are in the Intelligencer of this day. The result is that of upwards of eight hundred and thirty petitions which I received in the course of the session, there were only three days upon which I was permitted to present any one of them.

Another recent innovation upon the rules of the House, apparently founded upon the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy, produced at this session a result directly the reverse. The original rule of the House was in these words: "As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, beginning with Maine; and if on any day the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left off the previous day: Provided, that after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received, except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week."

The alteration was by adding to the words "beginning with Maine" the words "and the Territory of Wisconsin alternately." This was apparently fair and impartial between the States; but what was the result? The 4th of February was the alternate day upon which the Speaker commenced the call with the Territory of Wisconsin; and he proceeded till he came to the State of Vermont, and then the House adjourned. Four of the New England States were thus deprived of the right of having any of the petitions of their people presented, while those of all the rest of the Union were presented and received. They were put off for another fortnight, and then, by a suspension of the rule, cut off from the right of having any of their petitions considered by the House, with a paltering permission to have them handed in at the Clerk's table, and entered upon the journals of the House. Nearly five hundred of your petitions, committed to my care, were thus disposed of, whether relating to slavery and the slave-trade, or to any other subject. At least five times that number, in the hands of members from the four excluded New England States, shared the same fate.

These are not the only consequences subversive of the right of petition which have flowed from the exclusion of slavery and the abolition of slavery from the consideration of the House. Besides the expedient of laying on the table, by separate motions, all petitions having such indirect reference to those subjects as not to bring them within the rule of general exclusion, another practice has arisen, of referring petitions which could not be excluded either by the general rule or by separate motions to committees which never report upon them. And in this practice it was openly avowed by one of the size-tray committees appointed by the late Speaker, that they did not hold themselves bound to look into, and had not looked into one of many hundred petitions, including resolutions of State Legislatures referred to them by the House.

And thus, 1. By the gag resolution to lay on the table, without reading, (as the rule has been construed by the Speaker,) debating, printing or any other action of the House, all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, touching or relating to slavery or the abolition thereof; 2. By the practice of laying on the table in the same way, without reading or hearing, by separate motions of majority members, all petitions and papers which, though having no relation to those topics, may yet, in the opinion of the majority, have an indirect bearing upon them; 3. By the other practice of referring petitions still more remote in their bearing upon slavery (such, for example, as the recognition of the Republic of Hayti) to committees which will not report upon them, nor even look into them; and 4. By the systematic diminution of the days upon which petitions can be presented, which, at the recent session, was reduced down to three in the whole session your right of petition to the House of Representatives of the United States, and that of the whole People of this Union, may be considered as all but annihilated.

I incline rather to consider it, to use an expression familiar to the lawyers, as *in abeyance*. I cannot bring myself to believe that the People of this Union will long endure the *abridgement* of this right, and to be told that though Congress cannot do it by law, yet the House can do it by its rules of proceeding; or that their right is not abridged, because their petitions, though neither read, heard, nor considered, are yet received. I must believe that a House of Representatives more observant of the Constitution which its members are sworn to support, more true to that sacred right of the People which ought never to be infringed, will not only receive, but read, hear and consider their petitions, whether relating to slavery, the abolition of slavery, or any other subject of great interest to the community, or to the individual praying for relief. I believe it because the inevitable alternative is that the days of this Union and of this nation, as a free People, are numbered, and will soon pass away like a scroll.

But, fellow-citizens, you will not understand me as affirming that this duty of the House to receive, hear, and consider your respectful petitions involves necessarily that of complying with their demands. A sincere and earnest desire to grant your requests is a duty from the representative to the constituent; but to that which you desire, others, equally his fellow-citizens, may be equally or more intensely adverse; and the duty of the legislator is to hold the scales of Justice in even balance between you, and consulting the wishes of all, when they are irreconcilable together, to grant or deny your prayer, as justice, the Constitution, and prudence may require.

It is known to most of you that at the last session of Congress I repeated a declaration which I had frequently made before, that I was myself not prepared to vote for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, nor in the Territory of Florida; nor for the refusal to admit that Territory, as a slaveholding State, into the Union. These were all prayers of multitudes of your petitions which I had presented. My opinion upon them had never varied since I first took my seat in the House of Representatives; but from the zeal which I had uniformly manifested in support of the right of petition, and from the perseverance with which I persisted in presenting abolition petitions, inferences had been drawn in both divisions of the Union, not only that I was a confirmed abolitionist, but that I was affecting to place myself at the head of the abolition movement throughout the land. Having no such ambition, and wishing to avoid all appearance of tampering between the parties, I made the above-mentioned declaration; but had neither then nor at any other time, a suitable opportunity of assigning my reasons for the opinions which I entertain upon these subjects. This I propose to do in another letter to you;

and in the mean time remain, with grateful and respectful attachment, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

On the 12th of May, at three in the afternoon, some two to four hundred men, attired in the usual dress of workmen's frocks, (blue smocks) and caps, collected in the Rue St. Denis, and followed by a crowd, presented themselves at the gun-shop of Lepage brothers. After breaking down the doors and masonry, with their hatchets, they took one hundred and fifty pieces, and armed with these proceeded. After passing down the Rue St. Denis, the favorite focus of all previous insurrections, and reaching the quays, they divided. One portion went to the post on the Quai aux Fleurs, adjoining the Palais Justice, and firing on the sentinels killed a young man and wounded the sergeant in command, when the rest, being young conscripts, surrendered. They then attacked the Palais de Justice, where they were repulsed by the Municipal Guard, and lost several killed. The military post of the Place du Chatelet, and the Hotel de Ville, defended by National Guards, were surprised by the other two parties, and taken possession of. A party then proceeded to the Prefecture of Police, where they found the gates shut. They then returned to the Hotel de Ville, and turned over the omnibuses they met with, erecting them into barricades.

The insurrectionists were met by regular troops and National Guards at every point, and driven from all their holds. Skirmishing and fighting continued all the afternoon. Many were killed on both sides. The conclusion is thus announced:—

The National Guards and two regiments of the line assembled on the Place du Carroussel, (at the Tuilleries Palace,) at five in the afternoon. The gates of all the gardens in front, and also the Court of the Louvre, was instantly closed. There seemed at this time much hesitancy in the National Guard to respond to the rattle. In the crowd near the Pont Neuf a man and woman held aloft two busts of Napoleon. In Rue St. Denis, though not over a hundred insurgents were present, they tore up the pavements with amazing speed, and threw chairs, furniture, etc. from the houses with an agility which showed that they were no inexperienced hands at barricade making—murmuring as they worked, "A bas Louis Philippe." In the cabarets (drinking shops) they were seen talking very cozily with several soldiers of the line.

At nine in the afternoon, Marshall Gerard took the command of the National Guards and regiment of the line that bivouached on the Place du Carroussel. The insurgents could not maintain their ground against such an overwhelming force as now advanced against them. After losing about forty men, they fled towards the Cloître St. Mary, the Thermopyle of French insurrection. Here they were again defeated.

At four in the afternoon the insurgents, says a letter, had advanced as far as the Palais Royal, but were repulsed. The Place du Carroussel is covered with troops, ranged in order of battle, with cannon, etc. but it is to be hoped they will have nothing to do."

Up to Wednesday morning, the 16th, a telegraphic despatch by Calais announces that order was perfectly restored. The rumors of insurrection at Lyons and elsewhere were unfounded.

THE WHITMAN FAMILY.

This family has been remarkable for longevity. It has been recently stated in the papers that Dea. John Whitman of East Bridgewater, Mass., has lately entered on his one hundred and fifth year. He is a descendant in the fifth generation, of John Whitman, the common ancestor, who came to this country in 1638, and died at Weymouth, Mass., at the age of ninety Nicholas, the grandfather of the centenarian, had four children who lived to be over eighty-five years of age, and one who died at eighty. John, the father of the present John, lived to the age of eighty-five, and it is mentioned as remarkable that there were eleven males, descendants of Thomas, (son of the first John,) who lived to the respective ages of eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-three, eighty-eight, ninety, ninety-two and ninety-six—the three female descendants, who lived to the ages of ninety-two, ninety-five and ninety-eight. The descendants of the patriarch are scattered over the whole country, filling important stations and imitating the example and inheriting the virtues of their ancestor. Among them may be mentioned Judge Whitman of Boston, now over seventy, (late Judge of the police court in that city.) Hon. Ezekiel Whitman and Rev. Jason Whitman, of Portland, and the late distinguished divine, Rev. Bernard Whitman, of Waltham, Mass. The two last are sons of the Bridgewater veteran.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The opposition to the present National Administration have made it a theme of the most violent invective against the democratic party, because those who hold offices under the administration claim the exercise of the elective franchise in the manner allowed by the Constitution and laws of the land. They profess to view with the utmost alarm and horror any expression of their political opinions or other exercise of their political rights, and endeavor to enlist the prejudices of the people against so unwarrantable a procedure, as they pretend it to be.

Have not the democratic party the same constitutional right to support the political measures of their own choice as the federal party have? And have they not the same right to

support the democratic measures of the national administration that the federal party have to support the federal measures of the present administration of the State Government? By their professions you would suppose that they had not; but mark their acts. You have just seen that a Convention has lately been held at Dedham in this County, composed almost entirely of those holding office under the Government of this State, for the very purpose of supporting and sustaining the present federal administration of it, as appears by the call and the proceedings thereat. Here were a member and ex-member of the Executive Council, a Bank Commissioner, Justices of the Peace, Deputy Sheriffs holding offices under the State Government, and two Postmasters, etc. Thus you have the professions and the acts of the federal whig party, and which appear to be diametrically opposite. Comment is unnecessary.

CONSISTENCY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

JULY CELEBRATION.

How comes on the proposed democratic fourth of July celebration in Quincy? How does it succeed? I don't seem to hear much about it lately. Is it going ahead or is it given up? If the former, they are remarkably still about their movements; if the latter—if they have really given it up—what is the cause? It surely cannot be in consequence of any "aristocratic frowns" which they have witnessed, for your correspondent in your paper of the 25th ultimo says, "that on such a day and on such an occasion, it can hardly be supposed that an aristocratic smile or frown will add to or take from the enjoyment of those gathered to partake of the festivities," nor surely can it have been given up because there is no "place to convene them," or because they have been refused the use of the "Stone Temple" for the occasion, for I cannot learn from those who have the care of that Church that there has been any application for it. What then is the reason that it don't go ahead, for your correspondent also says, "the suggestion of a democratic celebration seems to tickle the minds of the democrats in a particularly desirable place; there seems to be but one voice and that is go ahead." Now why don't they go ahead if they are so tickled with the idea of a democratic celebration in Quincy? Perhaps they have doubts as to its "practicability," or whether they shall succeed to their own satisfaction and glorification; or they may be considering the advice of the celebrated Col. Crockett, who says "in all great and important movements be sure you are right and then go ahead." However, be it as it may, I apprehend that it will be of but little consequence whether their proposed celebration flashes in the pan, or whether they succeed in getting off the "big gun."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839.

BUSINESS OF QUINCY. During the present week, two cargoes of Eastern Potatoes have arrived at this place, nine hundred bushels of which have been sold by retail in four days, and both the vessels discharged. It is worthy of remark, that these vessels visited Dorchester and Weymouth for the purpose of selling their freight but met with poor success; they then came to this place, and Harvey Field, Esq., immediately purchased their cargoes, who has sold the principal part of the same as above stated. Much credit is due to Mr. Field for the spirit and zeal which he manifests in his numerous enterprises, and we are glad to learn that his efforts have been generally crowned with rich success.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. On Saturday last as Mr. Ebenezer Wales and his son about seven years of age, with Capt. William Brooks, all of Dorchester, were returning from an excursion in a small sail boat, when between Scituate and Dorchester Point, the boat was upset in a squall. Mr. Wales held on to the boat, and for a long time protected his son. A mechanic, Mr. Ebenezer Tiltonson, saw the accident, and obtained the assistance of Mr. J. H. Blake, both of whom ran down and jumped into a boat for the purpose of rescuing the sufferers. Before they reached the unfortunate boat, the boy was washed away and drowned, as also was Capt. Brooks, neither of whom were afterwards seen. Mr. Wales would have shared their fate, but that his feet were entangled in the rigging. He was taken off insensible, but by timely application was restored.

THIEVES. It is to be hoped that there will be a general attendance at the annual meeting of the association for the detection of garden thieves, etc. next Monday evening. It is believed that if this association is encouraged and energetic measures taken by its Directors, the night plunderers of our gardens and orchards will have to pay "too dear for the whistle" in future.

THE DIVORCE CASE. The petition of Sarah M., wife of Rev. S. F. Jarvis, for a divorce, is still pending before the Connecticut legislature. The Doctor denies the allegations which his lady makes against him, and the most eminent counsel in the state are employed by both parties. The trial excites great interest.

A GREAT LOSS. Hon. Charles Naylor, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died very suddenly in an apoplectic fit, a few days since. He was re-elected last fall, but through some political movement, Charles J. Ingersoll, the opposing candidate, intends to contend for the seat.

CONNECTICUT TEMPERANCE LAW. The House of Representatives in Connecticut have passed an act, empowering the towns in the State to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous drinks, or withhold them, at the will of the majority of the voters.

EXCHANGE PAPERS. We have omitted sending to several of our valuable exchange paper, for two weeks past, from an unexpected demand for extra copies of the paper.

EARLY POTATOES. New potatoes from Norfolk were selling in the Baltimore market last week at four dollars per bushel.

BAPTIST STATISTICS. The first Baptist Church in Providence is the oldest of that order in the Union, founded in 1639, two hundred years ago. The second was formed fifty years after, in Lower Dublin, Pa. In 1707 there were seventeen churches in all the States, of which nine were in New England; in 1740, thirty-eight; in 1783, three hundred and nine. The present numbers in its communion over half a million of members. There are six hundred and eleven churches in the State of New York.

LOBSTERS AND TOBACCO. A ship was, not long since, driven ashore on the island of Angelsea, and went to pieces. The tobacco with which she was principally laden was washed among the crevices of the rocks, and the lobsters that dwelt there took to chewing the weed. The next morning the beach was strewn with the unhappy victims of indiscretion, so sick that they were unable to crawl. Those who have been sickened by essaying to become tobacco chewers, will know how to feel for the unfortunate lobsters of the Isle of Angelsea.

COTTON BUSINESS OF LOWELL. According to a recent statement, published in the Methuen Gazette, the quantity of cotton cloth manufactured by eight companies in Lowell, in a week, was one million two hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and six yards, and in the subsequent week one million two hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-six yards. This is equal to sixty-three millions of yards per annum. The Merrimack and Lawrence Mills manufacture about two hundred and forty yards each per week.

AN EDITOR DECEASED. William Leggett, Esq., formerly of the Navy, and more recently connected with several newspapers, died a week ago last Wednesday evening, in New York. He had been appointed, and was about to embark for Guatemala, as a diplomatic agent. As editor of the "Critic," the "Evening Post," the "Plainsdealer," the "Examiner," and as a writer of novels, tales, and poetry, he was distinguished for force and asperity, more than for the kind and elevated sentiments.

AN INFORMER. The Boston Times mentions that a man, one night last week, went into a bar-room and called for ardent spirits. The keeper of the room suspected that he came to get evidence for the purpose of making a complaint; some conversation led to hard words, and finally to blows, and the caller, whatever was his purpose, received a blow with a club, which cut open about two inches of his scalp over the temple, severing a vein which bled profusely till medical aid was procured.

FACILITIES OF TRAVELLING. Within five years there will be three routes by which uninterrupted steamboat navigation can be maintained between Buffalo and New Orleans, or the West India ports. One by the way of the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, the great natural northern route—another by the way of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, and Rock River—and a third, by the way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Illinois river.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION. The Antislavery Convention has adjourned, *sine die*, after adopting an electoral ticket, headed by the names of John Andrew Shultz and Joseph Rittner, as Senatorial electors. Some prominent individuals were members and participated in the proceedings of the convention. Written pledges were required from the electors that they would vote for William H. Harrison as President, and Daniel Webster as Vice President.

KENNEBEC DAM DESTROYED. This immense structure, noticed by our eastern correspondent a fortnight since, which was erected at an expense of about two hundred thousand dollars, and in which several enterprising citizens of Augusta invested nearly their all, was destroyed last week Friday, by an unusual rising of the waters of the Kennebec River. The destruction is so complete, that probably no attempt will be made to repair the dam.

THE CROPS. Judging from the language of our exchange papers in all parts of the Union, as well as from our own observation, we should say the prospects of the husbandman were never more flattering than at present. We have to regret, it is true, the failure to a considerable extent of the cotton crop at the South, and the ravages of the Hessian fly in some parts of Virginia. But aside from this every thing wears a most cheering aspect.

INDENITY. In the year 1800, the ship Mary of Baltimore, was taken by a French privateer, carried into Curacao, and sold. The proceeds of the vessel and cargo were appropriated to the use of that colony, a Dutch settlement. The King of the Netherlands has recently paid sixty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars to our government, which is ready to be distributed to those interested in the property.

MOCKERY. In the United States Circuit Court, sentence was passed on the master and mate of the ship Caravan, found guilty of abuse and cruelty, in beating a man, who shipped as cook—and who died shortly after. The mate was fined ten dollars and imprisonment in jail for thirty days. The captain was fined one hundred dollars and imprisonment ninety days in jail at Newburyport.

CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURT. Hon. Roger M. Sherman, the unsuccessful whig candidate for United States Senator, has been elected by the Connecticut House of Representatives, Judge of the Superior Court in that State, in place of Hon. Clark Bissell, resigned. It is thought that there can be no doubt of the concurrence of the Senate in this election.

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CHARACTER OF THE JOURNEMAN PRINTER. The following toast was given at the recent typographical festival in Cincinnati, by the editor of the Republican of that city:

The Journeyman Printer—An odd yet favorable specimen of nature's handiwork. Often a man of genius; sometimes a poet; never a fool; always a philosopher. A character in which has been blended much of the light and shade of humility, and where sound and substantial qualities, both of the head and heart, atone for many an error; misfortunes which overtake the best and wisest of mankind in their journey through life.

ELECTION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL. A number of officers in First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Militia, Col. Fisher A. Kingsbury of the Regiment, was elected Brigadier General in honor of Gen. Appleton Howe, promoted.

After the election, the following resolutions proposed and adopted.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the resolution of the Military State Convention of New York, on the 21st of May, in relation to the Militia of the Union to be held at Albany on the first Monday of October next, to consider such measures as may be best calculated to effect a reform in the Militia of the United States.

Resolved, That we do hereby request the Military Convention to take such measures as may be necessary to fall delegation from the First Division.

MILITARY CONVENTION. At a convention held at Ipswich for the purpose of considering the repeal of the five dollar bounty law and the well volunteer companies, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens, distinction of party, to use such means as may be constitutionally used, for raising the character of militia, and establishing its future equality and standing with the framers of the Constitution; and that we will at the ballot box rights and privileges of freemen to bring a result.

Resolved, That it is the main object of the aid, when necessary, in the execution and enforcement of the laws of the land; and to be ready at all this duty; and that we view with unqualified approbation the act of the Executive in not using the national power to veto the resolution whereby the Volunteer Companies were taken—and imposing upon them oppressive, unequal and in our view, unconstitutional duties.

Resolved, Finally, that notwithstanding the fact that the bounty law has been repealed, and the bounty has been taken away from the Volunteer Companies, and thereby failed to fulfill their part of a contract entered into between them and the Volunteer Companies, still, we cannot refrain pressing our unshaken resolution to obey, support and defend, now and at all times, the Laws Constitution of this Commonwealth and the country.

A DECISION REVERSED. The appeal of Lo Pan from the excommunicatory decision of the Presbytery of New York, has been sustained General Assembly, and he is consequently re his standing in the church.

NEW YORK ABOLITION. A State Abolition convention is to be held at Albany, in July, to consider question of political action, and to determine course the abolitionists will take in regard elections.

IRISH FREQUENTLY. It is stated as an item of news, that the thirty-ninth child of an aged man in Ireland, was baptized in the month of May. The father is in his eighty-fifth year, and has wives.

DOCTORS LOOKING UP. It is stated in the Medical and Surgical Journal, that a majority of the Mayors of all the cities in Europe, as well as at the present moment, are believed to be physicians.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform the citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting, Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY MORNING, until further notice, from four o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Clerk.

The fourth annual meeting of the Abolition Society will be held in the Rev. Mr. Meeting house, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. An address delivered by William Lloyd Garrison. JOSEPH CLEVELY, Secy.

Religious services will take place at the last meeting-house, TOMORROW, at the use of public worship, by the Rev. John Gregory.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. Joel Clement of this town, Lydia A. Washburn of the former place. In Weymouth, 6th inst., by Rev. James B. Brainerd, Capt. John Dixey of Marblehead Hannah S., daughter of Tilley Willis, Esq., of South. In Hingham, by Rev. Mr. Puffer, Mr. Ford Simpson to Miss Susanna Hall. In East Abington, by Rev. Mr. Alden, Mr. Brainerd, to Miss Harriet R. Corbitt. In West Scituate, by Rev. Mr. Abell, Mr. Jacobs, 2d, to Miss Lydia M. P. Kilham. In South Weymouth, Mr. Martin Joy to Miss Ann Tirrell.

DIED.

In this town, yesterday, Mrs. Sophronia G. Mr. Charles A. Cummings, aged 25.

Sloop at Auction.

Will be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY, June 15th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Sloop Eliza, rigging, sails, chains, bars, etc. suit purchasers. The sale will be positive—no postponement on account of the weather. HARVEY FIELD, 1w

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Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, choice of officers for the year ensuing will their office, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 11th of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. T. R. HANSON, Secy. Weymouth, June 8. 3w

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THE subscriber having been appointed Weights and Measures for the Town for the year ensuing, would give notice that attend to that duty on Mondays and Saturdays one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each week. JOSIAH ADAMS, Jr. Quincy, May 4. 4w

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Resolved, That we do hereby request the Major General to take such measures as are necessary to insure a full delegation from the First Division.

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Resolved, That it is the main object of the Militia to aid, when necessary, in the execution and enforcement of the laws of the land; and to be ready at all times for this duty; and that we view with unqualified disapprobation the act of the Executive in not using the constitutional power to veto the resolve whereby the remuneration to the Volunteer Companies was taken away—and imposing upon them oppressive, unequal, unjust, and in our view, unconstitutional duties.

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WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

The fourth annual meeting of the Abington Anti-Slavery Society will be held on the Rev. Mr. Alden's Meeting-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. An address will be delivered by William Lloyd Garrison.

JOSEPH CLEVELY, Secretary.

Religious services will take place at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW, at the usual hours of public worship, by the Rev. John Gregory.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. Joel Clement of this town, to Miss Lydia A. Washburn of the former place.

In Weymouth, 6th inst., by Rev. Jonas Perkins of Braintree, Capt. John Dixey of Marblehead, to Miss Hannah S., daughter of Tilley Willis, Esq., of Weymouth.

In Hingham, by Rev. Mr. Puffer, Mr. Ferdinand G. Simpson to Miss Susanna Hall.

In East Abington, by Rev. Mr. Alden, Mr. Washington Reed to Miss Harriet R. Cortwell.

In West Scituate, by Rev. Mr. Abell, Mr. Benjamin Jacobs, 2d, to Miss Lydia M. Allen.

In South Weymouth, Mr. Martin Joy to Miss Lucy Ann Tirrell.

DIED.

In this town, yesterday, Mrs. Sophronia G., wife of Mr. Charles A. Cummings, aged 28.

Sloop at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 14th, at Granite Wharf, (Quincy Point), a sloop, Eliza, with her rigging, sails, chains, bars, etc. in lots to suit purchasers.

The sale will be positive—no postponement on account of the weather.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, June 8.

Adjourned Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the "Quincy Association to prevent Trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Woodlands, etc.," will be held at the Town Hall, at seven o'clock, for the choice of officers, and to adopt measures to carry into effect the objects of the Society. All at present members, and all wishing to become members, are requested to attend.

E. P. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Quincy, June 1.

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the WEYMOUTH AND BRAintree MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, will be held at their office, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the first day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Secretary.

Weymouth, June 8.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Town of Quincy for the year ensuing, would give notice that he will attend to that duty on Mondays and Saturdays, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each week, during the present month.

JOSIAH ADAMS, Jr., Sealer.

Quincy, May 4.

Timber Found.

PICKED up adrift, on Monday last, between Castle Island and Boston, a stick of TIMBER, suitable for the mast of a ship. The owner may receive the same, by paying charges, on application to the subscriber at Quincy Point.

Quincy, June 8.

JAMES NEWCOMB, Jr.

Eastern Potatoes.

JUST received and for sale at the Provision Store of the subscriber, One Hundred Bushels of Eastern Potatoes.

Quincy, June 8.

JOHN PAGE.

Sale of Pews.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 8th inst., at the Second Congregational Church, in Milton, (Railway), at five o'clock in the afternoon, two valuable PLEWS, eight of which are situated in the Broad Aisle. Further information may be obtained of William Newcomb.

The whole will be sold without reserve.

Milton, June 1.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Real Estate in Braintree.

WILL be sold by license of Court, at public auction, on MONDAY, the first day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the old dwelling house, on the premises, the Deacon Hayward Farm, (so called), situate in Braintree, west of the house of John Crane, and on both sides of the Turnpike.

Also—About an acre and a half of SALT MARSH, on Weymouth Fore River, near the farm of Minot Thayer, Esq.

The farm will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and on liberal terms.

For further particulars inquire of Minot Thayer, Esq., near the premises, or of Asa French, Esq., of Braintree.

WILLIAM S. HASTINGS, Guardian.

E. W. HAYWARD, Administrator.

Mendon, June 1.

Indian Purgative Pills.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c. or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL DRAINS of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. The two who raise such objections, appear to forget, that purging is natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be STRENGTHENED BY ACTIVITY? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the naturally food, but in the daily direction of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us exercise, in order that we may be preserved from disease. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitution, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate them, they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable PILLS. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pills are a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the safest medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunnell Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to scourge out and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER

Quincy, May 18.

Call and See!

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs his friends in Quincy and vicinity, that he has on hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a good assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARES, which he offers for sale at as good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, April 20.

THOMAS M. MARSH.

Elisha Hollis' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ELISHA HOLLIS.

late of Braintree, in the County aforesaid, deceased, intestate, reprobated insolvent; and six months from the twentieth of April instant are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of N. L. White, in Braintree, on the first Wednesdays of the months of May, June, July, August and September next, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on each of the aforesaid days.

Dated this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

CHARLES M. FOGG, } Commissioners.
N. L. WHITE, }

Braintree, April 27.

Brick.

HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy Canal, by

CURTIS, WHITE & Co.

Quincy, April 27.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to

JOSIAH SAVIL.

Quincy, March 23.

Room to Let.

ONE half of the Hall over the Bookstore of Caleb Gill, Jr. will be let and immediate possession given. Apply to

NATHAN FISK.

Quincy, May 11.

Fresh Assortment

OF Prints, Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Mouseline de Laine Shawls, Mourning Apparel, etc., just received and for sale low for cash at

Quincy, May 18.

PRICE'S.

Quincy, May 18.

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Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds.

The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

N. B.—They may also be seen at the Store of Messrs Pond & Co., No. 30 Merchants' Row, Boston.

CYRUS CHENEY.

JOSIAH SAVIL, Jr.

Quincy, May 4.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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MISCELLANY.

THE GAMBLER'S DEATH.

'I am almost frozen to death, and my limbs will soon refuse their office. Oh, sir! for the love of heaven, bestow your charity, if it be the smallest pittance, in pity's sake, sir, I beseech you.'

There was something in the voice of the speaker so different from the husky half-cracked tone of the midnight mendicant, that I turned to look at the object so imploring for charity. It was a poor half clad female, shivering in the blast of a cold February night, and who clearly showed that much as poverty and wretchedness had striven to do their worst, they had not completely wrecked the symmetry of a once beautiful form, or driven away every trace of beauty from the care-worn countenance of the suppliant. It was evident that the direst necessity could have alone forced her to the present employment, for when she had uttered her request, she shrank back as if in dread of the sound of her own words; poor creature, thought I, you have known much misery, would to heaven it were in my power to alleviate it beyond the passing moment. I dropped something into her hand, and passed on; I had gone but a few steps when I heard her voice again. 'Stay, sir, but for an instant.'

'Well, my good girl, what would you now?' 'You have made a mistake, sir, these are five franc pieces.'

'Indeed! I am not rich enough to be in the habit of giving such sums, but you are deserving of them, and may keep them as a reward for your honesty.'

She looked at me for a moment, whilst her tongue essayed to utter the language of gratitude but her heart was too full for utterance, and seizing my hand, she would have pressed it to her lips, but dropped it again in hesitation as if in remembrance that she had overstepped the limits prescribed by her calling; I could hear a deep drawn sigh as she turned from me, that spoke so forcibly to my feelings that I felt I ought to follow her and see if any thing could be done to remove her from this lowest depth of poverty; she turned up a narrow court and entered a mean looking house, ascended the stairs, and went into the back garret, leaving the door open. The room was misery itself; two broken chairs, and a ragged coverlet, serving for a bed, was the whole of the furniture; on the coverlet a child about two years of age was sleeping, whilst rocking himself to and fro on one of the chairs was a man about twenty-six years of age, whose clenched teeth and fixed vacant stare bespoke a mind ill at ease with itself; his face was one that still bore the marks of much manly beauty, and which, in brighter days and better circumstances, must have made a deep impression in many a woman's heart. He seemed to take no notice of the woman's entrance, but still rock'd himself to and fro as if ignorant of her presence. 'Adolph, you are ill at ease,' 'I am,' was the only answer. 'Come, look cheerful!'

'Cheerful!—cheerful, yes, when I look round me and see every thing responding to such a sensation—cheerful, indeed!'

'But I have brought you money.'

'Then buy bread for yourself and child, I am not hungry.'

'But here is enough, with prudence, to last us some time; look, ten francs.'

'Ten francs, show them to me—how came you possessed of so much? it matters not, give them to me, Adele, and I will buy something for our present wants.'

'I will go with you, Adolph, or you will not spend them, you will—'

'What?'

'Lose them at the gaming-table! Oh, Adolph, consider the many hours I have waited and watched in the cold blast, with scarce covering enough for a summer's evening, and the sneers and reproaches of those who made refusal doubly bitter by their taunts. I cannot go again. Consider the poor child, has not tasted food for many an hour. You used to love me once, and think the covering for a winter's night too slight to protect me from a breath of summer wind.'

How often have you said that I could not bear the fatigue of a few hours' journey in my carriage, with all the aid that luxury could invent, and now you let me stand as an outcast, hour after hour, to beg a boon from those—oh, Adolph! Adolph!'

'Why throw this in my face? Your friends have offered, again and again, to allow you to live with them—you can then have all these luxuries you so covet.'

'I cannot leave you, Adolph! I value your affection more than all the luxuries this world can bestow—I do not repine—I only ask you to give up this one passion, and your talents may yet support us; we have had a bitter lesson of how little dependence can be placed on the chances of the gaming table; we have lost all, all, even our friends have cast you off, and left you to starvation; and yet you are still the same wanting but the means.'

'Well, my dearest Adele, I promise you this shall not share the same fate of the rest.'

'You promise me.'

Saying this he left the room, and hastened down stairs without perceiving me, on account of the obscurity of the passage. I entered the room; she started on my entering, but when she perceived me, she exclaimed—

'Oh, sir, I am afraid you have heard how likely your kindness is to be thrown away, but do not blame me; if you have heard all I am sure you will not.'

I assured her I did not, for an instant impute the least degree of blame to her, and had followed her merely for the purpose of rendering farther assistance, in case it had been in my power, as one of the heads of the police, and was glad I had done so, since I had heard the sad recital of her sufferings. I left her something farther to purchase a supply for her immediate necessities, making her promise to come to my office the following day, in order that I might arrange something to enable her, at least, to better her condition, if she still persisted in refusing the offers of her friends.

Adolph, on leaving the house, hastened with the intention of purchasing some food for his famishing wife and child; as it was late, and the shops were, for the most part, shut up—he had to go a short distance to find those in the great thoroughfare that were not so early in closing; in his way was a house, that in his latter days he had often frequented, and where the smallness of the stake had been consistent with his little means; the door was open, and the lights shone from within, announcing that the deadly work was still going on. He paused for an instant at the threshold; might he not be in luck! fortune, which had so long been his enemy, might for once stand his friend; should he not gain a small sum to relieve him from his present dreadful state, and enable him once more to struggle with the world, he would forswear the gaming table forever; but then the thought of his poor wife, the misery she had endured for his sake, the remembrance of their fond affection before adversity had laid his hand so strongly on him, and what she had undergone to gain this small sum, on the other hand, warned him from entering. 'But I cannot lose—I must win—she will be so pleased to see a little hoard to set us once more afloat,' and musing thus, he found himself at the door of the rooms, before he was aware that he had been mechanically ascending the stairs.

As he entered the room the last throw was just decided, and some one exclaimed with a loud voice 'rouge has gained three times, such a run cannot last, I'll go on no more this time, I have lost almost everything by rouge.' Adolph followed his example, and put down five francs on noir; there was a dead silence for a few seconds, every one watching with breathless anxiety the result of the throw.

'Rouge has gained again! a thousand maledictions,' cried one, 'this is the fourth time; it cannot happen forever. I will try noir once more, rouge cannot be thrown again.' This time nearly all backed noir to the highest amount allowed by the laws of the table; the chances being so strong against rouge coming up once more, Adolph put down his last five franc piece, and rouge, to the mortification of all but the bankers, came up for the fifth time.

'Try it once more,' said one of his quondam associates, 'don't be disheartened at a little bad luck in the beginning; come, play on noir again, there has been such an unusual run upon rouge.'

'I have nothing left to play with,' he said, 'nor do I know where to look for sufficient to purchase a morsel of food for a starving wife and child—not a sous in the wide world, and none will lend or give—oh, this cursed infatuation, what might I not have been, and what am I now?—his former 'friend,' fancying this to be a prelude to the request of a loan, for granting it was quite out of the question, pretended to see an acquaintance at the other end of the room, and shuffled away with the greatest expedition.

In a few minutes, Adolph found himself again in the street, but where to turn or go he knew not; could he return home to say he had again lost all—no, he could not go home empty handed; a few steps forward, was a baker, shutting up his shop, and a cabriolet coming by at that moment, slipped its wheel, the baker ran to give his assistance, and was soon busily engaged with the cabriolet driver in searching for the lost lynch-pin; nobody was passing by, and those about the cabriolet were busily engaged. A loaf of bread would be to him, at that moment, almost as the treasures of the east; he crept towards the shop, and seized one of the

loaves that was lying on the counter; in the next instant, the cry of stop thief resounded in his ears—the baker's wife from within had seen him; he grasped the loaf, and ran, pursued by many, drawn together by the cry of 'stop thief,' expecting some amusement from the chase of a pilferer; his fears gave him speed, and he was fast distancing his pursuers, when he gained the Pont du Notre Dame; the patrol was going over at that moment, and he saw he should not be allowed to pass; he stopped; his pursuers were fast approaching, what was to be done—should he be taken as a midnight robber, be condemned to pass the rest of his days as a galley-slave?—there was no time for hesitation, the Seine was before him, and in he plunged; his pursuers reached the bridge only in time to see him throw himself off; there was a low hollow gurgle on the water, showing where he fell, which soon subsided, and the stream resumed its quiet glassy look above, while below, death was fast working its way; it was some time before the bystanders could procure the means of rescuing the body from the water, and when it was brought forth they soon perceived that their efforts for resuscitating would prove unavailing, and, with a shrug of the shoulders, and an ejaculation of 'poor man,' they left it in charge of the patrol, to be consigned to the Morgue.

I afterwards learned that Adolph was the only son of a rich merchant, who, at his death had left him in sole possession of all his wealth; he had married rather above his rank in life, a wife who loved him to excess; the world offered him all the pleasures that wealth and reciprocal affection could bestow, but it was not in his power to test them; play was reigning in his heart, and the result was inevitable ruin, his own, and his wife's friends, had several times assisted him, and started him again and again in the world, with every prospect of success; but still the demon of gambling forced him from out of the path of rectitude and he sunk deeper and deeper; his friends refused again to assist him, and only offered an asylum to his wife, on condition that she lived apart from her husband. This in all his distresses, she had refused to do, nor was it until death had separated them forever that she sought a refuge with her family. She now lives in a small house near St. Cloud, and every hope is centered in her only child, a boy whose outward form and face strongly resemble those that made so deep an impression on her heart, and her daily prayer is that heaven may warn him of those dangers which wrecked his father in life's uncertain course.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The following incident is a remarkable illustration of the adage, that adversity makes us acquainted with strange bed fellows:

'Let me now glance at a case of truly romantic nature, one which, had the details of it appeared in a work of fiction would be at once pronounced an outrage on all probability. I forbear to mention names, because the principal party so far as I am aware, is still alive. Of this I am certain, that many of her nearest relations: for I refer to a young lady—are not only still alive, but occupying a prominent place in the public eye. The lady, indeed, to whom I refer, belongs to a noble family; she is a niece of a peer of the realm. She not only received a first rate education, but was brought up in every respect as becomes a member of that aristocracy. She had, however, no fortune, but was entirely dependant on her relations (her father and mother being dead) for the station she occupied in society. She was not distinguished for her personal charms, accomplishments and fine manners. She was always remarkable, even in her most juvenile days, for a certain waywardness and caprice of disposition, which no admonition or discipline could correct. Some years ago, just as her twentieth summer had passed over her head, accident introduced her to a gentleman possessed of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. He had just arrived in England from abroad, and only intended to make a temporary stay in England. He was at once struck with what appeared to him the young lady's charms, and being obliged to quit the country soon, had no time to go through the formalities of a protracted courtship. He accordingly embraced the earliest opportunity which presented itself of intimating to the relation in whose house the lady resided, and who was in point of fact, though not in law, her guardian, the favorable impression she had made on him—accompanying the intimation with a hint which could not be misunderstood, that if the proposition were likely to meet with her own and her relation's concurrence, he should lose no time in formally proposing to her. His hopes of receiving her hand were encouraged by her relatives, and he was invited to meet her again on an early day at the house at which she resided. In the interim, what had passed between them and the opulent aspirant after her affections and her hand, was duly communicated to her. The circumstances of being united to a gentleman of so large a fortune, and thus having it in her power to make so splendid appearance in society as the mistress of a house, was duly impressed on her. The lady appeared as if she were fully convinced of the advantages of the union, without any one pointing them out to her or expatiating on them. She, in short, left her relative no reason to doubt that she was as ready to accept the proposals of her lover, as he was to make them. They were delighted at the thought, not only from friendship to her, but because it would be relieving themselves of a burden. The time for the appointed meeting arrived and the parties were left together. The gentleman proposed; the lady blushed and was silent. Silence in such matters is proverbially consent. The gentleman viewed it in this light, but to make assurance doubly sure, pressed for a still more unequivocal, affirmative answer. The lady blushed yet more deeply. He repeated his request—and the lady as a positive proof that she acceded to it, courteously extended to him her hand. He was happy; so, to all appearance, putting out of view the tremor of the moment, was she. The day for the celebration of the nuptials arrived, and 'the match' became the subject of conversation among all the lady's acquaintance. Many an heir of noble birth envied the good fortune of the portionless Miss—. They wished themselves in her place. The preparations for the marriage ceremony was made on a scale of the utmost splendor. A handsome sum was placed in the lady's hands by her lover, to provide herself with her bridal robes. Every thing went smoothly on, the more the lover saw the young lady, the more was he delighted with her, and the more heartily did he congratulate himself on what he regarded as his good fortune. The marriage morn arrived; there was not a happier man in Christendom.

His love by this time had become a positive passion, and he was literally "dying" as the phrase is, in fashionable life, to clasp the object of his affections to his bosom in the character of his wife. Not less delighted was she to all appearance, at the prospect of so soon exchanging the condition of a maid for that of a wife. The hour appointed for the performance of the marriage ceremony arrived; several coaches and four's appeared at the church door, while the white favours which floated on the horses and the servants' heads, told the passer by of what was about to take place. The clergyman was in his place, and the bride and bridesroom stood before the altar. The reverend gentleman commenced the ceremony, and every thing proceeded in the usual way, until he came to that part of the service which requires the bride audibly to express her willingness to be the wife of the bridesroom. The question was put in the usual way; the lady returned no answer. Her silence was supposed to be the effect of overpowered feeling, in some measure natural to the situation in which she stood. The question was repeated, still no answer. It was put a third time, when to the utter surprise and confusion of all present the lady emphatically and distinctly answered "No!" and then rushed out of the church, entered her carriage, and drove home, leaving the bridesroom and the friends of both to their reflections on the extraordinary occurrence that had taken place. To describe their amazement was impossible.

The affair so utterly confounded them, and appeared so inexplicable, that not one of them could ever venture a conjecture as to the cause of so singular a proceeding. The lady's friends, when somewhat recovered from the effects of so unexpected an event, begged her to make the amend, by proceeding again to the hymenial altar; the bridesroom would have been satisfied with this—but she peremptorily refused. She was then implored to see the bridesroom, in order that if she had any valid reason for the extraordinary steps she had taken, she might state it to him for her own and her relations sake. She was inexorable. Last of all, she was asked to state to her relatives the causes which induced her to adopt so unheard of a course; she declined to utter a word on the subject. In a short time thereafter, the bridesroom quitted the country, inexpressibly mortified as well as disappointed at what had occurred. He, if I mistake not, died within three years of the "unwarranted event," and she, being disowned by her relatives, in consequence of the improper course which she had pursued, was within a same period of time an inmate of a west end work house. There she continued for upwards of twelve months when she was at the expense of the parish passed at her own request to Dublin of which she was a native. She never so far as I have heard, has up to this moment, assigned any reason for her singular refusal at the altar. The thing must have been the effect of a caprice, for which she has suffered and most probably is still suffering a most severe punishment. A more rapid descent from the highest to the lowest station of life, or one which has happened under more romantic circumstances, has perhaps seldom occurred.

OLD MAID'S FIRST OFFER.

I must tell you the heart rending story—I have long wished to do so, and the time is at length arrived. (Here her voice dropped into a confidential whisper.) Poor dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone—heigh ho!—had long been showing me marked attention;—in fact paying his addresses, though he never made his declaration; when one morning, after having sung me a song of Farinelli's—the music I believe was Gluck's;—ah! you should have heard the Major, he was such a sweet singer. Well the Doctor had gone out to buy a new invented fish sauce—poor dear man! he does like to have his fish well dressed—and I remember he took Fanchette, my little beauty of a spaniel, with him, so that the Major and I were all alone in the breakfast parlor, when looking beseechingly in my face, he suddenly went down on one knee before me—ah! there was gallantry in those days!—taking my hand, which he tenderly pressed, made a passionate avowal of his love. I felt myself blushing crimson, when at this agitating moment,

just as I was going to utter a palpitating confession of my partiality, my eyes began to twinkle, I felt a tingling in my nose, my mouth opened in spite of myself, etc, I sneezed like an explosion of gunpowder right in his upturned and imploring face! Now do tell me lady Susan; you know how tremendously I always sneeze, did you ever—of all the awkward occurrences!

The Major started, well he might, but recovered himself—so did I—he gazed at me tenderly and expectantly, and I was just about to relieve him from his suspense, when I sneezed with a second and louder explosion, that seemed to shatter the very nose from my face.

This was a confusion to me and the Major, but still holding my imprisoned hand, but looking downwards, to avoid the shower bath that I was unintentionally scattering round me, he swore that he never would rise from his knees till I had pronounced his doom. I uttered a heartfelt sigh, and the soft avowal was just trembling on the tip of my tongue, when I felt something on the tip of my nose! Lady Susan—lady Susan—it was beginning to bleed!—did you ever!—of all the distressing moments!

I struggled to withdraw my hand that I might get my pocket handkerchief, an action which the Major attributed to coyness, and therefore did not hold it more firmly. In the contest, after fruitfully spotting my tabinet silk gown, three very large drops of blood fell upon the Major's wrist! He started up; I closed my eyes and sunk in a chair, overwhelmed with confusion. Supposing I had fainted the Major hastily seized a large tumbler of water and threw it in my face. At such an unexpected sousing, I screamed with surprise and terror. The Marischal powder which I wore—I was always famous for my powder—mingled with the water and blood, converted my face into a hideous spectacle; when just at that moment, the door flew open, and Fanchette, thinking her mistress was killed, flew at the poor dear Major, and bit a large mouthful out of his left leg, while the good, horror stricken Doctor suffered the bottle of newly invented fish sauce to fall from his hand, and be smashed to pieces on the floor. Now dearest lady Susan! consider what must have been my feelings!—did you ever!—such a scene!

THE BROKEN CRUTCH.

One hot day in the month of June, a poor sun-burnt sailor with but one leg, was going along the road, when his crutch broke in halves, and he was forced to crawl on his hands and knees to the side of the road, and sit down to wait till some coach or cart came by, whose driver he could ask to take him up. The first that passed that way was a stage-coach; but the man who drove it was a surly fellow, and he would not help the sailor, as he thought he should not be paid for it.

Soon after this, the tired sailor fell fast asleep upon the ground, and though a thick shower of rain came on, yet still he slept; for sailors, when on board their ships have to bear all sorts of weather.

When the wind blows, the waves of the sea often dash over the deck of the vessel, and wet the poor men to the skin, while they are pulling the ropes and shifting the sails.

When the lame sailor awoke, he found a boy's coat and waistcoat laid on his head and shoulders, to keep him from being wet; and the boy sat by, in his shirt, trying to mend the broken crutch, with two pieces of wood and some strong twine. 'My good lad,' said the sailor, 'why did you pull off your own clothes to keep me from being wet?' 'O,' said he, 'I do not mind the rain; but I thought the large drops that fell on your face would awake you! and you must be sadly tired to sleep so sound upon the ground. See! I have almost mended your crutch, which I found broken; and if you can lean on me, and cross yonder field to my uncle's farmhouse, I am sure he will get you a new crutch. Pray, do try to go there. I wish I was tall enough to carry you on my back.'

The sailor looked at him with tears in his eyes, and said, 'when I went to sea, five years ago, I left a boy behind me, and if I should find him such a good fellow as you seem to be, I shall be as happy as the day is long, though I have lost my leg, and must go on crutches all the rest of my life.'

'What was your son's name?' asked the boy. 'Tom white,' said the sailor, 'and my name is John White.'

When the boy heard these names, he jumped up, threw his arms around the sailor's neck and said, 'My dear father, I am Tom White your own little boy.'

How great was the sailor's joy thus to meet his own child, and to find him so good to those who wanted help! Tom had been taken care of by his uncle while his father was at sea, and the sun-burnt lame sailor, found a happy home in the farm house of his brother; and though he had now a new crutch, he kept the old one as long as he lived, and showed it to all strangers who came to the farm, as a proof of the kind heart of his dear son Tom.

THE POLITICIAN.

I do not say, that you must, take no side in politics. The parties which prevail around you differ in character, principles and spirit, though far less than the exaggeration of passion affirms; and, as far as conscience allows a man should support that which he thinks best. In one respect, however, all parties agree, they all foster that pestilential spirit which I now condemn. In all of them party spirit rages. Associate

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with impostors, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor, a medicine which is strictly American. I am, however, sensible, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to improve the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is 'a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research'; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. No such thing, however, is the case with the INDIAN PURGATIVE, which is not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every individual, (and such only such will be an impartial witness) that its curative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY A COMPOUND OF FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a cathartic, and one a tonic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstructive medicine, of such EFFICACY AND POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No disease deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a 'harshness' in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation, and its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it produces the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependant that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury to every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, whilst another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body will be the same.

We have now illustrated the nature of the Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untaught savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men.

To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by any medicine, viz—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, such as: Pains in the Head, Brain, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Symples, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dyspepsia and Hypochondria; Tonic Eruptions, Hiccough, Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER, GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Menorrhoea; Suppression; and all the other complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. ELLIS & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Newton Village; Wm. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

men together, for a common cause, be it good or bad, and array against them a body resolutely pledged to an opposite interest, and a new passion, quite distinct from the original sentiment which brought them together, a fierce, fiery zeal, consisting chiefly of aversion to those who differ from them, is roused within them into fearful activity. Human nature is incapable of a stronger, more unrelenting passion. It is hard enough for an individual, when contending all alone for an interest or an opinion, to keep down his pride, wilfulness, love of victory, anger and other personal feelings. But let him join a multitude in the same warfare and without singular self-control, he receives into his single breast the vehemence, obstinacy and vindictiveness of all. The triumph of his party becomes immeasurably dearer to him than the principles, true or false, which was the original ground of division. The conflict becomes a struggle not for principle but for power, for victory; and the desperation, the wickedness of such struggles, is the great burden of history. In truth, it matters little what men divide about, whether it be a lot of land or precedence in a procession. Let them begin to fight for it, and self-will, ill-will, the rage for victory, the dread of mortification and defeat, makes the strife as weighty as a matter of life and death. The Greek or Eastern Empire was shaken to its foundation by parties, which differed only about the merits of charioteers at the amphitheatre. Party spirit is singularly hostile to moral independence. A man in proportion as he drinks into it, sees, hears, judges by the senses and understandings of his party. He surrenders the freedom of a man. The right of using and speaking his own mind, echoes the applause or maledictions, with which the leaders or passionate partisans see fit that the country should ring. On all points parties are to be distrusted; but on no one so much as on the character of opponents. These, if you may trust what you hear, are always men without principle and truth, devoted by selfishness, and thirsting for their own elevation, through their country's ruin. When I was young I was accustomed to hear pronounced with abhorrence, almost with execration, the names of men, who are now hailed by their former foes as the champions of grand principles and as worthy of the highest trusts. This lesson of early experience, which later years have corroborated, will never be forgotten.—*Dr. Channing.*

EASY JOE BRUCE.

'Bless me!' exclaimed Mr. Joseph Bruce, or perhaps we should rather say Joe Bruce, for, as a noble, easy fellow, no one thought of allowing him more than half of his name, or any thing else which belonged to him. 'I see by the paper that Hawk & Harpey have assigned. I meant to have secured my debt yesterday!' He left his coffee half drunk, stumbled over the threshold, and went almost at a run to the counting room of Hawk & Harpey. One half of this speed on the day before would have saved his debt; as it was, he was just in season to put his name at the bottom of a dozen and a half preferred ones, to receive ten per cent. He went back to his unfinished breakfast with what appetite he might.

'Why did you neglect this so long, Mr. Bruce?' said his helpmate and comforter.

'I meant to have attended to it yesterday my dear.'

'You meant! That is always your way, Mr. Bruce. You carelessly neglect your business to the last moment, and then put yourself in a haste and heat for nothing, my dear!'

'Really, Mrs. Bruce—'

But Mrs. Bruce did not allow him a chance to defend himself. On she went in a most approved conjugal manner to berate him for his carelessness and inattention.

'Really, Mrs. Bruce—'

And it was really Mrs. Bruce, for few of the feminine, and none of the masculine gender, could have kept pace with her. Certainly, Easy Joe could not. The clatter of a cotton mill would not have been a circumstance to the din she raised. Easy Joe pulled a cigar case out of his pocket—clapped his feet on the fender—and it almost seemed that the smoke rendered his ears impervious to the bleatings of that gentle lamb, his spouse, so placid was his countenance, as the vapor escaped in graceful volumes from his mouth. People overshoot the mark sometimes. Mrs. Bruce did. Had she spared her oration, the morning's loss would have induced her husband to have been punctual to his business, for one day at least. As it was, he took the same sort of pride in neglecting it under her lecture, that the Grand Nation took so long in refusing to pay the claims of our citizens.

'Breeze away, Mrs. Bruce!'

'Breeze away, sir! Breeze away! I wish I could impart one tittle of my energy to you, Mr. Bruce; I—'

Bruce sprang to his feet and crash came an elegant mantle clock down upon the hearth.

'There Mr. Bruce! That clock has stood there three months without fastening; a single screw would have saved it; but—'

'Well, I meant to—'

'You meant! Mr. Bruce—You meant won't pay the damage, nor Hawk & Harpey's note! You meant indeed!'

Bruce seized his hat and cloak. In a few minutes he was on 'Change. Nobody could read in his face any traces of the matrimonial breeze, and nobody would suspect from his countenance, that Hawk & Harpey had failed in his debt. Easy Joe Bruce!

'Well, Mr. Bruce, they've routed him.'

'Our friend Cheek. Pingree was chosen President of the Bank, this morning. One vote would have stopped him.'

'How deucedly unlucky. I meant to have been present to vote for Cheek myself!'

'Never mind, Bruce, said another. 'You are a lucky man. The news of the great fire in

Speederville has just reached town by express, and I congratulate you that you were fully insured.'

'Insured! my policy expired last week. I meant to have got it renewed this morning.'

Joe posted home in no very happy humor. When an easy man is fairly up, he is the most uneasy and unreasonable man in creation.

'Mrs. Bruce by staying at home to hear you scold, I have lost thousands. I meant to have got insured this morning, I did not; Speederville is burnt down and I am a beggar.'

'Why did you not do it yesterday, Mr. Bruce?'

'I was thinking of Hawk & Harpey.'

'Why did you not secure yourself?'

'I meant to, but—'

'But—give me no buts.'

'You are in excellent spirits, Mrs. Bruce.'

'Never in better.'

'Vastly fine, madam. We are beggars.'

Mrs. Bruce sat down, and clapped her feet on the fender, after her husband's manner in the morning.

'We are beggars, madam,' Bruce repeated.

'Very good, I will take my guitar, and you shall shoulder the three children. We will play under Mr. Hawk's window first, then under Mr. Harpey's, and then beg our way to Speederville, to play to the ashes of what was once your factory—which you meant to have insured. I should like begging of all things.'

'You abominable woman! I shall go mad.'

'Do not, I beseech you, Mr. Bruce! They put mad beggars in bedlam.'

Bruce sprang for the door; his wife intercepted him. 'Here Joseph, is a paper I meant to have showed you this morning!'

'A policy, and dated yesterday!'

'You meant to get it renewed to-day—I meant it should be done yesterday—so I told your clerk for you, to do it. Am I not an abominable woman?'

'When I said so, I was in a pet. I meant—'

'No more of that, Joseph. Now tell me who is the first on Hawk & Harpey's assignment.'

'Your brother.'

'His claim covers you both.'

'You are an angel, Mrs. Bruce!'

Easy Joe became an altered man, and his wife was released from her watch over his outdoor business. She died some years before him but we are half inclined to suspect, that after her death, Joe partially relapsed into his old habits—so true it is, that habit is a second nature. Both were buried in the grave yard at Speederville, and our suspicions are founded on something like the following conversation which took place between the grave digger and his assistant.

'Where are we to dig Mr. Bruce's grave?'

'I do not know exactly. His will says next his wife.'

'Where was she laid?'

'That I don't know. Easy Joe always said he meant to place an obelisk over her—but it never was done.'

For the Quincy Patriot.

LETTER FROM J. Q. ADAMS.

To the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, and particularly to those of them who charged me with Petitions to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the third session of the twenty-fifth Congress.

QUINCY, June 4, 1839.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Having been charged at the recent session of Congress with nearly eight hundred and fifty petitions, to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, from all the free States of the Union, and fifty-six of which were from yourselves, I have caused from time to time to be published in the National Intelligencer at Washington, lists of all those Petitions, designating the names of the first signer, and the object of the prayer of each petition, the place whence it came, and the disposal made of it by the House.

Since the close of the session I have published in the National Intelligencer two letters addressed to the petitioners—one to inform them in what manner their petitions were disposed of by the House—to animadvert upon the gag-resolutions of the 12th of December, of which no discussion was allowed in the House, and especially to notice the attempts to justify those resolutions, made in a report to the Legislature of Rhode Island, repeated in a report to the Senate of the State of New York—the other to assign the reasons for which I have declared myself unprepared to vote for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territory of Florida; or for refusing the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, without the previous abolition of slavery therein. These three objects constituting the prayers of a very large portion of the petitions presented by me and by many others, all excluded from the hearing and consideration of the House.

Besides these communications which I have felt myself bound to make to all the petitioners who were pleased to entrust to me the expression of their constitutional and unalienable right of petition, I have the special duty incumbent upon me to render an account to you, my immediate constituents, of the disposal made by the House of your petitions.

My first letter to the petitioners has already been published in two of the public newspapers of the District. The second will appear in this paper, and I annex hereto a list of all the petitions from the District, which I presented to the House during the last session; indicating the names of the first signers to each petition, the number of the petitioners, the towns, in alphabetical order, whence they came, and the days upon which they were presented to the House. Any person who may wish for further information respecting the objects prayed for by the general petitions, will find it in the lists published in the National Intelligencer.

The great majority of the petitions, related directly or indirectly to slavery and its abolition,

upon which all discussion was excluded; but it cannot be too deeply impressed upon your minds that the practice of smothering petitions, by receiving, and then refusing to hear or consider them, once established with regard to one class of petitions, has already spread over all others, till the right itself has become little more than a dead letter. It will be seen that through the whole of the last session there were but three days, on which I was permitted to present any petitions to the House, and when on the 18th of February, when I had four hundred and sixteen to present, and other members had upwards of one thousand, the rules of the House were suspended for the express purpose of preventing their presentation, but with a gracious permission to the members to lay them on the Clerks table, as if they had been presented. There was of course no other action of the House on them.

Among the petitions there were two from the towns of Quincy, Braintree and Weymouth for a small appropriation for the improvement of Weymouth River. They shared the fate of all the rest.

The suppression of all discussion in Congress upon questions relating to slavery and the slave trade, and their abolition, is so glaring a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the rights of the people, that although it has been repeated for four successive years in Congress, I have hoped that a returning sense of common justice would soon dissolve this combination between the panic terrors of the south and the party discipline of the north, and that these petitions would not only be received, but read, printed, referred, reported on and answered as they were in the days of our fathers. There is a humiliating confession of conscious wrong in the refusal to discuss the question of slavery. It is a poor apology for cruelty and oppression, to meet your complaint against them with a mere denial of your right to complain. Still weaker is the resort to slander against you to silence you. To cavil at your sex if you are women, at your age if you are minors, at your complexion if you have African blood in your veins; as if these were disqualifications for exercising the right of praying for relief or for mercy. I have hoped that the slave holders would ere long perceive that they must ultimately meet these questions like men—on the grounds of reason and of argument. But I must acknowledge that the desperation of their principles when they do resort to argument sufficiently explains their extreme repugnance to entering upon it.

The first step of the slaveholder to justify by argument the peculiar institutions, is to deny the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence. He denies that all men are created equal. He denies that they have inalienable rights. He does not in words proclaim the Revolution of Independence a rebellion, but he renounces the principles of the revolution, and adopts the principles of North and Mansfield. This has accordingly been done by the writers of the south who undertake to vindicate slavery in the abstract. You are astonished that an American Statesman should prove recreant to the cause of his country's independence. But as the apothecary in Shakespeare when furnishing to the desperate man the poison which is to extinguish life, declares it extorted from him by his poverty, so the slaveholder for supplying the ratsbane, which is to extinguish all the moral principle of our Revolution, points to his riches, to the twelve hundred millions of dollars in human blood, as the real and primitive impulse to his argument.

Nor is this renunciation of the principles of our Revolution confined to the slave-mongers of the south. We have seen the refusal of Congress to hear and consider Anti-Slavery petitions, argued to be warrantable upon the practice of the House of Commons, in refusing to receive petitions against the stamp act and the tea-tax. From the resort to such precedents you may safely conclude that there is no better authority to produce.

Let us hope better things from the future. The fate of the people is under God in their own hands. They have prospered by adherence to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. That you may continue so to prosper is the prayer of your fellow citizen and representative.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

List of Petitions from the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts to the House of Representatives of the United States, presented at the third session of the twenty-fifth Congress, by John Quincy Adams.

Town.	Day presented.	Name first signer.	Number.
Abington,	Dec. 20, 1838.	Mary Niles,	362
"	Feb. 18, 1839.	Melchior Hunt,	132
"	"	J. W. Ward,	51
Abington East,	"	Thomas Reed,	56
Braintree,	"	Joseph Lord,	107
"	"	Eliz. N. Hayward,	138
Carver,	Jan. 21, 1839.	L. Vaughan, 41	80
"	"	Sally S. Brown, 39	89
"	"	H. Harlow, 40	96
Dorchester,	Feb. 18, 1839.	S. S. Sanford,	208
"	"	Same,	206
"	"	Same,	212
"	"	Richard Clapp,	93
"	"	Bradley Miner,	103
Duxbury,	"	Seth Sprague,	93
"	"	Same,	93
Halifax,	"	Emerson Payne, 29	62
"	"	Lydia R. Payne, 33	62
Hanson,	"	Melzer Sprague,	35
"	"	Same,	35
Hingham,	Jan. 7, 1839.	Jairus Lincoln,	48
"	"	Evelina A. S. Smith,	135
Kingston,	Jan. 21, 1839.	Julia Parris,	134
"	"	Same,	134
"	Feb. 18, 1839.	Anna R. White,	127
"	"	Zephaniah Willis,	62
"	"	Same,	62
Marshfield,	Jan. 7, 1839.	Joshua W. Simmons,	98
"	"	Same,	98
"	"	Elizabeth Lewis,	168
"	"	Same,	168
Plymouth,	Feb. 18, 1839.	E. & D. Lovell,	256
"	"	John B. Thomas,	147
"	"	William P. Ripley,	84
"	"	Abigail B. Judson,	161
"	"	Nancy Ripley,	151
"	"	Phoebe Cotton,	151

Plymouth,	Dec. 20, 1838.	Deborah M'Lean	14
"	"	Same,	14
"	"	Olive S. Sturtevant,	61
"	"	Same,	61
"	"	Same,	61
Quincy,	Feb. 18, 1839.	Betty Parker,	145
Quincy, Braintree & Weymouth,	"	Daniel Wice,	222
Scituate,	"	Samuel J. May,	23
"	"	Hannah Turner,	254
Stoughton,	"	Jesse Pierce,	87
"	"	Eliza S. Pierce,	74
Weymouth,	Jan. 7, 1839.	Jacob Loud,	96
"	"	Same,	97
"	Feb. 18, 1839.	Priscilla Weston,	140
Weymouth South, Jan. 7, 1839.	"	Eliza D. Loud,	208
"	"	Same,	208
"	"	Same,	208

The following were individual claims:
Quincy, Dec. 20, 1838. Lydia Faxon—for a Pension.
W. B. Duggan and others in her behalf.
Scituate, Margaret Wade—for a Pension.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUEER STATEMENT.

The last Hingham Patriot endorses the doctrines of "Vox Populi," published in your last paper, but denies the result of the Virginia election as stated in that communication. We still think that the facts there stated will be yet confirmed. But really, we should like to know whether the Patriot took its facts from the editor's imagination, which, if so, we must consider very fertile or he could not have ascertained that the whigs had gained four in the delegation to the next Congress. Perhaps they were taken from the Atlas, if so, we will forbear any comments. VOX POPULI.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1839.

VOLUNTARY PARADE IN QUINCY.
The Quincy Light Infantry Company with its past officers and citizens of Quincy, to the number of one hundred, will parade on Wednesday next for the purpose of Target firing, accompanied by the Brass Band from Boston. They will parade in the morning under the command of Capt. Samuel White, and march to the ground in rear of the house of Mr. Gideon French in Quincy, the place designated for firing. The company will dine on the field under a marquee or awning erected for the occasion.

Order of the Day.

The Company will meet at eight o'clock in the morning at the "Hancock House," parade in front of the Stone Meeting House, and take up a march through part of Hancock and Adams Streets, thence through the new road over the "President's Hill" to Granite Street, through Granite, School and Franklin Streets, thence through School, Hancock and Washington Streets to the place of Target shooting. After amusing themselves with firing at target, military manoeuvring and partaking of the fat of the land and of the sea, they will return to the village about four o'clock, marching through Washington and Elm Streets in Hancock Street, and through Canal and Sea Streets to the Town Hall.

In case the weather should be stormy the parade will be postponed to the next fair day. Notice of the intention to parade will be announced by a discharge from the cannon at sunrise on the morning of the parade day.

THE LIBERATOR.

Our article respecting the course of the Liberator may seem to the editor of that paper "remarkable alike for its puerility and misrepresentations," but, unless we are much mistaken, to the community in general, and to multitudes who anxiously desire the emancipation of the enslaved, it will contain "the words of truth and soberness." The notice of the article savours pretty strongly of the same spirit of which we complained as characterising that paper. He professes to quote a sentence from us, but leaves out a part of it, and then says, "This assertion we pronounce false and slanderous." One would suppose that to justify such a charge the accuser ought to read correctly; but if he will just turn to our paper he will see that we did not make such a charge directly, but simply expressed our opinion. This opinion will pass for what it is worth and we do not wish it to pass for more. As we said before, so say we again, "our object is peace and not war, and the good of the enslaved and of the enslaver; and if any one can have read the Liberator for any length of time and not be convinced that the general course of that paper has been to mingle in one conglomeration mass not only the abolition of slavery, but also the abolition of christian ordinances—of the clergy—of the order in the intercourse of society which God has appointed—of all resistance—of no government and no political action, and many other *zozs*, we are willing he should. We seek no controversy. We wish not, if we could, to injure the Liberator.

THE MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. "Mr. Hunt will publish his new and valuable Magazine on the first of July. It is already in press and several of the first sheets are printed off, as we have had occasion to know for we have seen them; and very beautifully they are printed with fine new and distinct type upon first rate paper," so says the New York Gazette.

HORRID DUEL. Two dead bodies, pierced with poignards, were found by the lake shore near New Orleans. They were an Italian and Spaniard, both fruit dealers, and this was the bitter fruit of a deadly quarrel. A man who heard a groan came up to one of the parties just as he was in the last agonies.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT. The Madisonian states that J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., one of the editors of the Democratic Review, has been nominated to the Secretaryship of Legation at Paris, and only awaits the approbation of Gov. Cass, our Minister there, for the consummation of the appointment.

AS IT SHOULD BE. The House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature, a week or two since, by a vote of one hundred and three to seven, decided, that one of the representatives was disqualified to hold a seat in that House on account of his being a 'Post Master.'

IMPROVEMENTS AT EAST BOSTON. A public garden, of about thirteen acres, on the north-eastern elevation of East Boston, with a southerly slope, has been laid out by the proprietors, and leased for a term of years to two gentlemen of Charlestown.

NEW ABOLITION STATE SOCIETY. It is well known to our readers that there has been a disagreement among the abolitionists in this State, owing to the new views of some of the leading abolitionists upon the subject of human government, political action, etc. A new society has been formed, called the "Massachusetts Abolition Society." Among its officers are Hon. William Jackson, brother of the President of the other Society; Dea. William B. Dodge of Salem; Gardner B. Perry, the father of abolition in Essex County; Hon. J. C. Alvord, Member of Congress elect; Dr. Osgood of Springfield; the venerable Timothy Merritt; Hon. Gilman Parker, etc., etc. Eliza Wright, Jr., is Corresponding, and A. A. Phelps, Recording Secretary. They have appointed four lecturing and three financial agents, and resolved to supply every lawyer, clergyman, and physician in the state with a copy of Weld's new work on Slavery. The society, while its members are understood to be opposed to the views of the editor of the Liberator, and others, on the subject of political action, will not go out of its way to assail them, but will confine itself to direct efforts to abolish the entire commonwealth. With this understanding of its object, we welcome the new organization. Let there be no other strife between the two societies than that which arises from the generous emulation of each to excel the other in devotion to the cause of holy liberty.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS. In the action of Noah Fiddell vs. the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike Corporation, determined at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Norfolk, it was settled that a person travelling over said Turnpike upon the common and ordinary business of family concerns—going to a grist mill, etc.—is exempted from the payment of toll. These exemptions extend to procuring fuel for the fire and other necessities for the use of a family, and such other business as necessarily appertains to the support thereof. It was adjudged in this case that the plaintiff recover back the amount of money paid the defendants for toll while passing their toll gate for the purposes aforesaid.

ADVERTISING FROM THE PULPIT. This practice, and every other which intrenches upon the sacredness of the church desk, should be strongly condemned. The New Orleans Picayune relates a case of advertising from the pulpit which goes a little further than we had ever supposed. It is this; that a clergyman in that neighborhood recently announced to his auditory, by desire, that immediately after the evening service there would be a race just back of the church—two miles heat for a purse of three hundred dollars—two nags entered, and some hopes of another. He trusted that all his congregation would be present.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE. The property of Samuel Swartwout has been sold for the benefit of the United States. It was very good property, a great deal of it being lots of land in New York City; but it was very much encumbered, and sold for but little more than the incumbrances. A large portion of it was bid off by a deputy United States Marshal—for what purpose is not known. This property of Swartwout's brought but between eleven and twelve thousand dollars—not much more than the cost of selling.

THADDEUS STEVENS. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives have passed, by a vote of fifty-four to thirty-four, the resolution respecting Thaddeus Stevens, declaring that he had resigned his seat in the House. The Speaker has been directed by the House, to call a new election in Adams county, from which Stevens is a member. The expelled member has accordingly announced himself a candidate in a letter written to his constituents.

THAMES TUNNEL. This great undertaking is now progressing very rapidly: eight hundred and ten feet are completed, leaving one hundred and ten below water mark on the Middlesex side. The entire length of the tunnel will be one thousand three hundred feet, and the sectional area of the excavation is eight hundred and fifty feet, being twenty-two feet six inches in height, and thirty-eight feet in breadth.

ABOLITION CAUSE. The American Anti-Slavery Society is making a desperate effort to make abolition the popular cause. The Executive Committee have issued an address, asking for a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars for the cause. Gerrit Smith has put his name down for ten thousand dollars, and has already remitted this sum to the Treasurer of the Society.

FLORIDA WAR. Late despatches received from Fort Gibson announce that Gen. Arbuckle and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. Armstrong, had, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, made an arrangement for the future permanent establishment of the Seminoles, perfectly satisfactory to Micapony and other chiefs, so that the Seminoles now in the West were about to remove.

FLOUR. Bread stuffs are coming down in our market says the Boston Times. "Bread, gentlemen, bread is the staff of life." At New York, flour is six dollars eighty cents to six dollars ninety per barrel. In Philadelphia it is six dollars twenty-five cents to six dollars fifty cents. In Boston, six dollars seventy-five cents to six dollars eighty-eight cents, and still declining.

A HORRID INCIDENT. A Spaniard and his wife, in Central America, to enjoy the cool air of the evening, spread a hide upon the bank of the river, and reclined upon it. While there, they fell in a doze, and a shark came up, and seized the man by the leg. The wife caught her husband by the arm, but was obliged to relinquish her hold, and her husband was drawn into the river before her eyes.

VIRGINIA LAWS. By the laws of Virginia, the estate of a man, after his death, is absorbed from all debts which he incurred during his life-time. There is another strange feature in the Virginia laws, viz., a man's books and oaths are not permitted to be brought in evidence of debt—but to prove which he must bring his witnesses.

TO READERS. Several communications are necessarily omitted. We hope "Anonymous" will furnish a series of essays. "Egomet," "A Democrat," "Patriotism," "W." Equitas in reply to W. of last week, two articles relating to the New York Mirror and Hingham Patriot, and other favors, are filed for insertion next week.

THE LICENSE LAW. In the Police Court for the last week there have been several violations of the existing license law. George C. Jacobs, was brought up, and was to pay a fine of ten dollars. Under the direction of B. F. Hallett, Esq., he refused to recognize for his appearance. Mr. Simmons seemed to think he had a right to defend him; but he postponed the further case till yesterday, in order to consult the whole Court. Meanwhile an immense crowd collected round the Court House, and the taken home in a carriage drawn by four of the cheers of the multitude.

P. S. No disturbance took place yesterday, although a large number of people were round the Court House during the case by the Judges. The further case of the subject was postponed to Monday next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

VIRGINIA. We find by the latest and correct accounts, that the democrats have elected in the State Legislature. In the Congress, twelve democrats, seven whigs, and servatives have been elected.

DR. JARVIS' CASE. In the Connecticut Committee on Divorces have reported on the case of Sarah M. Jarvis, that the allegations are not sufficient, and therefore the petition leave to withdraw.

VILLAINS CONDEMNED. Dr. Dyott, the man at Philadelphia, has been found guilty on all of the indictments of fraudulent bankruptcies, probably have to spend fifteen or more years in the dungeons of the prison house.

GO AHEAD. A convention of Editors in New Hampshire to consult on matters to the profession. We trust it will not be a no cider.

SETTLEMENT. Rev. J. F. Dyer, who rec'd the pulpit of the Universalist Society in Westchester, has accepted an invitation to become of the Universalist Society in Westchester.

BRIGADE MAJOR. Naaman L. White, Esq., tree, has been appointed, commissioned and as Brigade Major of the First Brigade, First Massachusetts Militia.

SECOND LETTER. The National Intelligencer the second letter of John Quincy Adams citizens of the United States" on the subject of which we shall transfer to our columns.

NOTICE.

The Selection of Quincy would inform the

Cape, Collar and Scarf.

FOUND, on Thursday last, between the Railway House in Milton and the Hancock House in Quincy, a package containing a Black Silk Cape, White Muslin Collar and a Scarf. The owner may obtain the same by proving property and paying charges on application to the subscriber.

Quincy, June 15. ADAM HARDWICK.

Sarah Rice's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of SARAH RICE,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to WILLIAM RICE, Administrator.

Weymouth, June 15. 3w*

Indian Purgative Pills.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have hitherto maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL DRAINS of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that it will destroy the natural balance of the system; yet, that the repeated exercise of these organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and that even the most delicate and feeble are enabled to exercise in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is employed, not only in the case of disease, but in curing disease; yet, that the repeated exercise of these organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and that even the most delicate and feeble are enabled to exercise in order to retain their energies.

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Call and See!

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs his friends in Quincy and vicinity, that he has on hand, at his store, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a good assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE, which he offers for sale at as good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

THOMAS M. MARSH.

Quincy, April 20.

Silvanus Ludden's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

SILVANUS LUDDEN,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ASA FRENCH, Executor.

Braintree, May 25. 3w*

Nathan Lawrence's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

NATHAN LAWRENCE,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, Administratrix.

Quincy, May 25. 3w

Brick.

HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy Canal, by

CURTIS, WHITE & Co.

Quincy, April 27. 3w

For Sale.

FIRST rate Stone Wagon, nearly new, with Iron Axletrees and Hubs. Apply to

JOSIAH SAVIL.

Quincy, March 23. 3w

Room to Let.

ONE half of the Hall over the Bookstore of Caleb Gill, Jr. will be let and immediate possession given. Apply to

NATHAN FISK.

Quincy, May 11. 3w

Fresh Assortment

OF Prints, Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Mouseline de Laine Shawls, Mourning Apparel, etc., just received and for sale low for cash.

Quincy, May 15. 3w

To be Let.

THE Store of the subscriber, and the Chambers above which will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, April 6. 3w

Nathaniel F. Safford,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Milton, Mass.

Office near Milton Bridge.

Milton, Feb. 9. 3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection of those persons who damaged a Pump and Well of the subscriber, and a pair of Shears for hoisting stone belonging to Charles Hardwick & Co.

ISAAC BASS.

Quincy, May 4. 3w

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16. 3w

Wanted Immediately.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, April 6. 3w

Watches, Clocks, &c.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, No. 69 Washington Street, Boston, offers for sale Rich Gold and Silver Lever and Common WATCHES, being part of an invoice just received by the Chatham from Liverpool.

Also—Paris and Geneva WATCHES, in every variety of kind and quality. Rich Gift, Ebony and Alabaster CLOCKS.

Watchmakers supplied with the above articles and with Tools and Materials on the most favorable terms. Personal attention paid to the REPAIRING of fine Watches.

3w Boston, May 11.

Corn, Rye, Flour, Oats & Meal.

JUST received per sch. Eliza, Capt. Doane, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., head of Quincy Canal.

1000 bushels ROUND CORN;

130 barrels GENESSEE FLOUR;

1000 bushels OATS;

400 bushels RYE.

Also—75 cords good eastern WOOD.

Quincy, May 25. 3w

Timber Found.

PICKED up drift, on Monday last, between Castle Island and Boston, a stick of TIMBER, suitable for the mast of a ship. The owner may receive the same, paying charges, on application to the subscriber at Quincy Point.

JAMES NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, June 8. 3w

Eastern Potatoes.

JUST received and for sale at the Provision Store of the subscriber, One Hundred Bushels of Eastern Potatoes.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, June 8. 3w

Real Estate in Braintree.

WILL be sold by license of Court, at public auction, on MONDAY, the first day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the old dwelling house, on the premises, the Deacon Hayward Farm, (so called,) situate in Braintree, west of the house of John Crane, and on both sides of the Turnpike.

Also—About an acre and a half of SALT MARSH, on Weymouth River near the farm of Minot Thayer, Esq.

The farm will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and on liberal terms.

For further particulars inquire of Minot Thayer, Esq., near the premises, or of Asa French, Esq., of Braintree.

WILLIAM S. HASTINGS, Guardian.

E. W. HAYWARD, Administrator.

Mendon, June 1. 5w*

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

Quincy, May 18. 3w

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds.

The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

N. B.—They may be seen at the Store of Messrs. Pond & Co., No. 30 Merchants' Row, Boston.

CYRUS CHENEY.

JOSIAH SAVIL, Jr.

Quincy, May 4. 3w

Cash Store.

EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of

EBENEZER BENT & Co., who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

Quincy, March 23. 3w

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 3w

Rubber Overshoes.

MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 19. 3w

A Natural Remedy.

APPLICABLE to our constitutions and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending system. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupt humors, so the fever will be more or less violent. If nature will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be the chief study of the physician. NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE must YIELD to their POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus:—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIEGLER & CARTER.

Boston, Dec. 1. 3w

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14. 3w

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMs and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marguilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. 3w

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 3w

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 3w

Notice.

MRS. RICHARDSON, the female doctress, has been prevented from visiting Quincy so soon as she contemplated, having used all her Herbs and Roots. She will be supplied with a fresh assortment in the course of two or three weeks, when she will call on the proposed visit, public notice of which will be given.

Quincy, June 1. 3w

Carriage Manufacture.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.

10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.

5 " Buggies WAGONS, " "

2 " SULKIES, " "

25 " WAGON HARNESSSES.

15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.

50 new CHAISES, unfinished.

15 " WAGONS, " "

50

POETRY.

ON SLANDER.

"Tis wondrous strange and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight
The deeds of other men to view,
As if their own was right.

And if a piece of news comes out,
They'll eagerly pursue it;
Then hand the charming thing about,
And add a little to it.

Each fault they'll try to magnify,
Yet seeming to bemoan
The mote within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.

And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on him frown;
Though humbled in the dust he lay,
The text is, "Keep him down."

They'll preach up peace with a sigh,
To cure, or nothing can—
Sufferers are good, I'll not deny,
But not when sent by man.

Each worthy deed is now forgot,
As if not worth retaining;
But O! let failings fill the pot,
And slander suck the draining.

Unto the dregs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labors,
Then bears the charming will about,
To treat her thirsty neighbors.

'Neath friendship's mask she sometimes lurks
And smiling fawns around you;
Concealed, she more securely works,
And kisses, but to wound you.

Detested pest of social joy,
Thou spoiler of life's pleasures;
Like Sampson's foxes wouldst destroy
What's more than all our treasures.

THE BRIGHT LITTLE NEEDLE.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excellent
In waltz or cotillon—at waltz or quadrille;
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling
Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill;
But give me the fair one in country or city,

Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some rustic ditty,
While playing the needle with exquisite art,
The bright little needle—the swift little needle—
The needle directed by beauty and art,

If love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman ever resistless and true—
A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A witchery certain the heart to subdue—
'Tis this—and his armory never has furnished
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart,
Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnished,
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise then ye maidens, nor seek admiration,
By dressing for conquest and flirting with all,
You never, whatever be your fortune or station,
Appears half so lovely at route or at ball,
As gaily convened at a work-covered table,
Each cheerfully active and playing her part,
Beguiling her task with a song or a fable,
And plying the needle with exquisite art.

ANECDOTES.

CUTTING STICK. An individual suspecting that his wood pile was visited by some one, concluded that he would lay in wait for him. Accordingly, one evening after "bed time," a rattling was heard among the wood, and the owner was soon on the spot. He found his customer with a large arm-full about departing, when he observed with his usual characteristic benevolence, "Mr. —, you are rather feeble, and have got too much of a load; if you will leave it till morning, I will send my boy over with it." This pleasant rebuke was a cure. The woodpile afterwards remained untouched.—*Dedham Democrat.*

BUYING A HAY.—"Misther, have you ever a palm leaf hat?" "Yes, sir." "I wad be after buying one, and what will you ax?" "Ninethillings."—"But that lates the devil intirely; I could buy the same for four and sixpence a while since."—"O well, wait awhile till summer is over, and you may have this one for that price."—"True for ye, and what'll cover the head of me the while?"—"O, by the powers, I'll fix it so that nather of us will be chated—I'll thake the hat now, and pay when the price is down!"

WELL PUNISHED. A man of letters, who spent a great part of the night in study, kept a kettle on the fire to make tea, as a stimulus when he should be wearied. One night, hearing a thief break in through the wall, he took post by it with the kettle in hand; and when the thief had thrust both his legs through the aperture, the student seized them and poured the boiling water upon them. The robber roared for mercy:—"Wait," replied the other coolly, "until I empty the kettle."

A BENIGN WISH. As an old lady was most soundly berating an obnoxious neighbor, breathing and uttering vengeance quite awful, a more calm bystander besought her to moderate her wrath, and treat her neighbors kindly—by returning good for evil she would be able to "heap living coals of fire on his head."—"I wish I could," vociferated the old lady, "I wish I could, and burn the little pesky torment up."—*Barre Gazette.*

KEEPING THE FIELD. A dispute once occurred between an English officer and a French one, as to which of the armies, they respectively belonged to, won a certain battle. "I think the victory remained with us," said the Englishman, "for a large portion of our army kept the field."—"A very large portion indeed," replied the Frenchman, drily—"the killed and wounded."

GOOD ADVICE. "I can tell you how to save that ere hoss," said a darkey to a man who was looking very earnestly at the skeleton of a horse attached to a vehicle heavily loaded with oysters. "Will you?"—"Yes, say on."—"Why just slip him away while the crows are at roost."

ALWAYS EQUIPPED. "Bill Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "the next time I catch you alone I'll dog you like any thing." "Well," replied Bill, "I ain't often alone, I commonly have my legs and fists with me."

PLEASANT SCHOOL BOOK. A young man stepped into a book store and said he wanted to get "A Young Man's Companion." "Well, sir," said the bookseller, "here's my daughter."

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Holt's; Bond's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I have concluded that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereof arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained relief from the use of these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's **Ladies Magazine**—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this prominent medicine has acquired for its invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary for the cure of this infirmity, I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief of distressing symptoms, in a shorter length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical condition of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to," and have also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a *costive* state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

To Let,

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to be let, or to be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERIDAN'S BILIOUS BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia*, *Biliousness*, or *Liver Complaint*, *Dizziness*, or *Headache*, *Wandering*, or *Settled Pains*, *Sinking Faintness*, *Nervous Debility*, *Costiveness*, *Piles*, *bilious derangement of the liver*, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach, and bowels, which have been justly styled the storehouse of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; W. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro'; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRIESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy. March 9. 6m

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business, to merit its continuance.

Quincy, April 27.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. J. A. Lamplin, a first rate Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

New Store.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a store of DRY GOODS, in School street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such other articles as are usually kept in his line of business.

Also—An excellent assortment of BOOTS and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES.

The goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see for themselves.

Quincy, April 20.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first attracted to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the failure of the crops of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States. The following is the name of the person to whom the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and Books delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAWER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.

Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.

Democratic Review, \$5.

Christian Examiner, \$4.

Family Magazine, \$1.50.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.

Knickerbocker Magazine, \$3.

Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.

Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.

Lady's Book, \$3.

American Philological Journal, \$2.

Annals of Education, \$3.

Parley's Magazine, \$1.

A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the subscriber he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do., of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fan-like and Ribbon Bonnets; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, April 6.

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Quincy, March 16.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, and Pump CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarmen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH G. WHITON.

Quincy, Feb. 23.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by

Quincy, April 13.

Indian Purgative Pills.

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nations, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us, "this medicine is a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, and its curative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of four simple herbs, used for the cure of dyspepsia, and the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstruent medicine

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 25.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

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OF THE
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FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the many years to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing this medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that this medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years' intense study and scientific research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of fabricating such a story, investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its effects are not only more powerful, but more pleasant, than any other medicine now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of four simple herbs, used for the cure of disease by the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sordid, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and disintegrant medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all purgative matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural discharges of the human body. The Indian Purgative does this, and its effects are more extensive than any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arteries, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretions; it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretions of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constipation it does not raise a "biliousness" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which reach the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of innumerable different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be cured without curing the whole; neither can one part be cured while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease can be cured until the blood is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we follow in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher that nature has provided. The only one which is consistent to the eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly by them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by any medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The Indian Purgative has already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warranting the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in strict accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Typhoid, Small Pox; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrophulous, Syphilitic and Phlegmatic; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Menorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWEL, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.

By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River." NUMBER XII.

"For the bed is shorter than a man can stretch himself on it; and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it."—Isaiah xxviii. v. 20.

The young heart is full of life and buoyancy—visions of happiness array themselves before the imagination in the most beautiful and glowing colors. Perfection is thrown around every phantom of pursuit. Does the love of fame enter the heart of the school boy—or the more advanced sophomore—how ardently does he look forward to the period when his eloquence shall enchain the attention and command the admiration of a listening multitude.

The youthful lover, ascribes angelic perfections to his lady love, and imagines that the union of their hearts and hands shall confer on them a terrestrial paradise. Or is wealth the object of pursuit—wealth he is confident will purchase for him that grandeur and furnish him with those avenues of enjoyment, which he trusts will fill to the full his capacious wishes. But, alas! how soon they severally find, agreeably to the figurative language, though not obscure sentiment of our text, that the bed is shorter than they can stretch themselves upon, and the covering narrower than that they can wrap themselves in it.

The aspiring orator, though he draw the attention and excite the admiration of men, is often assailed with the slanders of the envious—and the shafts of malice fall heavily upon his head, blasting the fondly cherished hopes of youth—rendering the cause of his anticipated bliss the fruitful source of many sorrows.

The possession of this world's goods, is accompanied with a host of cares and toils and fears, destructive to that peace and tranquility of mind, which in no small degree tend to make life comfortable and happy. How often do riches take to themselves wings and flee away from the possessor.—Shipwreck, fire, the failure of friends, and a variety of other causes, not infrequently destroy so large a portion of the rich man's property, that sleep forsakes his pillow, and although he may not be left destitute, he goes mourning for losses which he never may regain.

Domestic life has its disappointments. Here, too, the bed is found too short and the covering too narrow. The angelic bride is found to be but a woman—subject to many of the imperfections of humanity. And though the temperaments and the dispositions of the fond pair, tend to bind them with sympathies and ties the most endearing, the various "ills which flesh and blood are heir to" present themselves in hostile array, and mar the sweets of social and domestic enjoyments. Sickness, oftentimes, with its paralyzing influence, visits the household, and a beloved child is borne to the silent mansions of the dead; thus blasting the hopes, and rending with indescribable, remediless anguish the hearts of fond and doing parents.

Thus, wherever we turn, the sentiment of our text meets us, written in characters which all may, nay, are compelled to read. Nothing here can comfort, fill and elevate the immortal tabernacle which tabernacles in earth-born man.

Let not, then, the rich man glory in his riches, nor the mighty man in his might, but let him that glorieth, glory in that that knoweth the Lord, who executeth righteousness and loving kindness. Yea, rather let him glory in that hope, full of immortality, which the loving kindness of his God hath been pleased to reveal in the Gospel of his Son, the full fruition and fruition of which have never entered into finite conception.

"There, in undisturbed possession
Peace and righteousness shall reign;
Never shall you feel oppression,
Never hear of war again;
God will rise, and shining o'er you,
Change to day the gloom of night,
He the Lord will be your glory,
God, your everlasting light."

REPLY TO "W."

A correspondent in your paper of the 8th inst. has seen fit to animadvert on a communication written a few weeks since, as an encouragement to a suggestion relating to a proposed democratic celebration of the fourth. In a tone of exultation he asks the question, "How comes on the proposed democratic fourth of July celebration?" "Is it going ahead or is it given up?" To these questions he can probably find an answer, founded on as correct information as I can gather. He probably knows as well as I, that the proposed celebration is given up and for the very best of reasons, viz. the project was set on foot too late in the day to command such entertainment as the democratic citizens of Quincy would put up with on an occasion like that. Orators, music and entertainments in general such as they would wish and expect are not to be engaged at a moments warning on any day, much less, on a day so universally devoted to like purposes, as is the fourth. Your correspondent judges rightly when he says, "It surely cannot be in consequence of any aristocratic frowns," which they have witnessed, that it is given up. And he manifests as much regard for the truth, when he says, "It surely cannot have been given up because there is no place to convene them." The truth is often spoken in jest. They could not be deterred from this enterprise by the former, they were not by the latter, reason. And notwithstanding it might tickle their minds in a particularly desirable place, as it actually did, your correspondent must have a low opinion of the "people," if he supposes they would undertake any thing which did not promise to succeed to their entire satisfaction, merely to avoid the aristocratic sneers or taunts of those who show signs of life only when they carp at the exertions of others.

Take "W's" communication as a whole, I think he has written down as many truths, as he would if he had intended the whole as ironical. I feel happy to have drawn out the talents of your correspondent, as, I imagine, if my innocent encouragement of the projected celebration had not appeared, he would have burroughed another season. He has, by the last sentence, "shown the cloven foot" and I shall readily acknowledge him the champion of exclusive rights and aristocratic dictation.

EQUITAS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

It is very remarkable to see the singular coincidence of the whole whig press, in their attempt to fix the responsibility of every act of the last session of the Legislature upon the democratic party. They tell you that the Militia bounty law was repealed—the new Militia Bill reported by the Commissioners was defeated—the modification of the license law was prevented, and every other act passed or repealed by that body, if any censures might attach to the whig party on account of it—ALL were done by or through the influence of the democratic party.

Now we should suppose from these assertions that the democratic party had a Governor, a majority of the Senate and of the House of Representatives belonging to their party; otherwise they could not be justly chargeable with these acts. Yet such was not the fact. The Governor was a whig and elected by the whig party. The Senate, composed of forty members of which, thirty-seven were whigs and elected by the whig party, and only three were democrats and elected by the democratic party. Of the House of Representatives two thirds of the whole number were whigs and elected by the whig party. Thus the whig party had an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, a majority of thirty-four in the Senate composed of forty members, and a whig Governor.

How is it then, that the whig press, can, with any degree of fairness or candor, fix the responsibility of the acts of the late session of the Legislature upon the democratic party? Is it that they, being in such a minority in both branches and having a whig Governor, were an overmatch for the whig party in debate? Or is it that the whig party of the Legislature were taken by surprise and from a want of vigilance on their part? The latter hypothesis could not be true; for if a bill originates in, and passes through the House without due consideration, it might be rejected by the Senate; and if it should pass the Senate in the same manner, the Governor might refuse his signature and thus prevent the passage of any obnoxious law; and the former hypothesis the whig party would not acknowledge.

Thus it would seem that the whig press, finding the acts of the last Legislature to be unpopular, endeavor to shift the responsibility from the majority to the minority, by mere assertion, calculating, no doubt, as they claim all the respectability, that it would pass current with the people.

Such is, and ever has been the course of the whig party; endeavoring to cajole the people out of their rights by misrepresentations and falsehood: so that they are fully entitled to the character given them by Hon. John Quincy Adams in a letter to Hon. D. J. Pierce, in which he charges them with the want of every principle, etc.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MOVE FORWARD.

I concur with several of your correspondents that a celebration of the approaching jubilee of our national independence under the glorious

banner of democracy would not only be a source of pleasure, but no doubt, if judiciously conducted, the legitimate source of profit to the cause of democracy. The present crisis in the cause of democracy in the Old Bay State imperatively demands that the united strength of the friends of order, just laws and equal rights should be concentrated and made to exert a salutary influence upon the sacred rights of all the citizens of this Commonwealth—that the battering-ram of enlightened public sentiment, should with its gigantic power demolish every vestige of the monopolizing and aristocratic spirit which has so long cursed the land, and take measures necessary for the accomplishment of a glorious triumph next fall. Let every man, true to the principles of democracy in this Commonwealth, but use his influence—put forth every effort, next fall those men whom the virtuous and the good delight to honor shall be placed by the people at the head of our government. Yes a Morton and a Sedgwick shall be called to the command of our now leaky, storm-beaten and shattered barge. But if the republicans of Massachusetts do not do their imperative duty, if they do not put in requisition every effort in their power, the present traitorous commander of our Ship of State will be once more entrusted, by the enemies of our country and all her good institutions, with the supervision and command of ship Massachusetts on another voyage, and if that unhappy result should take place, God save the underwriters! Therefore democrats go on and let the day in question be so observed, and let the proceedings be conducted in such a manner as shall reflect honor on the great and good cause of democracy.

EUGENE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Celebration of Fourth July at East Abington.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States is to be celebrated at East Abington on the 4th July next by the democrats of the Old Colony, which was formerly distinguished for the stern republican principles of its citizens and for their firm adherence to the doctrines of the immortal Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party. The oration will be delivered by Col. Seth J. Thomas of Boston, who has been invited by them for the occasion and has accepted the appointment. It is a most judicious selection and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to every true democrat. East Abington is situated in the centre of the Twelfth Congressional District and affords an excellent opportunity for the democrats of the District to assemble and mutually interchange sentiments and opinions upon the great and leading measures of the National Government and strengthen each other to act with greater zeal and energy in the discharge of the political duties devolving upon them. There can be no more appropriate time than upon this joyous anniversary of our national existence, to meet for congratulation upon the prosperous state of the democratic party and the cheering prospect of their ability to elect a democratic representative in Congress at the next Congressional election. It is hoped that every democrat in every town in the District whose business and circumstances will permit, will avail himself of the opportunity to assemble and partake of the festivities of the occasion.

A DEMOCRAT.

THE FATAL QUARREL.

BY REV. DANIEL WISE.

There were two boys who once lived in a small village, the one named Richard and the other Harry. Richard's father was rich, but Harry was the son of a lonely widow, who was extremely poor. Now, Richard was one of those quarrelsome boys, who are always doing mischief. Sometimes he would throw stones from the hill-side upon the passing traveller; he was always calling the poor old people of the place wicked names, and hardly a day passed in which he did not fall out with some of his schoolmates.

One fine summer's morning, as Harry was going to the store with a bottle to get some molasses, Richard met him.

"Holloa, Mr. Harry," said he, "where are you going?" as he aimed a kick at his bottle.

"To Mr. Day's store; but don't kick my bottle," replied Harry.

"There, get out with you, Mr. Ragamuffin," said Richard, as he pushed him violently into the road.

Harry fell down, and in falling broke his bottle against a stone. This made him feel angry though he was generally a pretty quiet boy. So, getting up, he stepped up to Richard, and said,

"Don't you push me down again; if you do, look out," and he clenched his fists in great wrath.

"Look out! Pooh! Who cares for such a bunch of rags as you are. Why I could thrash half a dozen of you," replied Richard, as he tauntingly shook his fist in the other's face.

"Don't shake your fist at me again," said Harry, "or I'll whip you, till you're sick of it."

"Whip me!" responded Richard, as he clenched his fists, and looked more like a little savage than like a civilized child, "it would take half a dozen like you to do it, but if you want to fight come on," and he pulled off his coat in all the madness of wicked passion.

By this time, a number of idle boys had gathered round them, and were crying in noisy tones, "A fight! a fight!" and some of them were sneering at poor Harry, who now felt disposed to settle the matter without coming to

blows. But some of them set up a cry of "Coward! coward!" while others patted him on the shoulder, and told him "not to be afraid, but to give Dick a licking for his impudence." So poor Harry foolishly consented to fight, and the battle commenced.

Oh! it was a sad and painful sight, at which angels might weep, to see those boys rushing at each other, like wild beasts, and striking with all their might at each other's faces.

Their eyes glared furiously, and their hands and cheeks were soon smeared with blood. Sometimes they fell, and then the wicked boys around them raised them up and urged them, all tired, exhausted and giddy with pain, to the strife again.

At last, after fighting for half an hour, poor Harry in falling struck his head against a rock by the road side, and was taken up senseless, and carried home to his mother's cottage.

Alas! how it pains my heart to finish this sad tale. Harry never spoke again. The blow he received from the rock was fatal. After lingering a few hours he expired, and his young spirit was hurried away to meet its God! O awful meeting! Alas! that Harry should have been so wicked as to fight.

Dear children, let this story teach you a lesson. If you meet a boy whom you know to be quarrelsome, avoid him. Don't stop to talk with him! If he says something impudent to you, don't reply, but in your heart ask God to forgive him. Whatever he does to you, don't fight. No, not if boys call you a coward. It shows more real courage to do right than it does to do wrong, because idle boys laugh at you. Would not Harry have shown more courage if he had refused to fight, then he did by fighting?

Then, think of the awful result. It cost him his life. And oh! his precious soul! It went into eternity, with all its sins upon it. And how his poor widowed mother must have felt. She loved him tenderly, for he was her only son. Her husband was dead, and now her child was taken away. And by such a death! Oh, it came like a dagger to her heart. She never smiled again, but sunk in sorrow to the grave!

How wretched was the guilty Richard! Surely if he should live to be gray haired, he will never forgive himself for that shameful battle.

Dear young readers, never quarrel or fight, and if you are tempted to do either, repeat the following lines, and pray to God to help you.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so.
Let angry lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too."

"But children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise.
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes."

Sabbath School Messenger.

FRAGMENTS OF THOUGHT.

How charming, how soothing, how delightful, are the mellow tones of a flute, skillfully discoursed! How elevating and inspiring are its symphonies! Raising the soul from time and sense, by the sweet accordance of its sounds, and carrying it away into that heavenly sphere, where angels tune their harps anew! What soul so dull that would not be inspired with its charms, on a still moonlight night, when the winds are all at rest, and man has ceased from his toils; and the stars, that innumerable host of worlds, are sparkling in one tide of glory, in one unclouded blaze, and sees around him all nature luxuriating in her variegated sweets; who, I say, would not acknowledge its power over the spirit? His feelings thrill for a brief space: a martial spirit is awakened in his heart, and his soul is aroused to sublime contemplation. There is that in the harmony of a flute not acknowledged in any other instrument. It seems as if given to man as a solace for his sorrows; to awake delight, and calm our pains; and attune the heart to every change of feeling. It was music like this, chimed together by my brothers, assisted by the sister's sweet voice, that I have set for hours listening to, until the poetry of imagination has wrapped me in its dream, and made the world like a brighter sphere, where innocent beings walk, loving and beloved, in green pastures, and beside still waters, that image forth the peace and purity of their souls. Never shall I forget that time, when fortune bid me quit the scenes of childhood, to wander abroad on life's troubled ocean. There was a melancholy sadness in the tune of the flute that evening, unfeigned before. Solemn and affecting was the sound of that parting tune, as it swelled on the ear, for the last time, its tuneful chords, whose language was far more eloquent than words:

"Farewell, dear friends, a long, a sad farewell," etc. One of the happy number, a sister, already sleeps in the silent tomb; and her spirit is gone to join that heavenly choir, in some immortal sphere, where the deep joy of song shall have no taste of the bitter fountains of earth; some are far away, pursuing ambitious schemes; others, climbing the giddy scaffold of science to the heavens. But destiny is unshunnable, and we are led to conquer by surveying it.

Propose, the flute reminds me of that time, two or three years ago, while I was sojourning in the little town of C—, a town famous for the beauty of its site, for the bloom of its daughters, and also as being the situation of a literary institution, founded by the munificence of one now no more.

'Twas night. Day's last glory had faded in the west. The stars the vigils were keeping;

and a slumbering world was still. Earth appeared a lovely spot, where sin and passion did not roam. I was reposing on the banks of a placid lake, surrounded by forest trees, and was listening to the flute's melodies, as it reverberated from the distant heights, chiming its plaintive notes with the mystic song of the nightingale, and the sound of the pool's inhabitant. All nature seemed fond of tranquillity; the glassy lake scarce rippled; the winds were all at rest; and in the east, the crescent moon though seen imperfectly, came onward to see a summer's day decline. The music ceased. It had wrought its magic power upon me, and I was lost in contemplation. Imagination wandered undisturbed, among the fields of fancy, feasting on its delicious fruits. How long I thus remained, I know not; when I was aroused from my reverie by a sudden, startling plunge; a faint shriek, and all was again silent. I was some distance from the highway, which wound its course by the side of the water; but in looking in that direction, I could distinctly see reflected by the moonlight, the curling eddy closing over its victim. I was confident, by the sound, the scuffle, and the heavy plunge in the water, that some foul deed had been committed; and I became fixed to the spot by a sickening fear. When I looked again I saw the faint form of a man emerge from the thick- et, and disappear on a sudden turn of the road.

I went home and retired to my chamber. The next day the report was circulated through the village, that a murder, most foul had been committed. A horse was found dead with a bridle and saddle hanging near. A circumstance that occurred the day before, now confirmed their suspicions. A man on this very same horse—as was affirmed—stopped at the Bacon Tavern, and while there, expressed apprehension of danger, from a suspicious looking individual, who had followed him closely for miles back with no good intent. But business of necessity, irresistibly urged him on. The lateness of the hour he started, and the direction he took, naturally would pass this pond at about the hour I was frightened from my reverie. The excitable feelings of the inhabitants were therefore rightly aroused on the occasion and their suspicions justly founded. The people were in arms; they had a cause for it. A murder had been perpetrated within their generally peaceful border; and their duty to themselves, their public honor, seemed to claim their exertions to meet the demands of injured justice. But after all, their vigorous efforts in searching the pond with drag-nets, hooks, etc., proved unavailing, and they were about giving up all probability of finding the drowned man. Yet the suspicion of a horrid murder having been committed, could not be erased from some minds and they still thought that in some unfathomable part of the lake's bed, there still lay the dead traveller. In fact, I began to doubt, myself, whether a man had been drowned. Was I not deceived by the sounds I heard? Might it not have been the horse found, that caused all my alarm. Thus it proved. Two days after, a man, who, from artifice, malice, or ignorance of the excitement, had remained silent in the mean time, proved to be the originator of the excitement. He had an old horse, maimed, halt, blind, and withered, and to 'save his life,' 'to save expense,' he killed and threw him into the pond. Thus ended in farce what portended to be a tragedy of the deepest dye; and thus, too, we see the proneness of people, and particularly country people for excitement. There is so little there to interest, to amuse, to keep in agitation the excitable passions, that every flying report is caught up with eagerness, and flies from one retailer of news to another, until it becomes a veritable fact; and ghosts and hobgoblins, without number, are hauled out of their graves to administer to this propensity; and in often, very unhappily, enlarges as it travels. Indeed, it would be a strange phenomenon in the present state of society, if a story of a shocking accident, or a casualty, did not deepen into a deed of atrocity, some heinous crime, in passing from one to another.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Columns of newspapers and volumes of books have been written on this subject, and to very good purpose in many cases. But after all the secret is more in a nut-shell than is commonly supposed. The greatest secret in the whole matter consists in being truly a good parent. Your children see you in your domestic carelessness. They know the real character of their parents better than persons do who live in other houses, and who only see you when you are on your guard. If they find their parents unkind to each other, or failing in any way to maintain the private characters which they assume in public, their respect is gone—their confidence broken down. If your child has ever known you to have been guilty of telling a lie; how can you govern him? If he sees you in public putting on the air and claiming to be a Christian, while in his close watchings he sees that you are full of pride and vanity and bitter feeling, and ambition and covetousness; that all your religion goes off at the corners of the streets, and none of it in your bed chamber; how can you govern your children? First, then, be a good man, and a good father.

Secondly, govern yourself, always, and without the least degree of unfair charity towards yourself. The laws you enact for your children never break yourself. If you break out with bad passion and excuse yourself, you must certainly be as generous to your children, and excuse them for the same fault in the same way. How can you govern your children if you cannot govern yourself?

Thirdly, let all your requirements be just and generous; never given for your own good, but always for the good of your children.

Fourthly, spare no pains—give yourself no rest in body and mind, while anything remains to be done which can enlighten the understanding or sweeten the affection of your children.

Fifthly, let your orders be wisely given, and then maintained at all hazards and at all times. Never in one instance allow your word to fail. Trust chiefly to kindness and persuasion and reasoning, and use punishment of any sort as little as possible. But let it be always understood, that obedience, full and entire, must be yielded to your directions, and that you will, though with great consideration and affection, never slacken your hand nor relax your demands until such obedience is rendered.

Mind these rules, and with very little severity in any way, you will seldom fail of securing all the benefits of a reciprocal, affectionate and well ordered family.—*New York Jour. of Com.*

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following is the concluding portion of the Address lately delivered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at the semi-centennial celebration of the Inauguration of Washington. It is a beautiful and elegant peroration:

The children of Israel, after forty or fifty years of toil and suffering, came to the verge of the promised land. Then and there Moses, as commanded by God, told them that when they had passed over Jordan they should build the altar of the Lord their God with whole stones, and charged the people, saying: "These shall stand upon Mount Gerizim to bless the people, and these shall stand upon Ebal to curse." After Joshua led them over Jordan, he wrote on the stones a copy of the law; and all Israel and their elders, and officers and Judges, stood on this side of the Ark and on that side; half of them over against Mount Gerizim, and half of them over against Mount Ebal; and in that scene of sublimity, the most awful and tremendous of any that had happened on earth, he read all the words of the law, and the cursings and blessings according to all that is written in the book of the law.

"Fellow countrymen, the ark of your covenant is the Declaration of Independence; the articles of confederation, whence came curses; your Mount Ebal; and your Mount Gerizim is the Constitution of the United States. Preserve it in your inmost souls as a sign and blessing; bind it as a frontlet between your eyes—treasure it in your heart of hearts—think of it when sitting down, when rising up, and walking forth to breathe the blessed air of Heaven. Write it on the lintels of your doors and gateposts—cling to it as you do to your earthly life—adhere to it as the cords of your eternal salvation. So shall your children and your children's children celebrate this day fifty years hence, with all, and more than all, the blessings which we enjoy—and with all the blessings that were promised and bestowed upon the children of Israel, for their obedience to the law of God."

LITTLE BIRD CATCHER.

"Where's my knife? Where's my knife?" shouted George Bond, as he bounded rudely into the parlor one afternoon.

His mother, who sat at her work-table, took the knife from her drawer and gave it to her son, who rushed out of the room with as little ceremony as he entered.

The supper hour soon arrived, and George was called from the barn, where he had been busily employed, to take his place at the table.

There he commenced eating in a very hurried manner, when his mother said to him, "George, you appear to be very much engaged this afternoon; you came bounding in doors like a wild boy after school, and now you are eating like a little glutton; what are you so busy about, my son, that you cannot give yourself proper time to eat?"

"I'm making a trap, mother," replied he, somewhat abashed by this deserved reproof.

"A trap! my son," said Mrs. Bond, "what is it to catch?"

"Birds, mother," answered George, blushing and holding his head down as if he knew his mother would be displeased with him.

"What birds, and what do you want to catch birds for?" asked she.

"Why, mother," said George, "William Careless says there are a great many partridges in our wood-lot, and he has caught some, and sold them for nine-pence a-piece, and he has shown me his trap, and I am making one for myself that I may get nine-pence." Mrs. Bond looked affectionately upon her son, whose eyes now glistened with a gathering tear, and said,

"Will my dear George be so cruel as to rob the sweet and harmless birds of their lives, for the sake of a few cents? Is my dear boy so cruel?"

"But mother," said the little fellow, evidently unwilling to yield the point "Don't they kill birds to eat? I've seen a great many birds in the market, when I have been at Boston; and why shouldn't I kill them too?"

"But my son," replied his mother, "you do not want birds to eat. Do you not have plenty of nice wholesome food every day? You cannot wish to kill partridges, because you are hungry."

"No, mother, but I can get money for them, as William does," replied George.

"Well, what will you do with the money my child?" asked Mrs. B.

"Why—why," said he, hesitatingly, "I—should buy candy and raisins, I suppose."

"And will my son be so cruel as to kill the poor helpless birds for the sake of a few sweetmeats which he could do well without?" asked his mother. "Think," continued she, of the pain you will cause the poor birds; first fluttering about in your trap, and then, when you wring their necks, how piteously the little things will moan; and will you, my son, do all this for a little candy?"

"But mother," said George, "other boys do it!"

"Yes, my dear," replied Mrs. B. and other boys swear and lie, and does my son pretend that he may do so too, because others do?"

"Oh no, mother," said the little boy, "it's wicked to swear and lie, and I know I mustn't be wicked because others are."

"Well, my son, is it not wicked to be cruel? And will it not be cruel for you to kill the innocent birds?" asked his mother.

"My dear mother," said little George "I think I won't set my trap. It will be wrong, and I won't do it;" here he left the room, and in a few moments returned with the unfinished trap in his hand. "Here is my trap," said he, as he put it in the fire, "I'm afraid if I don't burn it, I shall be tempted to carry it up into the woods."

"Noble boy!" said Mrs. B. as she pressed her son to her bosom, and imprinted a warm kiss on his glowing cheek. "Noble boy! I love you better than ever. You have gained a victory over your inclination, which is more glorious than the brightest conquest of war. May you conquer every bad disposition in the same way."

The readers of this story can easily conceive that little George felt much happier in this victory over a cruel disposition, and in the approbation of his mother, than if he had caught a hundred birds and sold them all for nine-pence each. Let them imitate his resolution, and while Bill Careless and other bad boys rob birds of their nests in the summer, and entrap them in the winter, let them leave the feathered innocents in possession of their lives and liberty, and employ themselves about something that will make them happy and good.

LICENCE LAW.

Much excitement has been produced for a week past, in Boston, by the trial, for a violation of the licence law, of Geo. W. Jacobs, as we learn from the Traveller. On Wednesday of last week he was convicted, and fined ten dollars and costs, which he refused to pay; and his counsel, denied the power of the Court to commit him, on the ground that the fine ought to be recovered by an action for debt. Justice Simmons deferred a decision on this point, till the succeeding Friday, to be heard and settled by a full bench, and the defendant was discharged on his own recognisance. The crowd on this day was numerous in and about the Court House, and Jacobs was borne away in a barouche and four, accompanied by his friends.

On the second hearing of the case, Jacobs again appeared in Court, and arguments of two or three hours were heard in his behalf. The crowd increased outside to the number of three or four thousand; and before the decision within, some uneasiness and noise were manifested. The Court decided to commit Jacobs; but agreed to wait till last Monday morning, before they ordered his commitment. The barouche and white horses were again in attendance, and he was again borne away amidst the cheers and hurrahs of his friends.

The crowd dispersed, but collected again in the course of the evening, and were so noisy and reluctant to go home, that nineteen were arrested and committed to prison. All but three of them were ordered to recognize in the sum of one hundred dollars each, to keep the peace for one month, and to pay the costs.

Last Monday, in the forenoon, Jacobs was again in Court, and ordered to be committed. There was a collection of two or three thousand people in the street, whose attention was drawn to the preparation made in front of the Court House for his removal to the Jail. The Sheriff and his deputies, together with an array of constables and police officers, kept an open passage from the street door to a carriage in front, as though they were in momentary expectation of the prisoner being brought out. At a given signal, however, the empty carriage was driven off, the Sheriff and his posse retired, and the gazing multitude found out that the prisoner had been removed through the back door to jail. Jacobs was released about two hours after, by some individuals whom he does not know, paying the fine.

PERILOUS VOYAGE.

The wind was west north west, with a strong breeze, when Mr. Lauriat ascended in his balloon from Chelsea, last Monday afternoon; and as he rose from the garden of the Chelsea House, where the balloon was inflated, he was driven by the force of the wind against the branches of a tree, and five of the cords by which the car was attached to the aërostat were severed, and Mr. Lauriat was in imminent danger of being thrown out. The balloon, however, was wafted on, at a low elevation, towards Shirley Point, where he endeavored to effect a landing, and letting off a portion of gas descended to the ground. The balloon was dragged some distance and came in contact with another tree, by which two more cords were severed, and left it retained only by a part of the netting.

There was no assistance at hand and the balloon, after being disengaged from the tree, was dragged in despite of all Mr. L.'s efforts to stop its progress, into the water, and continued skipping over the surface, some times completely immersing the aërostat in the water and again elevating him a hundred feet in the air. There were several vessels in the bay which endeavored to assist him, but were unable to reach him. The balloon was driven some eight or ten miles, from land, and Mr. L. became faint, discouraged at the momentary anticipation of a watery grave. In this perilous condition he continued until Capt. Paine, of the schooner Fame, which was coming up the bay, discovered his danger, and launched a boat which was rowed to his assistance, and, happily, the progress of the balloon was intercepted, and the aërostat rescued, just as the balloon rolled from the netting, and soared, "free and

unconfined," away, and was soon lost to view.

Mr. Lauriat was kindly received on board the schooner, and carried to Gloucester, where he arrived about nine o'clock. As he was very anxious to return home immediately, he was generously conveyed to Lynn, where he arrived at one o'clock in the morning.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

The annexed extract from the New York Star expresses the attempt of two or three menial presses in that city to injure the reputation of the New York Mirror among its distant friends and numerous patrons.

The New Yorker, the Corsair, and the Spirit of the Times, were charged by us with conspiring to injure the New York Mirror, by charging the editor, in the face of his repeated denials, with being the author of a little pamphlet, called "Life in New York." Each of these papers denied the conspiracy; yet each, as confirmatory of our opinion, have again assailed the Mirror on that very point this morning. The New Yorker comes out honestly, repeats the charge without evasion, and fires a whole pound of mustard shot directly in the face of the Mirror. The Spirit of the Times writes a column of mamby pamby stuff, denying that it has ever assailed the Mirror on that point, yet striving to show, by illiberal insinuations, that Gen. Morris is the author of that publication; and the Corsair takes in sail, comes to anchor, and goes to special pleading to show that he actually dictated the matter, if he did not write the book. Gentlemen, gentlemen, this won't do. You know that a gentleman by the name of Mills, as 'tis said, a person of education and talents from England, wrote that pamphlet. He had better not have written it, we grant you, but he did write it, and you know it; why then continue to charge Gen. Morris with being the author? He must prove his innocence, must he? as a western paper once said, "I charge that the child found in the belly of the fish caught in the Mississippi river, was murdered by the editor of the—Journal; now let him prove his innocence." This is the negative kind of proof you require of the Mirror. Why, when an editor of a periodical, with whom you have dined, and feasted, and toasted, tells the public, solemnly, under the sanction of his name, that he is not the author of an article, what gentleman disbelieves him? It is all a hum about this "O'Hum" concern; it is a concerted attack on the Mirror; but that paper has grown up in favor gradually with the public, under great labor, with great talent, with liberality to contributors, with patronage to the arts: it has an established character and support, and the public must see something better, before they abandon an old friend for a new face.

The Spirit of the Times is quite severe upon us in charging us with being paid by the Mirror for all that has been said of it by the Star. Hear him:

"The Star" has not sufficient character for disinterestedness to cheat, by a show of good nature, a single reader into a belief that those puffs are the candid expression of the editor's opinions. It is a part of a gagging system which we should regret to see generally adopted, however successful the "Star" may find it, standing in that particular, in comparison with the daily press, "solitary and alone."

This is not the first time that the "Spirit of the Times" has charged us with mercenary motives; but he is greatly in error—we are not so lucky as to be paid for our puffs. We do these things *coz amore*. We have to scramble on as well as we can—not requiring, not asking aid. We never had a "Mother Carey and her chickens" at our back from whom a few thousands could be borrowed for special purposes, as some persons connected with the Press have, what they call, "the good fortune" to possess. We have no silver goblets and hampers of champagne sent to us from a certain quarter for "writing down Hamblin."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE QUERY ANSWERED.
A correspondent in your paper of the 5th inst., inquires, what has become of the proposed democratic celebration in Quincy. In reply, I would inform him that it has gone to seek a certain petition which was industriously circulated by and among the leading whigs! of this place in January last. FORTESCUE.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

VOLUNTARY PARADE. As announced last week, this parade took place last Wednesday. The day was highly auspicious for the occasion and was ushered in by a salute from a six pounder on President's Hill. The company, consisting of nearly one hundred citizens, took up the line of march through some of the principal streets, accompanied by the Boston Brass Band, to the place designated for target shooting. After firing at the target, representing an Indian, the company sat down to a repast, provided for the occasion, under an awning or tent. Here they partook of the "fat" of the land and sea, offered several appropriate toasts, and were entertained by music from the Band. After performing military evolutions on the field, the line of march was resumed through several streets to the Town Hall, when the company was dismissed, generally well satisfied with the entertainments of the day. The first premium for target shooting was awarded to Lieut. William Disson—second, to Mr. Abner Willett—third, to Mr. Ebenezer Bent.

ALL FOR PARTY. The legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill providing for the payment of the volunteers called to the seat of government, in December last, to suppress riotous proceedings.

SOUTHERN PAPERS. We are indebted to Mr. Rufus Foster for several late Mobile papers, for which favor he will please accept our thanks.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER. We gather the following particulars of this sad accident from several of our exchange papers, and believe it to be generally correct. On Friday afternoon of last week, William Delaney, (a resident of the city of New York where he has a wife and two children,) cook of the sloop Belvidere, Capt. Luther Hersey of this place, lost his life in a shocking manner, in the harbor of Gloucester, (Annis Squam) While the crew were in the act of bringing the sloop to an anchor, it became necessary to take a turn of the rope round the windlass, and the cook being busy in assisting on the fore-castle, did not observe the movements, and unfortunately got his head in the tight of the rope, which by some means got a turn around his neck. Before he could disengage himself, the slack of the hawser had run out, and the poor fellow was dragged to the bows of the sloop, where his head was taken off in an instant and fell overboard, leaving his headless body on deck.

JUBILEE OF THE CONSTITUTION. This is a discourse delivered in New York, at the request of the Historical Society, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, by Hon. John Quincy Adams. It is sufficient Praise to say of this oration, it is characteristic of the man who delivered it. We have had time to give it but a hasty perusal, and from that we should judge that it is a valuable State document and highly worthy the perusal of every politician and citizen in our Republic. We wish, ourselves, not only to read but to study it, and when we shall have so done, though it needs not our feeble recommendation, we hope and intend to say more of its merits.

To the address is appended an account of the ceremonies of the celebration, on the 30th April, 1839, and the whole forms a thick pamphlet, beautiful in its typographical execution, and illustrated very appropriately by a plate of the "Inauguration of Washington at the Old City Hall, New York, 1789."

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE. The following curious statement is taken from an English paper. It is drawn from the registered cases of eight hundred and seventy six women, and is derived from their answers to the age at which they respectively married. It is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the eight hundred and seventy-six females, there were married:

3	at	13	59	at	23	5	at	32
11	14	53	24	7	32			
16	15	36	25	5	34			
43	16	24	26	2	35			
45	17	28	27	0	36			
66	18	22	28	2	37			
115	19	17	29	0	38			
118	20	9	30	1	39			
86	21	7	31	0	40			
85	22							

From this statistical table, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgment of the chances which they have of entering into the state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets (we say nothing of the bitters) of wedded love.

AN ADVOCATE OF SLAVERY. A daily paper of the size of the New York Courier & Enquirer (and at the same price) called the "United States Sentinel and National Union" will be published early next month, by Messrs. Robert E. Hudson & Co., of New York City. It will advocate the political doctrines of the present administration, and will go strongly against anti-slavery and abolition principles, in every shape. A large amount of money has already been subscribed to sustain it—John C. Calhoun being among its chief supporters, he alone having put down his name for five thousand dollars.

SAFETY TO TRAVELLERS. Much has been said about the danger of rail road travelling. The British Rail Road Companies are required to make periodical returns of the number of passengers, deaths, accidents, etc. The returns of the companies from 1831 to 1838, as quoted in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, show that more than forty millions of passengers were carried, and that, during the period, only ten persons were killed; and of this small number only four were passengers. There is less care, perhaps on our roads, but surely no other mode of conveyance ever yet known has proved as safe.

THE WASHINGTON BANK ROBBERY. The trial of A. W. Goodrich, for receiving fifty thousand dollars from Dennis G. Orne, teller of the Bank of the Metropolis, knowing that the money had been stolen from the bank, has taken place at Washington. No facts are elicited in addition to those published by us, at the time of the robbery. It appeared very clearly, that Mr. Goodrich received the money from Orne with no criminal intent, and that he promptly gave it up to the officers of the Bank. He was acquitted. The trial of Orne is put off to the next term of the Court.

FOURTH OF JULY. There is to be a celebration of the fourth of July, at New Worcester. "It is expected that five venerable patriots of the revolution will be present on the occasion, bearing arms and wearing the same equipments they wore in '76, one of whose venerable heads has stood the frosts of one hundred winters."

In Danvers it is intended to have a celebration in the North Parish—with an oration, procession, escort of Danvers Infantry, Salem Band, public dinner, etc. The ladies of Newton Lower Falls are to have a rural fête and charity fair, on the fourth of July, in a beautiful grove, near the Episcopal Church.

HON. CHARLES NAYLOR. The announcement that this distinguished gentleman and bold defender of northern rights in Congress had bid adieu to sublunary scenes, seems to be unfounded. The editor of the Boston Traveller enjoyed his company a few days since, when he appeared in better than ordinary health and spirits. Long may he live to rebuke by his logic and eloquence the slavish inuendoes of southern politicians against the industrious and enterprising mechanics and laborers of the north.

MEXICAN TRADE. An order of President Bustamante has been issued to admit into the port of Matamoros, all articles of merchandise, "even such as come under the head of illegal trade," on the payment of cash duties, with only the exception of "metal buttons, engraved on either side with the Spanish or other national arms; obscene stamps, miniatures, paintings and pictures of all kinds; books, pamphlets, and manuscripts prohibited by competent authority [priests]; and all waltz articles."

SUTHERLAND LIBERATED. T. J. Sutherland, the Canadian Patriot, in the incipient movements of the Revolution of Upper Canada, has arrived in Ogdensburg. He was captured about fifteen months since, on the borders of the Michigan, three or four miles within the lines of the United States, and carried off to Fort Malden, and from thence conveyed in irons to Toronto, where he was tried by a Court Martial, under laws of the Province, and was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life, and then sent in chains to Quebec, where he has remained for nearly a year. Sir John Colbourne having refused to keep him in custody any longer, the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada has restored him to liberty.

BLUE LAWS REVIVED. A poor laboring man has been complained of before the Police Court, in Boston, for violation of the Lord's Day. Defendant lives at South Boston, and is employed by the Iron Foundry Company. He has a small garden, in which he was seen digging a few holes on Sunday, for the purpose it was supposed of planting something. The defence was that the defendant was a poor man, and had no opportunity on week days to plant his little garden. Adjudged guilty, and fined two dollars and costs, amounting in all to nearly four dollars.

AMERICAN ABOLITION CONVENTION. We were wrong a few weeks since in stating that a New York State Abolition Convention was to be held at Albany sometime during the ensuing month of July. It is to be a National Abolition Convention and to take place the 31st of July next. The object of the convention is to devise and adopt measures, if possible, that shall unite the citizens of the free states in such political measures as are necessary—first, to resist the encroachments of slavery upon the rights of the free, and secondly, to adopt wise and effective constitutional measures for hastening and aiding the abolition of slavery itself.

It is certainly worthy of profound consideration by every American citizen? It is palpably the greatest, the most difficult, and the most pressing political question now before the citizens of this wide republic?

BILL JOHNSON. This notorious buccanier has equipped four rowing boats of extraordinary speed, and manned them with from eight to ten men each, all armed to the teeth. It is supposed that he will again make his rendezvous in some of the "Thousands Islands," whence he will commit his depredations on vessels navigating those waters, or on the shores of the St. Lawrence, as opportunity may offer. The Quebec Mercury says that the fitting of this piratical squadron was carried on at French Creek, no one offering to interfere with the buccanier, or showing the least inclination to interrupt his operations.

SWINDLERS PROSECUTED. The individual of Philadelphia, who prosecuted Dr. Dyott to punishment, for his outrageous frauds, has issued warrants against the Southwark and Pennsylvania Savings Banks, for supposed fraud in issuing upon speculation, more bills than they will be able to redeem. Two other Savings Banks in the city are charged with having made similar experiments upon the uses and value of a shipplaster currency.

MALPRACTICE. Dr. Septimus Hunter has been sentenced to the Penitentiary in New York, for one year, being convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for causing the death of a female through ignorance and malpractice. The Judge stated, that were it not for the recommendation by the Jury, to mercy, he should feel it his duty to sentence him to the highest degree of punishment provided by law, viz. two years in the State Prison, and one thousand dollars fine.

CHEERING NEWS. The Philadelphia papers say, that a large number of butchers have been out and purchased of the farmers many hundred head of cattle at fair prices, and that a day has been appointed for a general return to their stalls. The farmers say that they have not overcharged for their cattle and are glad to get rid of the monopolizers and drovers altogether. The determined and uniform action of the public seems to have cured, in this instance, a very great evil.

DROWNED. Lost overboard from the schooner Atlantic, on her passage from Mobile, Ala. to Newport, R. I. Winslow T. Maxwell of Middleborough, Vt., aged about nineteen years. Every exertion to save him was made but without effect.

INVITATION. Rev. John Gregory, formerly of Woburn in this State, has accepted an invitation to become the Pastor of the Universalist Society in this place, and will soon commence his labors.

SLAVERY IN IOWA. It has been decided by Chief Justice Mason, at the recent term of court, that slavery cannot exist in that territory.

ASSOCIATION TO PREVENT TRESPASS. At the annual meeting of the "Quincy Association for the detection, and prosecution of trespassers in Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands," the following persons were chosen officers for the present year:

George W. Beale, President.
Ezekiel P. Greenleaf, Secretary.
Lewis Bass, Treasurer.

A. Curtis, N. White, and L. G. Horton, Directors.

The following votes were passed:
Voted—That the Treasurer be instructed to collect the assessment of twenty-five cents on each member, assessed at the last meeting, and authorized to employ assistance if necessary.

Voted—That the Treasurer be instructed and authorized to receive from the Treasurer of the former society the amount of funds remaining in his hands.

Voted—That the Treasurer be instructed and authorized to constitute any person a member of this society upon his paying to him the assessment of twenty-five cents.

Voted—That the Secretary publish in the Quincy Patriot the names of the members of the Society, when they shall have paid to the Treasurer their assessment of twenty-five cents.

Voted—That the President and Directors be a committee, to prepare an advertisement, and publish the same in the Quincy Patriot, and post the same in various parts of the town, and to offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of trespassers in gardens, fields, orchards and woodlands.

Voted—That the reward to be offered shall be twenty-five dollars to be paid to any one offering sufficient evidence for prosecution to conviction.

EXTENT OF THE SLAVE TRADE. It is a recent and important work on the slave trade, not fewer than one thousand negroes are a time every day torn from their homes in Africa, and horrible cupidity of their fellow men—and fifteen thousand were conveyed to the Americas alive, three hundred thousand perished in the passage every year.

UNION HOTEL, HINGHAM. A correspondent Boston Traveller states, that he has been entertained in a truly metropolitan style, at the Union Hotel, kept by Little and Morey; and he commends it to his travelling friends. The roomy and in excellent condition; many find the city pass the summer there, and the prospect worthy of increased patronage.

ABINGTON CELEBRATION. Extensive preparations for a magnificent celebration of the ensuing July have been made in Abington. Col. Thomas, of Boston, is to deliver the oration North Bridgewater Band has been engaged. The volunteer companies of that vicinity will parade and join in the festivities. The tickets for the dinner are only one cent.

BRIGADE APPOINTMENTS. Minor Thomas, mouth, has been duly appointed and comm. Brigade Quarter Master, and Augustus W. Weymouth, Aid de Camp to the Brigadier General First Brigade and First Division of the this Commonwealth.

LICENSE LAW. It is the intention of G. Coombs to bring an action against the Justices of Peace Court, in Boston, for false imprisonment, damages at five thousand dollars, for the purpose testing the question of the right to impose such cases.

DYOTT CASE. The Philadelphia National states, that process has been issued against T. Jacob Ridgeway, Daniel Mann, T. W. Dyott, B. Dyott, and C. W. Dyott, charged with a conspiracy to maintain and support an unlawful banking called the Manuel Labor Bank.

LAUNCH. The brig Alfred Hammond of built by Mr. John L. Soutlier of this place launched this morning, between the hours of nine o'clock. It is of one hundred and eighty tons, well modeled, and built and finished in most workmanlike manner.

WORTH SEEING. The encampment of States Troops at Trenton will be made, without the first of July. Several officers at Trenton laying out the ground. The encampment will embrace several thousand troops, and during the summer.

A CARD.

Quincy Light Infantry Armory, June 18th, 1839.
The Volunteer Company which paraded tender their sincere thanks to the officers and of the Washington Guards of Hingham for their arms and equipments, and to Dea. Jan. Comb and Mr. Seth Spear for land used as a entertainment and target shooting.

Per order of the company,
NATHANIEL WHITE, Com.
SAMUEL WHITE, Secy.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Arrang.

NOTICES.

Rev. Hosea Ballou will officiate at the U. Meeting-house, TO-MORROW. Services at the usual hour.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform the citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY, TERNON, until further notice, from four o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Ch.
The Norfolk Temperance Society will hold a Anniversary Meeting at Roxbury, on MONDAY, the 24th inst. The meeting for business will be at 8 o'clock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. At the afternoon, an address will be delivered on neighboring churches, by Robert Rantoul. The friends of the cause, male and female, are fully invited to attend.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society hold its annual meeting on the FOURTH of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Rev. A. Meeting-house in South Scituate. Address by Lloyd Garrison. Other friends of the cause invited to attend.

A proposed amendment to the constitution, the time for the annual meeting will come a consideration. A collection will be taken for the cause.

Societies are requested to send a full delegation to the annual meeting.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Ruth A., wife of Mr. Hobart, aged 21.
Quincy, son of Albert and Eliza Ann Hobart, 6 months.

House for Sale.
THE House now building on the old Farm, (so called,) with an acre of land, belonging to one of the individuals, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, in the course of fifteen days. Due notice of the hour of sale will be given hereafter. For wish to make a safe investment are requested to examine the House, and further information obtained of the subscribers.
HENRY G. P. HARVEY FIELD
Quincy, June 22.

Grass at Auction.
WILL be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY, the 28th of June, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, the Grass standing at Edward Miller, Esq.
It is expected that other lots of Grass will immediately after the above sale.
HARVEY FIELD
Quincy, June 22.

Grass at Auction.
WILL be sold at auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Grass on the farm of the late Lemuel Spear, Esq., at Neck.
Also—About six acres of Barley, and the Nor Island.
The land is in a high state of cultivation, and will probably be very profitable.
Conditions

SUTHERLAND LIBERATED. T. J. Sutherland, the Canadian Patriot, in the incipient movements of the Revolution of Upper Canada, has arrived in Ogdensburg. He was captured about fifteen months since, on the borders of the Michigan, three or four miles within the lines of the United States, and carried off to Fort Malden, and from thence conveyed in irons to Toronto, where he was tried by a Court Martial, under laws of the Province, and was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life, and then sent in chains to Quebec, where he has remained for nearly a year. Sir John Colborne having refused to keep him in custody any longer, the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada has restored him to liberty.

BILL LAWS REVISED. A poor laboring man has been complained of before the Police Court, in Boston, for violation of the Lord's Day. Defendant lives at South Boston, and is employed by the Iron Foundry Company. He has a small garden, in which he was seen digging a few holes on Sunday, for the purpose it was supposed of planting something. The defence was that the defendant was a poor man, and had no opportunity on week days to plant his little garden. Adjudged guilty, and fined two dollars and costs, amounting in all to nearly four dollars.

AMERICAN ABOLITION CONVENTION. We were wrong a few weeks since in stating that a New York State Abolition Convention was to be held at Albany sometime during the ensuing month of July. It is to be a National Abolition Convention and to take place the 21st of July next. The object of the convention is to devise and adopt measures, if possible, that shall unite the citizens of the free states in such political measures as are necessary—first, to resist the encroachments of slavery upon the rights of the free, and secondly, to adopt wise and effective constitutional measures for hastening and aiding the abolition of slavery itself.

It is certainly worthy of profound consideration by every American citizen? It is palpably the greatest, the most difficult, and the most pressing political question now before the citizens of this wide republic?

BILL JOHNSON. This notorious buccannier has equipped four rowing boats of extraordinary speed, and manned them with from eight to ten men each, all armed to the teeth. It is supposed that he will again make his rendezvous in some of the "Thousands Islands," whence he will commit his depredations on vessels navigating those waters, or on the shores of the St. Lawrence, as opportunity may offer. The Quebec Mercury says that the fitting of this piratical squadron was carried on at French Creek, no one offering to interfere with the buccannier, or showing the least inclination to interrupt his operations.

SWINDLERS PROSECUTED. The individual of Philadelphia, who prosecuted Dr. Dyott to punishment, for his outrageous frauds, has issued warrants against the Southwest and Pennsylvania Savings Banks, for supposed fraud in issuing upon speculation, more bills than they will be able to redeem. Two other Savings Banks in the city are charged with having made similar experiments upon the use and value of a shamplaster currency.

MALPRACTICE. Dr. Septimus Hunter has been sentenced to the Penitentiary in New York, for one year, being convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for causing the death of a female through ignorance and malpractice. The Judge stated, that were it not for the recommendation by the Jury, to mercy, he should feel it his duty to sentence him to the highest degree of punishment provided by law, viz. two years in the State Prison, and one thousand dollars fine.

CHIEF NEWS. The Philadelphia papers say, that a large number of butchers have been out and purchased of the farmers many hundred head of cattle at fair prices, and that a day has been appointed for a general return to their stalls. The farmers say that they have not overcharged for their cattle and are glad to get rid of the monopolizers and drovers altogether. The determined and uniform action of the public seems to have cured, in this instance, a very great evil.

DROWNED. Lost overboard from the schooner Atlantic, on her passage from Mobile, Ala. to Newport, R. I. Winslow T. Maxwell of Middleborough, Vt., aged about nineteen years. Every exertion to save him was made but without effect.

INVITATION. Rev. John Gregory, formerly of Woburn in this State, has accepted an invitation to become the Pastor of the Universalist Society in this place, and will soon commence his labors.

SLAVERY IN IOWA. It has been decided by Chief Justice Mason, at the recent term of court, that slavery cannot exist in that territory.

ASSOCIATION TO PREVENT TRESPASS. At the annual meeting of the "Quincy Association for the detection, and prosecution of trespassers in Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands," the following persons were chosen officers for the present year: George W. Beale, President.

Lewis Bass, Treasurer.

A. Curtis, N. White, and L. G. Horton, Directors.

The following votes were passed:

Resolved—That the Treasurer be instructed to collect the assessment of twenty-five cents on each member, assessed at the last meeting, and authorized to employ assistance if necessary.

Resolved—That the Treasurer be instructed and authorized to receive from the Treasurer of the former society the amount of funds remaining in his hands.

Resolved—That the Treasurer be instructed and authorized to constitute any person a member of this society upon his paying to him the assessment of twenty-five cents.

Resolved—That the Secretary publish in the Quincy Patriot the names of the members of the Society, when they shall have paid to the Treasurer their assessment of twenty-five cents.

Resolved—That the President and Directors be a committee, to prepare an advertisement, and publish the same in the Quincy Patriot, and post the same in various parts of the town, and to offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of trespassers in gardens, fields, orchards and woodlands.

Resolved—That the reward to be offered shall be twenty-five dollars to be paid to any one offering sufficient evidence for prosecution to conviction.

EXTENT OF THE SLAVE TRADE. It is estimated in a recent and important work on the slave trade, that no fewer than one thousand negroes are at this very time every day torn from their homes in Africa by the horrible cupidity of their fellow men—and that while fifteen thousand were conveyed to the American continent alive, three hundred thousand perished in the middle passage every year.

UNION HOTEL, HINGHAM. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller states, that he has been entertained in a truly metropolitan style, at the Union Hotel, Hingham, kept by Little and Morey; and he desires to recommend it to his travelling friends. The house is roomy and in excellent condition; many families from the city pass the summer there, and the proprietors are worthy of increased patronage.

ABINGTON CELEBRATION. Extensive preparations for a magnificent celebration of the ensuing fourth of July have been made in Abington. Col. Seth J. Thomas, of Boston, is to deliver the oration. The North Bridgewater Band has been engaged for the occasion. The volunteer companies of that place and vicinity will parade and join in the festivities of the day. The tickets for the dinner are only one dollar.

BRIGADE APPOINTMENTS. Minot Thomas of Weymouth, has been duly appointed and commissioned as Brigade Quarter Master, and Augustus Whittemore of Weymouth, Aid de Camp to the Brigadier General, in the First Brigade and First Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

LICENSE LAW. It is the intention of Geo. C. Jacobs to bring an action against the Justices of the Police Court, in Boston, for false imprisonment, fixing the damages at five thousand dollars, for the purpose of further testing the question of the right to imprisonment in such cases.

DYOTT CASE. The Philadelphia National Gazette states, that process has been issued against T. W. Dyott, Jacob Ridgeway, Daniel Mann, T. W. Dyott, Jr., J. B. Dyott, and C. W. Dyott, charged with a conspiracy to maintain and support an unlawful banking device, called the Manuel Labor Bank.

LAUNCH. The brig Alfred Hammond of Quincy, built by Mr. John L. Souther of this place, will be launched this morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. It is of one hundred and eighty tons burden, well modeled, and built and finished in the most workmanlike manner.

WORTH SEEING. The encampment of United States Troops at Trenton will be made, we learn, about the first of July. Several officers are now in Trenton laying out the ground. The encampment will embrace several thousand troops, and continue during the summer.

A CARD. Quincy Light Infantry Armory, June 19th, 1839.

The Volunteer Company which paraded this day tender their sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Washington Guards of Hingham for the use of their arms and equipments, and to Dea. James Newcomb and Mr. Seth Spear for land used as a place of entertainment and target shooting.

Per order of the company,
NATHANIEL WHITE, Committee
SAMUEL WHITE, of Arrangements.
LYOYD G. HORTON.

NOTICES. Rev. Hosea Ballou will officiate at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW. Services commence at the usual hour.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

The Norfolk Temperance Society will hold its Anniversary Meeting at Roxbury, on MONDAY, 24th inst. The meeting for business will be at the Town Hall, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. At three in the afternoon, an address will be delivered in one of the neighboring churches, by Robert Rantoul, Jr., Esq. The friends of the cause, male and female, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual meeting on the FOURTH OF JULY, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Rev. Mr. May's Meeting-house in South Scituate. Address by William Lloyd Garrison. Other friends of the cause have been invited to attend.

A proposed amendment to the constitution, altering the time for the annual meeting will come up for consideration. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the cause. Societies are requested to send a full delegation.

T. P. RYDER, Secretary.

DIED. In this town, Mrs. Ruth A., wife of Mr. William Hobart, aged 21.

Quincy, son of Albert and Eliza Ann Hersey, aged 6 months.

House for Sale. THE House now building on the Brackett farm, (so called,) with one quarter of an acre of land, belonging to a number of individuals, will be sold at public auction in the course of fifteen days. Due notice of the day and hour of sale will be given hereafter. Persons who wish to make a safe investment are requested to examine the House, and further information may be obtained of the subscribers.

HENRY G. PRATT,
HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 22.

Grass at Auction. WILL be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY, the 28th of June, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Grass standing on land of Edward Miller, Esq.

It is expected that other lots of Grass will be sold immediately after the above sale.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, June 22.

Grass at Auction. WILL be sold at auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Grass standing on the farm of the late Lemuel Spear, Esq., at Houghs Neck.

Also—About six acres of Barley, and the Grass on New Island.

The land is in a high state of cultivation, and the Grass will probably be very stout.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

THOMPSON BAXTER, Auct.
Quincy, June 22.

For Sale. THE well known Sloop Algerine, with her appurtenances complete, lying at the Canal, in Quincy. Said Sloop was built at Yarmouth, (Cape Cod,) of good materials, and is thirty-one and seventy-one hundred tons burden. She is well adapted for the transportation of stone, and with a trifling expense could be put in immediate repair for that business.

ALSO—FOR SALE.
One Covered Pleasure Wagon.
One Open do.
One Ox Stone Wagon.
Conditions liberal.

VELERA SPEAR,
Administratrix of the estate of Lemuel Spear.
Quincy, June 22.

To be Let. THE Chambers over the Store recently occupied by Albert G. Weed, which will accommodate a small family, near the Stone Temple.
GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, April 6.

Eastern Potatoes. JUST received and for sale at the Provision Store of the subscriber, One Hundred Bushels of Eastern Potatoes.
JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, June 8.

Annual Meeting. NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, will be held at their office, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the first day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
T. R. HANSON, Secretary.
Weymouth, June 8.

Indian Purgative Pills. THE beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practiced by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine, which purifies the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz. the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country, or the land, or the people, are ruined. If the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or prolept, and death ensues. The only safe and sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of all the natural drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be gently cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, is, "that the repeated use of this medicine, of the North American College of Health, is, that although reterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet, or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be exempted from the exercise of their arms and legs? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her, by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the language of her Creator, "And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Cape, Collar, and Scarf. FOUND, on Thursday last, between the Railway House in Milton and the Hancock House in Quincy, a package containing a Black Silk Cape, White Muslin Collar and a Scarf. The owner may obtain the same by proving property and paying charges on application to the subscriber.
ADAM HARDWICK.
Quincy, June 15.

House Lots for Sale. WILL be sold by auction, on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a number of valuable lots of LAND, pleasantly situated on Coddington Street, near the Stone Temple, in Quincy. The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of business and offer a rare chance to those who may be disposed to purchase pleasant situations for House Lots, on easy and liberal terms, which will be made known at the time and place of sale. For further information apply to PETER TURNER near the premises.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, June 15.

Miriam Pierce's Estate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. PROBATE OFFICE, June 8th, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. The administrator of the estate of Miriam Pierce, late of Milton, in said County, single woman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance—

Ordered, That said administrator notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

Wm. J. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Milton, June 15.

Sarah Rice's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of SARAH RICE, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto, to make payment to—

WILLIAM RICE, Administrator.
Weymouth, June 15.

Miriam Pierce's Estate. To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Elijah Pierce, administrator of the goods and estate of Miriam Pierce, late of Milton, in said County, single woman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of her death real estate consisting of two and three quarters acres of Woodland, one-fifth of one and a half acres of Salt Marsh undivided, and one half of two acres and ten rods of Woodland, situated in Milton and Quincy, of the value of \$414.50; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to —, and that the charges of administration are \$22.65, making the whole claims \$22.65; and that the value of her personal estate is —, being insufficient by the sum of \$22.65 to satisfy said claims; and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, as heirs or otherwise, are Rebecca Copeland, George Talbot, John Talbot, Samuel Talbot, Sally Haven, Polly Vose, Nancy Hull, Betsey Jones, Lucy Talbot, Jerusha Pierce, Charles Pierce, Eliza G. Pierce, Elijah Pierce and Isaac Pierce. The said administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$22.65.

ELIJAH PIERCE, Administrator.
A true copy. Attest, J. H. COBB, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. PROBATE OFFICE, June 8th, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. Upon the petition of Elijah Pierce, administrator of the estate of Miriam Pierce, late of Milton, in said County, single woman, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That said administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1839, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

Wm. J. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Milton, June 15.

Real Estate in Braintree. WILL be sold by license of Court, at public auction, on MONDAY, the first day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the old dwelling house, on the premises, the Deacon Hayward Farm, (so called,) situate in Braintree, west of the house of John Crane, and on both sides of the Turnpike.

Also—About an acre and a half of SALT MARSH, on Weymouth Fore River, near the farm of Minot Thayer, Esq.

The farm will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and on liberal terms.

For further particulars inquire of Minot Thayer, Esq., near the premises, or of French, Esq., of Braintree.

WILLIAM S. HASTINGS, Guardian.
E. W. HAYWARD, Administrator.
Mendon, June 1.

Nathaniel F. Safford, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Milton, Mass.

Office near Milton Bridge.
Milton, Feb. 9.

Wanted Immediately. SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, April 6.

Auction Business. THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

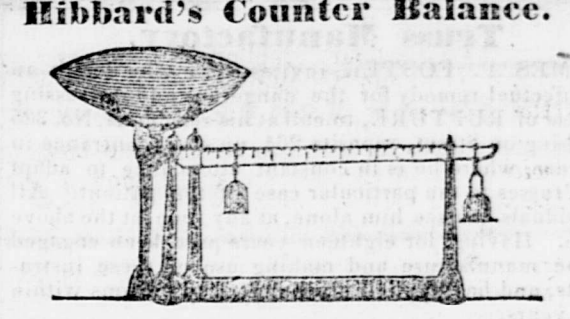
THOMPSON BAXTER.
Quincy, May 18.

Brick. HARD and Soft Brick for sale, at the head of Quincy Canal, by CURTIS, WHITE & Co.
Quincy, April 27.

Fresh Assortment. OF Prints, Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Mouseline de Laine Shawls, Mourning Apparel, etc., etc., just received and for sale low for cash at—

PRICE'S.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.
Quincy, March 16.

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds. The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

N. B.—They may also be seen at the Store of Moses Pond & Co., No. 30 Merchants' Row, Boston.

CYRUS CHENEY,
JOSHUA SAVIL, Jr.
Quincy, May 4.

Cash Store. EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of—

EBENEZER BENT & Co.
who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

Quincy, March 23.

Feathers. LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for QuinCY, Jan. 7.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Rubber Overshoes. MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by—

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 19.

A Natural Remedy. APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin are closed, or any of the natural drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruders and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation (which is done by the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. Feature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. A FEELING NATURE should be the chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if not cured, or lessened, it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE must YIELD to their POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 138 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, to—NEW ENGLAND OFFICE, North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for the sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIEGLER & CARTER, Boston, Dec. 1.

Cassimeres and Satinets. A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Satinets, some very low price, for sale by—

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Woolen Goods. JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellites and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Shirtings and Sheetings. BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by—

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Boston Crown Glass. NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FOURTH OF JULY.

AIR—*"The girl I left behind me."*
When subject to a foreign king,
We sang his coronation;
Now we our Independence sing,
And know no royal station.
The People is the sovereign here,
Our laws—the Constitution;
The usurper who ventures near,
Meets a just retribution.

Awake my comrades of the Muse,
For wide awake you'll find me;
But don't my favorite tune refuse—
"The girl I left behind me."
We'll toast no monarch, knight, or lord,
Who stations do inherit;
For those only will we applaud,
Who do the tribute merit.

Great Washington who led the van,
In our then, infant nation;
And all who to the conflict ran,
We'll praise with acclamation.
The Adamses, whose deeds have won,
The laurels of the nation;
That able statesman Jefferson,
Who wrote the Declaration.
The heroes of a later date,
Who for our rights contended;
Upon the field or in the state,
Where'er the action pended:
These we'll remember in our glee,
As friends and benefactors,
Who taught the people to be free,
From cruel law enactors.

You sordid hearts who never joy,
Except in gaining treasure;
You whom preferences do annoy—
You votaries of pleasure,
Can you deny them such a boon?
Should tyrants catch and bind me;
I'll land them in the stirring tune—
"The girl I left behind me."

A REPUBLICAN.

From the Exeter News Letter.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The wind is fair—hurrah—hurrah,
Our native land looms up afar,
Ere sinks the sun, in yonder west
Our gallant barge shall be at rest.

The breeze is fresh'ning, on we go,
The waters foam around our prow,
To night we'll be at home once more—
To night we'll safely sleep on shore.

The head land's past—hurrah, hurrah,
The joyous shout rings high and clear,
And echoing back—our friends on shore
Return the shout—hurrah, hurrah.

The anchor's gone—the boat is manned,
And swiftly bears us to the land,
We clasp the forms of those we love—
From them and home no more to rove.

ANECDOTES.

A SHARP REPORT. A very pretty coquette, residing at St. Albans, had been pre-engaged to a country gentleman in that neighborhood to accompany him in a dance at a ball given at the Town Hall. A gallant captain, however, intervened, and in a jeering mood, persuaded the young lady to abandon her previous engagement, in favor of himself. To this she assented. The plain yeoman overbearing all that had passed, with a frigid indifference moved towards a card table and sat down to a rubber of whist. The Captain in a few minutes afterwards trippingly stepped up to the lady and bowing made a hundred apologies for an unforeseen mistake he had fallen into, saying that he had quite forgotten the circumstance, but that he had engaged himself to hand a lady down the following dance, for his first engagement would stand good, and he would attend her in the two consecutive dances. The neglected one overheard all that passed, and a short time elapsed when the new figure was proclaimed. The lady approaching the whist table said, I believe, sir, it is time for us to take our position. The old fashioned squire, in the act of dividing the pack for the next dealer, courteously replied, "No! madam; I mean to keep my position—when ladies shuffle, I cut."

SCENE IN A COURT ROOM. A constable who had been lately inducted into office, was in attendance on the Court, and was ordered by the judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the top of his lungs, "John Bell and Elizabeth Bell." "One at a time," said the Judge. "One at a time, one at a time," he shouted the constable. "Now you've done it," exclaimed the Judge, out of patience. "Now you've done it," now you've done it, now you've done it," yelled the constable. There was no standing this, and court, bar, and bystanders, broke out into a hearty laugh, to the perfect surprise and dismay of the astonished constable.

NOT PARTICULAR. An aged spinster growing weary of a life of "single blessedness," betook herself to the silent recesses of the grove, and there prayed most fervently that Providence would provide for her what years of smiling and simpering and roving had failed to entrap, viz., in the act of dividing the pack for the next dealer, she discovered that a goodly portion of the cards were missing. She had no sooner got through her devotion, than an owl (of the largest species, says our informant,) hooted from the top of a tree over the head of the hapless maiden, "who—ho—ho!" To which she replied with her eyes fiercely fixed on the owl and supposing that He whom she implored had come to the rescue, "Ain't you, good Lord?"

SLEEPING IN CHURCH. The Boston Traveller tells a story of an eccentric preacher, who on finishing his sermon one warm day, discovered that a goodly portion of his congregation, as was not unusual, had fallen asleep. He paused with his sermon in hand, while the silence caused many to awake. "My dear hearers," said he, "I have spent a good deal of labor on this sermon—more than usual. I perceive you have paid but very little attention to it; I think I will go over it again." And he was as good as his word, from text to exhortation.

SPELLING. A Yankee boy and a Dutch boy went to school to a Yankee schoolmaster, who according to usage, enquired, "What is your name?" "My name is Aaron," "Spell it." "Great A little a r-o-n." "That's a man, take your seat." Next came the Dutch boy, "What is your name?" "My name is Hauns." "Spell it." "Great Hauns, little Hauns, r-o-n." "That's a man, sit down."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

Truss Manufactory.
JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance to the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt the individual Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All his Trusses can be seen him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases of Truss; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1855.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

A REPUBLICAN.

From the Exeter News Letter.

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THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not on the faith of the credulous, but on the facts of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, belching pains, rheumatism, leucorrhoea, and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigor to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and to excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners who they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a long time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1857.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'trouble the bowels.' I have, uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards loosen the bowels to a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1857.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

To Let.

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERRILL'S VINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of health, caused by impure state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co., and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savits and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

March 9.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

N. B.—E. H. is in his employ Mr. A. Lamplin, a first rate Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

New Store.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a store of DRY GOODS, in School Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such other articles as are usually kept in his line of business.

Also—An excellent assortment of BOOTS and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES.

The goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see for themselves.

FREDERIC PRICE.

Quincy, April 20.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has designated this new medicine by the name of Tomato Pills. This was first published to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, and also an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. A farmer of Lexington, (Mass.) makes three or four thousand dollars annually by raising pork, and he uses sweet apples as the principal article of food. He calculates that whatever he gets for his pork is clear profit, as he makes his hogs pay the cost of their keeping by the manure he gets from his piggery.

Boys' Hooped Boots.
 " " " Shoes.
A general assortment of Boot Maker's Findings.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf Boots made to order and war-
ranted to fit.
Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.
N. B.—The subscribers intend to use every exertion
to please those who may favor them with their patron-
-age.

UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE.

The following citizens have been duly appointed agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—
MITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; **B. Earle & Co.** Fall River; **Joseph Marshall**, Dorchester, Neponset Villages; **Joseph W. Symptom**, Newton Upper Falls; **Charles B. Wilder**, Newton Lower Falls; **Charles Marsh**, Roxbury.
BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Fresh Assortment
OF Prints, Mousseline de Laine Dresses, Mouse
laine de Laine Shawls, Mourning Apparel, etc
e, just received and for sale low for cash at
BY CIES

Quincy, Jan. 14. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co
tf

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS
of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest price
may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

good terms for cash as can be purchased in Boston or
elsewhere.
Quincy, April 20. THOMAS M. MARSH.
U.S.

Room to Let.
ONE half of the Hall over the Bookstore of Caleb
Gill, Jr. will be let and immediate possession
given. Apply to
Quincy, May 11. NATHAN FISK.

